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THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY CHRONICLE,

1908.

AN ANNUAL RECORD OF THE FIRST AND SECOND BATTALIONS,
FORMERLY THE 43RD AND 52ND LIGHT INFANTRY.

Compiled and Edited
BY
LIEUT.-COLONEL A. F. MOCKLER-FERRYMAN.

MACHINE GUN DETACHMENT, 2ND BATTALION.

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In Memoriam.

HIS MAJESTY

CHARLES I.

King of Portugal and the Algarves, K.G.,
Colonel-in-Chief, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

BORN,
28th September, 1863.

ASSASSINATED AT LISBON,
1st February, 1908.

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THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

CALENDAR for 1909.

Where no Regiment or Battalion is named the event recorded refers to both the 43rd and 52nd.

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JANUARY.

1 F	1791, 52nd, in pursuit of Tippoo, reached Terrimungulum.
2 S	1831, 43rd arrived home from Gibraltar. 1859, Private H. Addison, 43rd, gained the **V.C.** in Punnah Jungle, Indian Mutiny.
3 S	1809, *2nd Battalion* 43rd and *1st Battalion* 52nd at Calcabellos (Spain) during retreat on Corunna, rearguard had a smart skirmish. 1865, Colour-Sergeant Joseph Cooper promoted Quartermaster (43rd).
4 M	1815, *1st Battalion* 52nd under orders for North America, afterwards changed to Belgium, embarked at Portsmouth. 1831, 52nd embarked at Bristol for Waterford (Ireland).
5 Tu	1809, retreat on Corunna, throughout the day on the River Constantino, the rearguard engaged with pursuing French.
6 W	○ 2h. 13m. p.m. 1827, new Colours presented to 43rd by Mrs. Haverfield at Gibraltar.
7 Th	1756, 52nd raised as 54th Foot. 1815, 43rd landed at Cat Island, America.
8 F	1807, *1st Battalion* 52nd on return from expedition to Sicily, landed in England and proceeded to Canterbury. 1815, Lieuts. Duncan Campbell, Meyricke and Wilkinson (43rd) *killed* at New Orleans (America).
9 S	1809, retreat on Corunna, rearguard action on River Ladro.
10 S	1803, Horse Guards' authority issued for *1st Battalion* 52nd being called "Light Infantry," the *2nd Battalion* to be separated and to become 96th Regiment of Foot.
11 M	1809, retreat on Corunna, rearguard busily engaged.
12 Tu	1809, retreat on Corunna, rearguard actions close to Corunna.
13 W	1809, Sir John Moore's retreat on Corunna; *1st Battalion* 43rd and *2nd Battalion* 52nd embarked at Vigo for England. 1814, Merxem (Netherlands); *2nd Battalion* 52nd engaged all day holding the village against the French. 1900, *1st Battalion* arrived in South Africa.
14 Th	☾ 6h. 11m. p.m. 1809, retreat on Corunna; Sir John Moore's Army in position at Monelos covering embarkation of sick and baggage.
15 F	1887, 43rd left Bombay for England after 14½ years' service in India. 1889, the sword worn by Sir John Moore at Corunna presented to the 43rd by General Lynedoch Gardiner, C.B.
16 S	1809, battle of **Corunna**; death of Sir John Moore.

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JANUARY.

17	S	1809, 2*nd Battalion* 43rd and 1*st Battalion* 52nd embarked for England after Corunna. 1827, 43rd arrived in Portugal as part of the Army of Occupation.
18	M	1803, 52nd made *Light Infantry*.
19	Tu	1812, **Ciudad Rodrigo**; Major-General Craufurd, commanding the Light Division, mortally wounded.
20	W	1812, Light Division marched to El Boden after Ciudad Rodrigo.
21	Th	1900, 1*st Battalion* with force concentrating at Naauwpoort, Orange River.
22	F	Accession Day. ● 0h. 12m. a.m. 1863, 43rd arrived at Fort William, Calcutta, from Barrackpore.
23	S	1803, final separation at Chatham of the two Battalions 52nd.
24	S	1889, 43rd reviewed by Queen Victoria at Osborne.
25	M	1809, 2*nd Battalion* 43rd and 1*st Battalion* 52nd arrived at Portsmouth from Corunna. 1815, 52nd quartered at St. Germains, near Paris.
26	Tu	1801, 52nd landed at Ramsgate from Lisbon.
27	W	1809, 1*st Battalion* 43rd and 2*nd Battalion* 52nd disembarked in England, after the retreat on Corunna, the former having lost 1 Captain, 1 Sergeant, and 65 rank and file.
28	Th	☽ 3h. 7m. p.m. 1817, 2*nd Battalion* 43rd disbanded.
29	F	1856, 52nd at Cawnpore (India) joined the Oudh Field Force under Brigadier-General Wheeler.
30	S	1854, 43rd arrived at Madras (India) from South Africa.
31	S	1856, 52nd took part in the Occupation of Oudh.

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FEBRUARY.

1 M	1833, 52nd relieved 43rd at Beggar's Bush Barracks, Dublin.
2 Tu	1814, *2nd Battalion* 52nd engaged in attack on suburbs of **Antwerp**, which had been re-occupied by the French.
3 W	1797, Sergeant-Major Robert Kipling, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
4 Th	1814, 52nd at siege of Antwerp (Belgium).
5 F	○ 8h. 25m. a.m. 1762, 43rd at first capture of **Martinique.** 1792, 52nd encamped at French Rocks, before Seringapatam and Tippoo Sahib's Army.
6 S	1792, 52nd engaged in night attack on **Seringapatam.** 1857, Sergeant-Major George Garland, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
7 S	1792, during the attack on Seringapatam on the night of the 6th and morning of the 7th, the 52nd lost 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 9 rank and file *killed;* and 5 Officers, 2 Sergeants, and 23 rank and file *wounded*, and 9 men *missing.*
8 M	1814, 52nd engaged in the assault on **Bergen-op-Zoom** (Holland).
9 Tu	1792, 52nd took part in the siege of Seringapatam.
10 W	1900, 1*st Battalion* ordered to take part in the invasion of the Orange Free State.
11 Th	1791, 52nd reached Vellore (Southern India) in pursuit of Tippoo.
12 F	1860, Sir William Napier died. 1900, 1*st Battalion*, in the invasion of the Orange Free State, reached Ramdam.
13 S	☾ 0h. 47m. p.m. 1900, invasion of Orange Free State, 1*st Battalion* at Waterval Drift.
14 S	**St. Valentine.** 1791, 52nd, pursuing Tippoo, arrived at Chittipet.
15 M	1900, 1*st Battalion* engaged with the Boers at Klip Drift.
16 Tu	1827, occupation of Portugal, 43rd quartered at Leiria. 1900, 1*st Battalion*, at **Klip-Kraal**, South Africa lost 9 men *killed*, and 1 Officer and 40 men *wounded.*

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FEBRUARY.

17 W	Commencement of the campaign of 1814. 1900, 1*st Battalion* in pursuit of Cronje.
18 Th	1791, 52nd, in pursuit of Tippoo, ascended the Ghauts (Southern India). 1900, 1*st Battalion*, at the **Battle of Paardeberg,** lost Major Day (mortally wounded), Lieuts. Bright and Ball-Acton and 5 rank and file *killed;* 3 Officers and 27 rank and file *wounded.*
19 F	1798, 52nd embarked at Madras for England after 15 years in India. 1900, 1*st Battalion* engaged at Kitchener's Kop, 6 rank and file *wounded.* 1901, H.M. the King of Portugal appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment.
20 S	● 10h. 52m. a.m. 1809, Captain Joseph Carruthers, 43rd, died from the effects of a fall from his horse during the Corunna retreat. 1900, 1*st Battalion* investing Cronje.
21 S	1814, the Light Division marching from Sala towards Orthes. 1900, 1*st Battalion* engaged at Paardeberg.
22 M	1810, General Craufurd's Light Brigade converted into the Light Division.
23 Tu	Shrove Tuesday. 1812, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd at Ciudad Rodrigo (under orders for England) transferred 490 men to the 1*st Battalion.*
24 W	Ash Wednesday. 1791, 52nd marched on Colar against Tippoo. 1900, 1*st Battalion* opposite Cronje's Laager.
25 Th	1814, 52nd disputing the passage of the **Gave du Pau** prior to the battle of **Orthes.**
26 F	1812, 1*st Battalion* 52nd from Ciudad Rodrigo marched on Badajoz. 1852, loss of the *Birkenhead* off Danger Point, South Africa; the 43rd had a draft of 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 40 rank and file on board, of whom only 1 Officer (Lieut. Girardot) and 14 rank and file were saved.
27 S	☽ 2h. 49m. a.m. 1814, battle of **Orthes.** 1900, 1*st Battalion* present at the **Surrender of Cronje** and 4,072 Boers at Paardeberg, after 9 days' investment.
28 S	1814, the Light Division engaged in pursuit of the French after Orthes.

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MARCH.

1	M	**St. David's Day.** 1814, on the road to Toulouse in pursuit of the French army, arrived at Mont de Marson.
2	Tu	1814, pursuing the French, near St. Maurice.
3	W	1791, 52nd engaged in pursuit of Tippoo's Army.
4	Th	1791, 52nd came up with Tippoo's Army near Bangalore.
5	F	1791, commencement of the siege of **Bangalore** (India), 52nd present.
6	S	1900, 1*st Battalion*, marching on Bloemfontein, halted at Osfontein.
7	S	○ 2h. 56m. a.m. 1870, Colour-Sergeant Denis Trehy and Private Charles Harman (43rd) awarded the Royal Humane Society's medal. 1900, 1*st Battalion* took part in the advance on Bloemfontein.
8	M	1814, 52nd in reserve at night attack on **Bergen-op-Zoom.**
9	Tu	1811, pursuit of Massena.
10	W	1879, 43rd left Madras for Rangoon, Burmah. 1886, 43rd left Quetta, Biluchistan, having lost 1 Officer and 92 rank and file in 10 months (from sickness). 1900, 1*st Battalion* on rearguard at **Driefontein.**
11	Th	1811, skirmish at Pombal (Peninsula). 1858, Capt. W. R. Moorsom, 52nd, killed at Lucknow.
12	F	1811, combat of **Redinha.**
13	S	1852, Lieut. *Hon.* H. Wrottesley, 43rd, *killed* in action at Fuller's Hoek, Kaffir war. 1870, the depôt 52nd attached to 43rd. 1900, 1*st Battalion* took part in the **Capture of Bloemfontein.**
14	S	1811, combat of **Cazal Novo.** 1900, 1*st Battalion* marched into Bloemfontein.
15	M	☾ 3h. 42m. a.m. 1797, 43rd (1,000 strong), left Cowes for the West Indies. 1811, affair of **Foz d'Arronce.** 1905, Sergt. L. J. Jones promoted 2nd Lieut. *Lancashire Fusiliers.*
16	Tu	1794, 43rd at second capture of **Martinique.** 1852, 52nd moved from Limerick to Dublin. 1853, end of the Kaffir war. 1885, 52nd moved from Gibraltar to Egypt.

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MARCH.

17	W	**St. Patrick's Day.** 1776, 52nd left Boston for Halifax (N.S.). 1811, Sergeant-Major Kent, 43rd, promoted Ensign 60th Foot for his Peninsular War services, and Sergeant-Major Mitchell, 52nd, promoted Ensign 88th Regiment.
18	Th	1811, skirmish at Ponte de Marcella.
19	F	1812, commencement of second siege of **Badajoz.**
20	S	1814, engagement at Tarbes with the French.
21	S	● 8h. 11m. p.m. 1791, 52nd engaged at the capture of Bangalore Fortress.
22	M	1842, 52nd left Barbadoes (West Indies) for Canada. 1847, new Colours presented to the 43rd by Lady Pakenham, at Southsea.
23	Tu	1886, 43rd arrived at Poona from Quetta.
24	W	1741, the 43rd raised and numbered 54th.
25	Th	1812, siege of **Badajoz**; capture of the outwork of La Picurina.
26	F	1879, 43rd arrived at Thayetmyo (Burmah) from India.
27	S	1815, 1*st Battalion* 52nd left Plymouth for the Waterloo campaign.
28	S	☽ 4h. 49m. p.m. 1886, 52nd left Egypt for India.
29	M	1790, 52nd reached Aulloor (Southern India).
30	Tu	1885, 43rd left Bangalore (India) for Quetta (Biluchistan); strength, 19 Officers, 794 rank and file.
31	W	1864, 52nd arrived at Portsmouth from India.

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APRIL.

1 TH	1857, green goat's-hair plumes ordered to be worn in head-dress of Officers of 43rd in lieu of the ball-tufts. 1862, the establishment of the 43rd increased by one trained Bandmaster.
2 F	1811, the Light Division encamped near Sabugal.
3 S	1811, combat of **Sabugal**; Lieuts. McDermid and Creighton, 43rd, *killed*.
4 S	**Palm Sunday.** 1815, 1*st Battalion* 52nd halted in Brussels on the way to Grammont.
5 M	○ 8h. 28m. p.m. 1846, 43rd arrived home from Canada.
6 TU	1812, storming of **Badajoz**, 43rd lost Colonel Macleod, Commanding, and Lieuts. Hodgson, Harvest, and Taggart; 52nd lost Captains Jones, Madden, and Poole, and Lieuts. Booth and Royle.
7 W	1815, 1*st Battalion* 52nd reached Grammont (Belgium) and took over effectives of 2*nd Battalion*, which returned to England.
8 TH	1810, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd marched from Chatham to London to assist in quelling riots.
9 F	**Good Friday.** 1885, 43rd left Kurrachee (Sind) by rail for Rindli, Bolan Pass.
10 S	1814, battle of **Toulouse.**
11 S	**Easter Sunday.** 1814, Treaty of Paris signed; Napoleon retired to Elba. 1886, 52nd arrived at Bombay from Egypt.
12 M	*Bank Holiday.* 1817, 43rd moved from Bapaume to Valenciennes (France).
13 TU	☾ 2h. 30m. p.m. 1814, 52nd piquets entered Toulouse. 1886, 43rd entertained 52nd passing through Poona.
14 W	1815, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd embarked at Ostend for England.
15 TH	1814, 43rd and 52nd quartered near Toulouse.
16 F	1797, 43rd arrived at Jamaica.

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APRIL.

17	S	1863, Field-Marshal Lord Seaton died.
18	S	1775, 52nd embarked at Boston for attack on Concord, North America. 1842, 52nd arrived in Canada. 1866, 43rd left Auckland, New Zealand, for home.
19	M	1775, combat of **Lexington,** America. 1886, 52nd arrived at Bangalore (India) from Egypt.
20	Tu	● 4h. 51m. a.m. 1815, *2nd Battalion* 52nd reached Canterbury on return from Belgium.
21	W	1794, 43rd at capture of **Guadaloupe.** 1864, 43rd engaged at **Maketu,** New Zealand.
22	Th	1814, 52nd quartered in suburbs of Toulouse, on declaration of peace.
23	F	**St. George's Day.** 1811, affair of outposts on the River Azava (Spain).
24	S	1811, second affair of outposts on the River Azava.
25	S	1864, 43rd engaged with Maories (New Zealand).
26	M	1868, 43rd arrived at the Channel Islands from Aldershot.
27	Tu	☽ 8h. 36m. a.m. 1810, the Light Division marched to Almeida.
28	W	1759, battle of **Sillery,** America.
29	Th	1810, the Light Division at Gallegos joined by Captain Ross's troop of R.H.A. 1864, 43rd present at the assault of the **Gate Pa,** New Zealand; 7 Officers *killed* and 2 *wounded*.
30	F	1808, 52nd embarked for Sweden. 1888, 43rd moved from Shorncliffe to Parkhurst (Isle of Wight).

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MAY.

1 S	1885, left wing 43rd reached Quetta (Biluchistan).
2 S	1811, the Light Division fell back from Gallegos towards the plains of Fuentes d'Onor.
3 M	1873, 52nd left Malta for Gibraltar in H.M.S. *Tamar*.
4 Tu	1811, the Light Division on the River dos Casos, near Fuentes d'Onor.
5 W	○ 0h. 8m. p.m. 1811, battle of **Fuentes d'Onor.**
6 Th	1841, death of Lt.-Colonel Henry Booth, commanding 43rd.
7 F	1811, the Light Division in pursuit of the French after the battle of Fuentes d'Onor.
8 S	1757, 43rd left England for North America. 1801, Major-General John Moore appointed Colonel of the 52nd.
9 S	1873, 52nd arrived at Gibraltar.
10 M	1811, the Light Division at Gallegos.
11 Tu	1809, detachments (2 companies) of 52nd served with Brigadier-General Stewart's Brigade in the attack on the heights of Grijou (Portugal).
12 W	☾ 9h. 45m. p.m. 1809, Passage of the **Douro.**
13 Th	1841, percussion fire-locks issued to the 52nd in place of flint-locks. 1857, first news of Mutiny at Delhi reached the 52nd at Sealkote.
14 F	1861, Indian Mutiny medals presented to 43rd at Madras.
15 S	1791, engagement at **Seringapatam,** 52nd present.
16 S	1813, at Espeja (Spain) prior to opening of campaign, during which the French were driven finally out of Spain. The Light Division reviewed by Lord Wellington.

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MAY.

17 M	1808, 52nd with Army for protection of Sweden, reached the roadstead of Gothenburg from England.
18 Tu	1866, death of Sir John Maxwell Tylden, of Peninsular fame.
19 W	● 1h. 42m. p.m. 1874, 52nd embarked in H.M.S. *Tamar* at Gibraltar for England.
20 Th	Ascension Day. 1837, Headquarters 52nd disembarked at Gibraltar; first visit to the place.
21 F	1813, the Light Division left winter quarters and marched into Spain.
22 S	1813, the Light Division moving towards Salamanca, and driving Joseph Buonaparte from Portugal to the Pyrenees.
23 S	1870, New Zealand War medals presented to the 43rd. 1900, Sergeant F. Hudson, 1*st Battalion*, promoted 2nd Lieutenant *S. Lanc. Regt.*
24 M	1809, 43rd marched from Colchester to Harwich *en route* for Portugal.
25 Tu	1809, 43rd, 52nd, and 95th embarked for Portugal.
26 W	1874, 52nd arrived at Portsmouth from Gibraltar and went into Cambridge Barracks after a tour of 6 years in the Mediterranean.
27 Th	☽ 1h. 28m. a.m. 1857, 52nd joined the Punjab Field Force under Brigadier-General Nicholson at Wuzeerabad, and by order of its Commanding Officer (Colonel Campbell) was dressed in *khaki*; the first Regiment so clothed.
28 F	1845, great fire at Quebec; 43rd gave valuable assistance in putting it out.
29 S	1848, 52nd employed in aid of the civil power at Bradford.
30 S	Whit Sunday. 1865, death of Sir J. Shaw Kennedy, K.C.B. (43rd).
31 M	*Bank Holiday.* 1816, *2nd Battalion* 52nd finally disbanded at Canterbury.

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JUNE.

1 Tu	1813, the Light Division passed the Douro and encamped at Toro.
2 W	1825, Lt.-Colonel James Fergusson appointed to the command of the 52nd, *vice* Sir J. Colborne promoted.
3 Th	1814, 1*st Battalion* 52nd proceeded from Castel Sarrasin (France) to Bordeaux, whence, on the 17th, it embarked for England. 1859, burning of the *Eastern Monarch;* detachment of the 52nd on board.
4 F	○ 1h. 25m. a.m. 1885, commencement of cholera epidemic in the 43rd at Quetta, which in a few months decimated the Regiment.
5 S	1835, 43rd left England for New Brunswick, North America.
6 S	**Trinity Sunday.** 1765, 52nd embarked at Cork for North America.
7 M	1842, 52nd moved from St. John to Fredericton, New Brunswick.
8 Tu	1804, 52nd encamped at Shorncliffe.
9 W	1823, 52nd embarked at Cove for Halifax (N.S.).
10 Th	1850, 52nd moved to Liverpool.
11 F	☾ 2h. 43m. a.m. 1762, capture of **Moro,** Havanna, 43rd present. 1812, the Light Division left El Boden (Spain) *en route* to Salamanca. 1885, Lieut. Spencer, 43rd, died of cholera at Quetta.
12 S	1776, 43rd and 52nd left Halifax, N.S., for Staten Island. 1813, at Horillas (Spain), the Light Division caught up the French rearguard and was occupied all day.
13 S	1811, the Light Division crossed the Tagus.
14 M	1815, 52nd marching through Belgium on Enghien, news of Napoleon's intended attack having arrived. 1856, 52nd attacked by cholera at Lucknow, and during the next two months lost 86 men.
15 Tu	1804, 43rd joined Sir John Moore's Brigade at Shorncliffe Camp. 1815, 52nd reached Enghien (Waterloo Campaign).
16 W	1815, 43rd left England to join Wellington's Army in Belgium. 1815, 52nd with Sir H. Clinton's Division marched on Soignies, halted for the night at Brain-le-Conte at midnight in torrents of rain.

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JUNE.

17 Th	● 11h. 28m. p.m. 1775, battle of **Bunker's Hill** (America). 1815, 52nd started at 2 a.m., reached Waterloo, and remained in bivouac in a ploughed field in heavy rain.
18 F	1815, battle of **Waterloo**; 52nd lost 1 Officer and 26 rank and file *killed*, and 8 Officers, 10 Sergeants, and 150 rank and file *wounded*.
19 S	1775, affair of **Lexington** (America); Lieut. Hull, 43rd, *killed*. 1815, 52nd commenced march on Paris.
20 S	1815, 52nd, in pursuit of the French after Waterloo, reached Binck.
21 M	1813, battle of **Vittoria**. 1864, engagement of **Te Ranga** (43rd); Captain Smith, 43rd, gained the **V.C.**
22 Tu	1813, the Light Division in pursuit of the French after Vittoria.
23 W	1811, the Light Division reached Campo Mayor.
24 Th	**Midsummer Day.** 1813, pursuit of the French; Light Division close to Pamplona.
25 F	☽ 6h. 43m. p.m. 1800, 1*st Battalion* 52nd left Southampton to join expedition to Quiberon. 1844, Sergeant-Major Fuller, 52nd, promoted Ensign.
26 S	1813, the Light Division pursuing the French reached Olonez. 1889, Sergeant Thomas Diver, 43rd, promoted 2nd Lieutenant *Warwickshire Regt.*
27 S	1813, the Light Division at Olité.
28 M	1778, 52nd engaged at Freehold, New Jersey. 1814, 1*st Battalion* 52nd arrived at Plymouth on termination of the Peninsular War.
29 Tu	1809, 52nd arrived off Lisbon and proceeded in boats up the Tagus to Vallada. 1900, 1*st Battalion* Mounted Infantry engaged at Elandsfontein, 1 Officer and 3 rank and file *wounded*.
30 W	1853, Headquarters 52nd left Cork for India (2nd visit). 1866, 43rd reached England from New Zealand.

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JULY.

1 Th	1815, 52nd halted within sight of Paris and had an affair of outposts with the French Army, which after Waterloo had retired on Paris. 1881, 43rd and 52nd formed into *The Oxfordshire Light Infantry*.
2 F	1815, 52nd in bivouac at Argenteuil on the Seine, on the outskirts of Paris.
3 S	○ 0h. 17m. p.m. 1809, at Vallada, in the Tagus, 43rd, 52nd, and 95th, formed into *The Light Brigade* under Major-General Craufurd.
4 S	1815, camped in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris.
5 M	1815, capitulation of Paris.
6 Tu	1781, action at **James Town** (America). 1809, the Light Brigade commenced its march to join the Army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, which was moving on Talavera.
7 W	1815, 52nd entered Paris with 71st and 95th—the only British troops who *entered* the city; camped in the Champs Elysées. 1858, 43rd completed a march of 1,300 miles through Central India, having lost 3 Officers and 61 men.
8 Th	1810, 52nd at Val de la Mula, near the River Coa (Portugal).
9 F	1803, 52nd joined Sir John Moore's brigade at Shorncliffe Camp. 1857, mutiny of native troops at Sealkote; the 52nd had left the station on 20th May to join the Punjab Field Force, and all its property at Sealkote was now looted or destroyed.
10 S	☾ 6h. 58m. a.m. 1810, **Ciudad Rodrigo** capitulated.
11 S	1857, 52nd marched 42 miles in 20 hours to intercept the Sealkote mutineers, weather very hot.
12 M	1857, 52nd engaged mutineers at Timmoo Ghaut.
13 Tu	1857, 52nd actively engaged with mutineers. 1900, Sergeant F. Colquhoun, *1st Battalion*, promoted 2nd Lieut. *Leicestershire Regt.*
14 W	1857, 52nd took part in annihilation of Sealkote mutineers, losing during the 12th, 13th and 14th, 5 rank and file *killed*, and 2 Officers, 18 rank and file *wounded* (4 rank and file also died of apoplexy).
15 Th	1813, engagement on the **Heights of Vera**; halted and took part with the troops in covering the blockade of Pamplona and the siege of St. Sebastian.
16 F	1857, 52nd engaged mutineers about the **Ravee River.**

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JULY.

17 S	● 10h. 45m. a.m. 1803, 43rd made *Light Infantry*. 1857, 52nd marched to Goodasepoor *en route* to Delhi. 1894, Sergeant-Major B. Stannard, 52nd, promoted Quartermaster.
18 S	1824, 52nd arrived in Canada on its first visit.
19 M	1812, with Wellington's Army manœuvring before Salamanca.
20 Tu	1812, Wellington's Army and that of Marmont marching parallel to each other and within musket-shot throughout the day, neither finding an opportunity to attack.
21 W	1812, the Light Division in bivouac at San Martin, near Salamanca. 1847, 52nd left Quebec for England.
22 Th	1790, 52nd engaged at the capture of Coimbatore (Southern India). 1812, battle of **Salamanca** (Spain); Light Division in reserve.
23 F	1812, Light Division in pursuit of the French about Huerta. 1818, new Colours presented to the 43rd at Valenciennes (France) by Lady Blakeney.
24 S	1807, 52nd embarked at Deal for service in Denmark. 1810, combat of the **Coa** near Almeida; Colonel Hull, commanding, Captain Ewen Cameron and Lieut. Mason, 43rd, *killed*.
25 S	☽ 11h. 45m. a.m. 1827, occupation of Portugal, 43rd quartered at Thomar.
26 M	1810, the Light Division fell back after Almeida to Freixedas, where it remained whilst the French besieged the fortress of Almeida.
27 Tu	1809, the Light Brigade, under Craufurd, reached Navalmoral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
28 W	1809, the Light Brigade started at dawn on the famous forced march on Talavera (62 miles in 26 hours with only 17 stragglers); battle of **Talavera**, 1 Company 43rd and 52nd engaged. 1865, Captain Close, 43rd, *killed* in action, New Zealand War.
29 Th	1807, 43rd embarked for Copenhagen. 1896, Sergeant A. B. Molesworth promoted Quartermaster 1*st Battalion*.
30 F	1809, the Light Brigade took over advanced-guard and outpost duties of the Army at Talavera. 1877, Martini-Henry rifles issued to 43rd at Bellary (India).
31 S	1809, 2*nd Battalion* 43rd embarked as part of the expedition to Walcheren.

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AUGUST.

1	S	○ 9h. 14m. p.m. 1807, *2nd Battalion* 52nd sailed from Deal for Denmark, having embarked the week previous. 1900, *1st Battalion* in pursuit of the Boer Commander, De Wet.
2	M	*Bank Holiday.* 1830, the Gorget and Black Cockade abolished.
3	Tu	1809, the Army marched from Talavera to Oropeza; a trying march, owing to the heat and want of water.
4	W	1809, the Army *en route* from Talavera to Campo Mayor, suffered much from heat and want of provisions.
5	Th	1827, occupation of Portugal, 43rd halted at Barro.
6	F	1812, after Salamanca the Light Division at the head of the Army marched on Madrid. 1880, 52nd moved from Aldershot to Chatham.
7	S	1798, 52nd, after 15 years in India, arrived at Chatham; strength, 18 Officers, 166 rank and file.
8	S	☾ 0h. 10m. p.m. 1804, *2nd Battalion* 52nd formed at Newbury, Berks.
9	M	1817, 43rd (in Brigade with 7th and 23rd) reviewed by the Duke of Wellington at Valenciennes; strength, 785 of all ranks.
10	Tu	1804, *2nd Battalion* 43rd raised.
11	W	1804, William Napier joined the 43rd as Captain. 1812, the Light Division arrived at the Escurial, near Madrid, and halted in the Park.
12	Th	1847, 52nd landed at Portsmouth after 11 years' foreign service.
13	F	1762, 43rd at the capture of **Havanna.** 1858, 43rd engaged at Chitrakote (Indian Mutiny).
14	S	1857, 52nd took part in the siege of Delhi.
15	S	● 11h. 55m. p.m. 1884, 52nd left Ireland for Gibraltar.
16	M	1807, *2nd Battalion* 52nd, with the troops under General Harry Burrard, landed about 8 miles from Copenhagen (Denmark).

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AUGUST.

17 Tu	1790, 52nd took part in the siege of Dindigul (India).
18 W	1821, 43rd and 52nd reviewed by King George IV. in Dublin.
19 Th	1808, 43rd and 2*nd Battalion* 52nd landed in Portugal.
20 F	1884, 52nd arrived at Gibraltar on its 3rd visit.
21 S	1790, 52nd engaged in the assault on **Dindigul** (India). 1808, battle of **Vimiera.**
22 S	1790, 52nd at assault on Paulighautcherry (India).
23 M	1793, 52nd present at the capture of **Pondicherry** (India).
24 Tu	☽ 3h. 55m. a.m. 1857, 52nd engaged at **Delhi.**
25 W	1800, both Battalions 52nd, which had left England about midsummer with a force on secret service under Sir J. Pulteney, landed in Spain. 1857, 52nd engaged all day before Delhi.
26 Th	1800, both Battalions 52nd engaged the French at Ferrol. 1807, 43rd and 52nd engaged at Kioge, Denmark. 1808, 1*st Battalion* 52nd landed in the Peninsula. 1891, General G. Whichcote, the last 52nd survivor of the Peninsular War and Waterloo, died, aged 97 years.
27 F	1776, engagement at **Brook Lyne,** Long Island (America).
28 S	1857, 52nd at Delhi. 1893, death of Gen. Hon. Sir A. A. Spencer, G.C.B., Colonel of the Regiment.
29 S	1808, 52nd on outpost duty near Torres Vedras (Portugal). 1812, 52nd quartered at Getafe, near Madrid.
30 M	1812, the Light Division engaged at the passage of the Bidassoa.
31 Tu	○ 5h. 8m. a.m. 1782, orders issued connecting the 52nd with the county of Oxfordshire, and the 43rd with Monmouthshire. 1813, storming of **San Sebastian;** Lieut. O'Connell, 43rd, and Lieut. Harvest, 52nd, *killed.*

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SEPTEMBER.

1 W	1807, Danish Expedition, *2nd Battalion* 52nd engaged in the siege of Copenhagen.
2 Th	1857, 52nd engaged besieging Delhi; over 200 men in hospital.
3 F	1822, 43rd left Ireland for Gibraltar, where it arrived on the 19th.
4 S	1809, the Light Division, on the left bank of the Tagus, near Almarez, engaged with the French, and covered the march of the rest of the Army along the right bank.
5 S	1807, siege of **Copenhagen.** 1858, 43rd engaged at Sahao (Indian Mutiny).
6 M	☾ 7h. 44m. p.m. 1857, 52nd before Delhi, 340 men of the Regiment in hospital with fever. 1858, 43rd engaged at Punghattee Pass (Indian Mutiny).
7 Tu	1760, capitulation of **Montreal** (Canada); 43rd present. 1807, surrender of **Copenhagen.** 1841, Sergeant-Major Wasp, 43rd, promoted Ensign. 1857, siege of Delhi; 52nd at siege work during the night within 300 yards of the guns of the fortress.
8 W	1857, siege of Delhi continued, 52nd at Brind's Battery. 1901, *1st Battalion* occupying blockhouses in Orange River Colony.
9 Th	1821, Sergeant-Major Henry Sunderland, 52nd, promoted Ensign and Adjutant.
10 F	1790, 52nd present at the commencement of the siege of Pauli-ghautcherry (India).
11 S	1777, 43rd and flank companies 52nd engaged at **Brandywine** (American War of Independence).
12 S	1777, Battalion companies 52nd embarked to capture Newark (North America).
13 M	1759, 43rd took part in the Battle of **Quebec.**
14 Tu	● 3h. 9m. p.m. 1857, **Delhi,** 52nd present at the storming of the Cashmere Gate; *Victoria Crosses* won by Lance-Corporal Smith and Bugler Hawthorne. Sergeant-Major Streets for his conduct promoted to an Ensigncy in the 75th Regiment.
15 W	1857, 52nd took part in severe street fighting in Delhi.
16 Th	1857, 52nd engaged in street fighting in Delhi. 1903, Quarter-master-Sergeant T. Ivey promoted Quartermaster, *1st Battalion.*

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SEPTEMBER.

17 F	1759, Quebec surrendered; 43rd formed part of the garrison of occupation. 1828, terrible epidemic broke out in 43rd at Gibraltar. 1857, 52nd at Delhi.
18 S	1857, 52nd still engaged in the streets of Delhi.
19 S	1857, during the engagements with the mutineers from August 14th to September 20th, the 52nd lost :—*killed*, 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 25 rank and file; *wounded*, 3 Officers, 82 rank and file; *died* of cholera and other diseases, 98 N.C.O's and men.
20 M	1777, American War of Independence. The Light Company 52nd, with a small force under Major-General Grey, at night surprised and defeated 1,500 Americans with 4 guns.
21 Tu	1790, conclusion of the siege of Paulighautcherry, 52nd present.
22 W	☽ 6h. 32m. p.m. 1790, 52nd formed part of the army which entered Paulighautcherry after 12 days' siege; *killed*, 1 Sergeant; *wounded*, 1 Officer, 3 rank and file.
23 Th	1868, 52nd left Ireland for Malta.
24 F	1811, the Light Division at Horquerra on the River Vadillo (Spain).
25 S	1806, 1*st Battalion* 52nd left Plymouth for service in Sicily, where it remained until 1808.
26 S	1810, skirmish near Martagao during the retreat towards Busaco.
27 M	1810, Battle of **Busaco.** Private James Hopkins, 52nd, in this action, took prisoner the French General Simon; for his gallantry he received a pension of £20 a year.
28 Tu	1872, the 43rd embarked at Queenstown (Ireland) for India.
29 W	**Michaelmas Day.** ○ 1h. 5m. p.m. 1790, 52nd marched from Coimbatore on Diraporam (India).
30 Th	1810, commencement of retreat of Wellington's Army, after Busaco, on the lines of Torres Vedras, *viâ* Coimbra; the Light Division as rear-guard.

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OCTOBER.

1 F	1853, Headquarters 52nd arrived at Calcutta on its second visit to India.
2 S	1810, the Light Division retiring on Torres Vedras reached Pombal.
3 S	1868, 52nd arrived at Malta, and after a week under canvas marched to Fort Ricasoli.
4 M	1777, 43rd and 52nd engaged at German Town (America). 1902, 1*st Battalion* arrived in England from the Boer War.
5 Tu	1795, 52nd at the capture of Manaar (Ceylon) from the Dutch. 1857, 52nd left Delhi for the Punjab.
6 W	☾ 6h. 44m. a.m. 1777, 52nd at the capture of Forts Montgomery and Clinton (American War of Independence).
7 Th	1748, numbered 43rd. 1777, 52nd at the capture of Fort Constitution (America). 1813, passage of the Bidassoa.
8 F	1830, Colour-Sergeant S. Rand, 43rd, promoted Quartermaster; he was one of the first Colour-Sergeants of the Regiment, made in 1813 for distinguished service. 1863, 43rd left Calcutta for New Zealand War.
9 S	1813, the Light Division engaged close to the Pass of Vera, some of the heights and redoubts being still in the occupation of the French Army. 1872, on H.M.S. *Jumna* arriving at Malta, special leave was granted to the Sergeants of the 43rd, by the Governor of the Island, to go on shore and mess with the Sergeants of the 52nd.
10 S	1810, at Arriuda (Portugal), the Light Division on piquet work; this went on for 5 weeks, until eventually the French retired into winter quarters. 1874, Sergeant-Major Charles Costeloe, 43rd, promoted Quartermaster.
11 M	1838, 52nd embarked at Gibraltar for Barbadoes (West Indies) after a stay of 2 years. 1870, Captain Hatchell, 43rd, drowned in Queenstown Harbour (Ireland). 1887, new Colours presented to the 43rd by Lady Aberdare (daughter of Sir William Napier) at Shorncliffe.
12 Tu	1851, 43rd left England for the Kaffir War.
13 W	1811, 52nd marched from Casillas de Flores to Robledo.
14 Th	● 8h. 13m. a.m. 1810, occupying a portion of the lines of Torres Vedras.
15 F	1807, 43rd left Copenhagen for England.
16 S	1859, 43rd with Nagode Force in pursuit of rebels (Central India).

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OCTOBER.

17	♑	1811, 52nd marched from Robledo to Zamara preparatory to the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo.
18	M	1776, 52nd engaged at Pell's Point (America). 1791, 52nd took part in the storming of Nundydroog (India).
19	Tu	1881, 52nd moved from Chatham *viâ* Portsmouth to Ireland. 1887, the old Colours of the 43rd deposited in Monmouth Parish Church.
20	W	1817, 52nd as part of the Army of Occupation in France arrived at Thérouenne and went into cantonments.
21	Th	1812, the Light Division made a movement to its left in consequence of the united forces of Soult and Joseph Buonaparte being in full march from Albacete upon Madrid.
22	F	☽ 7h. 4m. a.m. 1812, the Light Division reached Vicalbaro.
23	S	1818, 43rd, 52nd, and other Regiments of the Army of Occupation reviewed at Valenciennes by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia.
24	♑	1842, 24 Sergeants' percussion fusils were received from England by the 52nd at Fredericton, New Brunswick.
25	M	1793, 43rd (1,100 strong) left England for West Indies.
26	Tu	1818, the Army of Occupation in France broke up.
27	W	1779, 43rd joined Sir H. Clinton's Army at New York.
28	Th	○ 10h. 7m. p.m. 1776, 43rd and 52nd engaged at White Plains (America).
29	F	1808, 1*st Battalion* 43rd landed at Corunna. 1858, Colour-Sergeant Arthur Williams promoted Quartermaster 43rd.
30	S	1812, the Light Division fell back on Madrid and the Retiro was blown up.
31	♑	1818, 43rd reached Calais *en route* to England.

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NOVEMBER.

1 M	1808, Sir John Moore commenced his march from Portugal into Spain.
2 Tu	1815, 52nd, after a stay of two months, marched out of Paris and went into quarters at Versailles.
3 W	1831, 52nd marched from Southampton to Bristol to suppress the riots there.
4 Th	☾ 9h. 38m. p.m. 1831, 52nd reached Bristol in aid of the Civil Power.
5 F	1863, 43rd *en route* from India to New Zealand, detained in quarantine at Mauritius. 1900, Mounted Infantry, 1*st Battalion* engaged at **Bothaville**, Captain Colvile *severely wounded.*
6 S	1838, 52nd disembarked at Barbadoes (West Indies).
7 S	1812, 43rd joined Wellington's Army at Alva prior to the march on Salamanca.
8 M	1804, Sergeant-Major Joynt, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
9 Tu	*King's Birthday.* 1813, the Light Division engaged with the Army near the Pass of Vera forcing the mountainous frontier of Spain and France, moved out silently at night from its camp, and got into position within 300 yards of the French redoubt on the heights of La Petite Rhune, and surprised the enemy.
10 W	1813, battle of the **Nivelle**, Captain Capel, Colonel Lloyd, and Lieut. E. Freer, *killed*, and Captain Murchison (43rd) *mortally wounded.*
11 Th	1901, 1*st Battalion* occupied Rhenoster River line of Blockhouses.
12 F	1813, the Light Division encamped near Arbonne after the battle of the Nivelle.
13 S	● 2h. 18m. a.m. 1900, 1*st Battalion* engaged with Boers near Heilbron.
14 S	1813, Lieut. Angrove, 43rd, died of wounds received at the Nivelle.
15 M	1812, the British Army, which had retired from Madrid to Salamanca, commenced its retirement on Portugal covered by the Light Division.
16 Tu	1776, 43rd and 52nd engaged at Fort Washington (America).

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NOVEMBER.

17 W	1812, action on the Huebra.
18 Th	1810, the Light Division at Valle (Portugal) went into winter quarters opposite the French Army under Marshal Massena. 1812, retreat from Salamanca continued; after a night's bivouac in flooded land, continued the march knee-deep in water.
19 F	1812, arrived at and went into winter quarters at Ciudad Rodrigo. 1881, Colour-Sergeant George Williams promoted Quarter-master 43rd.
20 S	☽ 5h. 29m. p.m. 1776, 43rd engaged at New York Island (America). 1813, 52nd engaged at Arbonne.
21 S	1853, 43rd marched from King William's Town to East London, South Africa, prior to embarkation for Madras.
22 M	1813, the Light Division slightly engaged near Bayonne.
23 Tu	1812, Lieut. Ridout, 43rd, died of wounds received at the action on the Huebra. 1813, Lieut. Baillie, 43rd, *killed* before Bayonne.
24 W	1808, Sergeant-Major John Winterbottom, 52nd, promoted Ensign and Adjutant. 1813, after the Nivelle, the Light Division went into position at Arcangues, forming part of a defensive line of posts on the frontier of France.
25 Th	1800, 52nd landed at Lisbon (after Ferrol).
26 F	1901, 1*st Battalion* repulsed Boer attack on Blockhouse line.
27 S	○ 8h. 52m. a.m. 1859, 43rd with Nagode Force in pursuit of rebels (India).
28 S	1853, 43rd left South Africa for India. 1858, Lieut. Thomas R. Gibbons, 52nd, *killed* at Cawnpore.
29 M	1818, 1*st Battalion* 52nd landed at Ramsgate after 2 years' service in France. 1866, 52nd left Aldershot for Ireland.
30 Tu	St. Andrew's Day. 1843, a Regimental Savings Bank opened in the 52nd.

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DECEMBER.

1	W	1776, 52nd left New York with Expedition to Rhode Island. 1852, 43rd camp in South Africa struck by lightning, 2 men *killed* and 19 *injured*. 1900, 1*st Battalion* detachment at Gottenburg lost 1 man *killed* and 4 men *wounded*.
2	Th	1858, 43rd engaged with rebels in **Central India.**
3	F	1799, War Office Authority to raise for the first time a 2*nd Battalion* for the 52nd.
4	S	☾ 4h. 13m. p.m. 1839, the 52nd at Barbadoes suffered much from an epidemic of yellow fever.
5	S	1790, 52nd with British Force pursuing Tippoo marched on Trichinopoly (Southern India).
6	M	1837, consequent on the disturbed state of Canada, 43rd received orders to proceed by land from Fredericton to Quebec.
7	Tu	1875, 43rd furnished a Guard of Honour to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales during his tour in Southern India.
8	W	1806, 52nd landed in Sicily.
9	Th	1813, 2*nd Battalion* 52nd embarked at Ramsgate to join Sir Thomas Graham's force in Holland. 1831, Sergeant-Major Priestley, 43rd, promoted Ensign.
10	F	1813, battle of the **Nive.**
11	S	1837, 43rd commenced the famous winter march from Fredericton, New Brunswick, to Quebec, proceeding in sleighs holding six to eight men. 1863, 43rd disembarked at Auckland, New Zealand.
12	S	● 7h. 59m. p.m. 1837, 43rd reached Jones' Settlement in the march across the Portage of the Madawaska.
13	M	1837, 43rd reach Dedingee Settlement; thermometer below zero.
14	Tu	1783, 52nd took part in the storming of Cannanore. The "Forlorn Hope" consisted of 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, and 31 rank and file of the Regiment, nearly all of whom were *killed* or *wounded*.
15	W	1837, 43rd reached the Grand Falls of the River St. John in their march across the Portage of the Madawaska.
16	Th	1813, Sergeant-Major Harris, 43rd, promoted Ensign. 1826, 52nd received the "Light Infantry Musket," in Canada.

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DECEMBER.

17 F	1851, 43rd landed in South Africa for the Kaffir War. 1864, 52nd sailed from India for England after 12 years' foreign service.
18 S	1815, 52nd at St. Germains, near Paris.
19 S	1768, by Royal Warrant issued this day, the facings of the 52nd were ordered to be buff, the red coats faced and lined with buff ornamented with white lace, red worm and one orange stripe, buff waistcoats and breeches, black gaiters.
20 M	☽ 2h. 18m. a.m. 1808, 1*st Battalion* 43rd joined Sir John Moore's Army at Mayorga. 1852, 43rd engaged at **Berea** (Kaffir War). 1854, Kaffir War medals presented to 43rd at Bangalore.
21 Tu	1791, 52nd took part in the storming of Savendroog (India). Whilst the Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies mounted the breach, the Band of the Regiment played "Britons, strike home."
22 W	1858, second engagement at **Kirwee** (India), 43rd present. 1899, 1*st Battalion* left England for South Africa.
23 Th	1797, 43rd arrived at Martinique. 1828, end of the epidemic amongst 43rd at Gibraltar; 89 deaths in 3 months.
24 F	1761, 43rd landed at Barbadoes. 1791, 52nd took part in the capture of Ooreedroog (India). 1808, the retreat on Corunna commenced. 1867, Banda and Kirwee prize-money distributed to the 43rd at Aldershot.
25 S	**Christmas Day.** 1808, both Battalions 43rd and 52nd, as part of Sir John Moore's rearguard from Sahagun (Spain), started on the retreat to Corunna.
26 S	○ 9h. 30m. p.m. 1815, occupation of Paris.
27 M	1884, detachments of 43rd engaged, for the second time, in the suppression of Moplah outbreak (Southern India).
28 Tu	1808, retreat on Corunna; rear-guard engaged at Benavente (Spain). 1837, first party of 43rd reached Quebec, having crossed the Portage of the Madawaska; 370 miles in 18 days, including 2 days' halt.
29 W	1808, retreat on Corunna; 1*st Battalion* 43rd and 2*nd Battalion* 52nd moved towards Vigo for embarkation. 1884, Private Barrett, 1*st Battalion*, gained the medal for distinguished conduct in the field against the Moplahs (Southern India).
30 Th	1837, the second party of the 43rd reached Quebec from Fredericton. 1897, 2*nd Battalion* engaged with Afridis in the Khaibar Pass; 3 men *killed*, 3 Officers and 11 men *wounded*.
31 F	1808, 2*nd Battalion* 43rd and 1*st Battalion* 52nd, with Sir John Moore's Army, reached Camberos.

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ARMY LIST.—1st JANUARY, 1908.

THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Regimental Dist. No. 43. [No. 7 District.]

The United Red and White Rose.

"Quebec, 1759," "Mysore," "Hindoostan," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1851-2-3," "Delhi," "New Zealand," "South Africa, 1900-2."
"Relief of Kimberley," "Paardeberg."

Line and Militia Battalions.

Uniform.—Scarlet. *Facings.*—White. *Agents.*—Messrs. Cox & Co.

1st Bn. (43rd Foot) *Lucknow, Bengal.*
2nd ,, (52nd ,,) *Tidworth.*
Depôt .. .. .. *Oxford.*

3rd Bn. (R. Bucks Mil.) .. *High Wycombe.*
4th ,, (Oxford Mil.) .. *Oxford.*
Record Office .. .. .. *Warwick.*

Volunteer Battalions.

1. 1st .. .. *Oxford.*
2. 2nd .. .. *Oxford.*
3. 1st Bucks .. *Gt. Marlow.*
4. 2nd ,, .. *Eton.*

Colonel-in-Chief .. *His Majesty* Charles I., King of Portugal and Algarves, *K.G.* 20Feb.01
Colonel .. .. .. Wilkinson, Maj.-Gen. (*Hon. Lt.-Gen.*) F.G., *C.B.* 29Aug.93
15Oct.91

1st and 2nd Battalions.

Lt.-Colonels. (2)
2Fanshawe, R., *D.S.O., p.s.c.* 18Sept.07
22Aug.02
1Lamotte, F. G. L. 23Oct.07

Majors. (8)
s. Davies, H. R. 13Feb.01
d. 2White, E. D. (*Comdg. Depôt*) 11May02
1Lethbridge, E. A. E., *D.S.O.* 2Sept.07
2Childers, E. M. 22Feb.05
2Ruck-Keene, H. L. D.S.O. 14Sept.07
2Darell-Brown, H. F. 18Sept.07
1Cobb, C. H. 18Sept.07
29Nov.00
v. Watt, R. E. 23Oct.07

Captains. (12)
2Hunter, W. C. 9Oct.99
v. *Hamilton, K. R.*, D.S.O., *p.s.c.* 4Nov.99
m. *Eden, A. J. F.* 24Feb.00
bt.-maj. 29Nov.00
e.a. *Feilden, R. M.* 24Feb.00
1Osborn, P. B., *D.S.O.* 27Feb.00
bt.-maj. 7Sept.04
Marriott-Dodington, W., p.s.c. 27Feb.00
(2) *Carter, L. J.* 27Feb.00
(2) *Scott, L. F.* 27Sept.00
1Hammick, S. F. 11Dec.00
c.o. *Pope-Hennessy, L. H. R.* 11Sept.02
bt.-maj. 26Mar.06
m. *Stapleton, F. H.* 11Sept.02
2Clayton, E. R. 11Sept.02
2*Frith, C. H., adjt.* 22Nov.02
d. 1Forrest, C. E., *D.S.O.* 22Feb.03
1Ward, L. E. S. 23June03
1Ballard, J. A. 23June03
1*Hampden, O.R.L., adjt.* 2Sept.03
m. *Foljambe*, Hon. G. *W. F. S.* 2Jan.04
v. *Henley, C. F.* 30Oct.04
1Bayley, A. G. 30Oct.04
2Brooke-Popham, H. R. M. 9Nov.04
2Nisbet, H. C. 23Jan.05
2Wood, H. L. 14Apr.05
v. *Fuller, J. F. C.* 21June05
c.o. *Keyworth, R. D.* 9Oct.05
2Weatherby, J. T. 30Dec.05
1Mitchell, C. J. 22Jan.06

Lieutenants (19).
d. 1Sullivan, G. A. 11Jan.01
d. 2Brooke, R. R. M. 12Jan.01
1Simpson, R. V. 15Mar.02
1Kirkpatrick, E. H. 5Apr.02
c.o. *Dillon, H. M.* 15Oct.02
d. 1Higgins, C. G. 22Feb.03
2Tunnard, L. 23June03
1Harden, A. H. 2Sept.03
1Pollock, J. A. 1July04
s. *Ponsonby, A. W. N.* 24Aug.04
1Logan, R. O. 3Oct.04
1Scott, C. L. 9Nov.04
2Fitzgerald, C. 14Apr.05
1Morland, W. E. T. 11Aug.05
1Annesley, *Hon.*, C. A. J. 6Sept.05
1Parr, B. C. 9Oct.05
1Stephens, R. 29Oct 05
s. *Evelegh, R. C.* 30Dec.05
d. 2Bartlett, A. J. N. 22Jan.06
2Bourke, U. J. D. 20Apr 06
1Blewitt, G. 6Apr.07
1Beaufort, F. H. 10Aug.07

2nd Lieutenants. (12)
2Holt, F. V. 16Aug.05
1Sanderson, A. E. 16Aug.05
2Carfrae, C. F. K. 29Nov.05
2Lenthall, E. H. 29Nov.05
1Whittall, G. E. 24Jan.06
1Blagrove, J. 24Jan.06
2Osborne, J. E. 23May06
2Portal, J. L. 23May06
2Crosse, R. B. 29Aug.06
2Boyle, C. R. C. 20Apr.07
1Terry, W. E. C. 4May07
1Tolson, W. G. 24July07
(2) Paget, B. C. T. 13Nov.07

Adjutants.
1Hampden, O.R.L., *capt.* 22Mar.05
2Frith, C. H., *capt.* 1Mar.07

Quarter-Masters.
m. *King, T.*, *hon. capt.* 24Nov.97
24Nov.07
m. *Ross, W.* *hon. capt.* 2Feb.98
22Aug.02
2Fergusson, A. J., *hon. lt.* 15Jan.02
11vey, T., *hon. lt.* 22Sept.03

3rd Battalion.

(Embodied, 17 Jan. 00 to 1 Nov. 00.)

(*Officers serving on* 1 *Nov.* 1900 *hold honorary rank in the Army corresponding to the Militia regimental rank they then held.*)

Hon. Colonel.
Lee, E. D., *hon. c.* 4Aug.00

Lt.-Colonel.
Terry, W., *hon. c.* 10Feb.03

Majors.
Higgins Bernard, F.T. (Q., *(H)* 15May05
✕Paske, G. F., *(H)* 12Sept.08

Captains. (8)
Chichester, C. O., Capt. ret. pay (*H*) *I. of M.* 2Sept.03
✕Cardwell, C. A., Capt. ret. pay (*H*), ☽ 7Apr.06
p.s. Moorat, H. E. *(H)* 7Apr.06
Salkeld, R. E., c.o. 12July06

Lieuts. and 2nd Lieuts. (12)
Lieutenants.
Maul, H. C. *(H)* 12Sept.06
Worthington, R. G. *(H)* 12Sept.06
p.s. Tatton, R. G. H. *(H)* 12Sept.06

2nd Lieutenants.
Pope-Hennessy, H. I. M. P. 24Apr.05
Turbutt, G. M. R. 18July06
Spencer, A. V. 28Jan.07
Paget, A. W. L. 13May07
Paget, R. S. G. 13May07

Inst. of Musk.
Chichester, C. O., *capt.* 15Oct.07

Adjutant.
✕Eden, A. J. F., Bt. Maj. Oxf. L.I. 23July07
(*Capt. in the Army* 24Feb.00)

Quarter-Master.
✕ Ross, W., *hon. capt.*

4th Battalion.

"Mediterranean."

(Embodied, 1 May 00 to 3 July 01.)

(*Officers serving on* 3 *July* 01 *hold honorary rank in the Army corresponding to the Militia regimental rank they then held.*)

Hon. Colonel.
p.s. *Annesley*, Hon. *A. S. A. late* Lt. 10 Hrs., *hon. c.* 12Dec.91

Lt.-Colonel.
Warner, T. C. T., *hon. c.* 31Mar.06

Major.
p.s. Blyth, J. (*H*) 5May06

Captains. (6)
Pulteney, R. P., *hon. m.* 1May95
✕Fitzwilliam, W. C. de M., *harl, D.S.O., hon. m.* 11Apr.96
p.s. Barrington, *Hon.* W. R. S. (*H*) 6Jan.97
North, A. K., *late* 2nd Lt. A.S. Corps 4June02
Godsal, P. (*H*) 7June02
p.s. Dashwood, R. H. S., Capt. ret. pay (*H*) ☽ 21Dec.07

2nd Lieutenants.
Craig, J. W. A. 5 May06
Warner, C. J. 25July06
Vandeleur, J. B. 15Aug.06
Critchett, G. M. 13Dec.06
Drummond, A. V. 13Dec.06
Cocks, J. C. S. 15Sept.07

Inst. of Musk.

Adjutant.
✕ Stapleton, F. H., Capt. Oxf. L.I. 15Sept.06
(*Capt. in the Army* 11Sept.02)

Quarter-Master.
✕King, T., *hon. capt.*

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ARMY LIST.—31st DECEMBER, 1908.

THE OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Regimental Dist. No. 43 [No. 7 District].

The United Red and White Rose.

"Quebec, 1759," "Mysore," "Hindoostan," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1851–2–3," "Delhi," "New Zealand," "South Africa, 1900–2."
"Relief of Kimberley," "Paardeberg."

Regular and Special Reserve Battalions.

Uniform—Scarlet. *Facings*—White. *Agents*—Messrs. Cox & Co.

1st Bn. (43rd Foot) *Lucknow (for Meiktila).*
2nd „ (52nd „) *Shorncliffe.*
Depôt .. .. *Oxford.*

3rd Bn. (Oxford Mil.) *Oxford.*

Record Office .. .. *Warwick.*

Territorial Force Battalions.

4th Bn. .. .. *Oxford.*

Buckinghamshire Bn. .. *Gt. Marlow.*

Colonel .. .. .. Wilkinson, Maj.-Gen. (*Hon. Lt.-Gen.*), F.G., *C.B.* 29Aug.93
150ct.91

1st and 2nd Battalions.

Lt.-Colonels. (2)

2Fanshawe, R., *D.S.O., p.s.c.* 18Sept.07
bt. col. 5Mar.08
1Lamotte, F. G. L. 23Oct.07

Majors. (8)

s. Davies, H. R. 13Feb.01
(3)2White, E. D. *(Comdg. Depôt)* 11May02
1Lethbridge, E. A. E., *D.S.O.* 2Sept.04
2Ruck-Keene, H. L. *D.S.O.* 14Sept.07
s. 2Darell-Brown, H. F. 18Sept.07
1Cobb, C. H. 18Sept.07
29Nov.00
1Watt, R. E. 23Oct.07
2Hyde, A. C. 16Dec.08

Captains (13).

t. Hamilton, K.R., D.S.O. *p.s.c.* 4Nov.99
(3)2Eden, A. J. F. 24Feb.00
bt. maj. 29Nov.00
e.a. Feilden, R. M. 24Feb.00
1Osborn, P.B., *D.S.O.* 27Feb.00
bt. maj. 7 Sept.04
2Marriott-Dodington, W., *p.s.c.* 27Feb.00
1Carter, L. J. 27Feb.00
2Scott, L. F. 27Sept.00
1Hammick, S. F. 11Dec.00
(2) *Pope-Hennessy, L. H. R.*, D.S.O. 11Sept.02
bt. maj. 26Mar.06
r. Stapleton, F. H. 11Sept.02
s.c. Clayton, E.R., 11Sept.02
2*Frith, C. H., adjt.* 22Nov.02
(3)1Forrest, C. E., *D.S.O.* 22Feb.03
e.o. Ward, L. E. S. 23June03
1Ballard, J.A. 23June03
i.r. Hampden, O. R. L., 2Sept.03
r. Poljambe, Hon. *G. W. F. S.* 2Jan.04
t. Henley, C. F. 3Oct.04

Captains—cont.

1*Bayley, A. G. adjt.* 30Oct.04
2Brooke-Popham, H. R. M. 9 Nov.04
2Nisbet, H. C. 23 Jan.05
2Wood, H. L. 14Apr.05
(2)Benson, C. B., *D.S.O.*, 20May08
4May05
t. Fuller, J. F. C. 21June05
e.o. Keyworth, R. D. 9Oct.05
2Weatherby, J. T. 30Dec.05
1Mitchell, C. J. 22Jan.06

Lieutenants. (19)

1Sullivan, G. A. 11Jan.01
s. Brooke, R.R. M. 12Jan.01
t. 1Simpson, R. V. 15Mar.02
s. Kirkpatrick, E. H. 5Apr.02
e.o. Dillon, H. M. 15Oct.02
(3)1Higgins, C. G. 22Feb.03
2Tunnard, L. 23June03
t. Harden, A. H. 2Sept.03
e.a. Pollock, J. A. 1July04
s. Ponsonby, A. W. N. 24Aug.04
1Logan, R. O. 30Oct.04
2Scott, C. L. 9Nov.04
2Fitzgerald, C. 14Apr.05
e.o. Morland, W. E. T. 11Aug.05
s. 1Annesley, *Hon.* C. A. J. 6Sept.05
1Parr, B. C. 9Oct.05
1Stephens, R. 29Oct.05
1Foljambe, *Hon.* J. C. W. S. 20May08
15Dec.05
s. Evelegh, R. C. 30Dec.05
(3)2Bartlett, A. J. N. 22Jan.06
2Bourke, U.J.D. 20Apr.06
1Blewitt, G. 6Apr.07
1Beaufort, F. H. 10Aug.07
2Holt, F. V. 11Jan.08
1Sanderson, A. E. 29Jan.08
2Carfrae, C. F. K. 8Dec.08

2nd Lieutenants. (12)

2Lenthall, E. H. 29Nov.05
1Whittall, G. E. 24Jan.06
1Blagrove, J. 24Jan.06
2Osborne, J. E. 28May06

2nd Lieutenants—cont.

2Portal, J. L. 23May06
2Crosse, R. B. 29Aug.06
2Boyle, C. R. C. 20Apr.07
1Terry, W. E. C. 4May07
1Tolson, W. G. 24July07
1Paget, B. C. T. 13Nov.07
2Worthington, R. G. 6 May08
Plowden, G. F. 30Dec.08

Adjutants.

2Frith, C. H., *capt.* 1Mar.07
1Bayley, A. G., *capt.* 22Mar.08

Quarter-Masters.

r. King, T. 24Nov.07
hon. capt. 24Nov.07
2Ross, W. 2Feb.08
hon. capt. 22Aug.02
1Ivey, T., *hon. lt.* 22Sept.03

3rd Battalion.

"Mediterranean."

(*Dates shewn prior to 14 June 08 are those of the officers' corresponding rank in the Militia.*)

Lt.-Colonel.

Warner, T. C. T., *hon. c.* 31Mar.06

Majors.

r.e. ✕White, E. D. 11May02
Higgins Bernard, F. T. (Q) (*H*) 15May05
✕Paske, G. F., (*Hon. Capt. in Army* 2 Nov.00) (*H*) 12Sept.06
p.s. Blyth, J. (*H*) 5May06

Captains. (5)

Pulteney, R. P., *hon. m.* 1May05
t. ✕*Fitzwilliam, W. C. de M.*, Earl, D.S.O., *hon. m.* 11Apr.06

Captains—cont.

p.s. Barrington, *Hon.* W. R. S. (*H*) 6Jan.97
r.e. ✕Eden, A. J. F. 24Feb.00
bt. maj. 20Nov.00
North, A. K., *late* 2nd Lt. A.S. Corps 4June02
Godsal, P. (*H*), 7June02
r.e. ✕Forrest, C. E., *D.S.O.* 22Feb.03
Chichester, C. O., Capt. ret. pay (*H*) *I. of M.* 2Sept.03
Cardwell, C. A., Capt. ret. pay (*H*) 7Apr.06
p.s. Moorat, H. E. (*H*) 7Apr.06
Salkeld, R. E. 12July06
p.s. Dashwood, R. H. S., Capt. ret. pay (*H*) 1Dec.07

Lieutenants (11).

r.e. ✕Higgins, C. G. 22Feb.03
r.e. Bartlett, A. J. N. 22Jan.06
Maul, H. C. (*H*) 12Sept.06
p.s. Tatton, R. H. G. (*H*) 12Sept.06

2nd Lieutenants (8).

Pope-Hennessy, H. I. M. P. 24Apr.05
Turbutt, G. M. R. 18July06
Warner, C. J. 25July06
Vandeleur, J. B. 15Aug.06
Critchett, G. M. 13Dec.06
Drummond, A. V. 13Dec.06
Spencer, A. V. 28Jan.07
Paget, A. W. L. 13May07
Paget, R. S. G. 13May07
Cocks, J. C. S. 15Sept.07

Inst. of Musk.

Adjutant.

✕Stapleton, F. H. Capt. Oxf. & Bucks. L.I. 15Sept.06
(*Capt. in the Army* 11Sept.02)

Quarter-Master.

✕King, T. *hon. capt.*

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OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT EXTRA-REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED, 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Rank.	Name.	Appointment.
Major	H. R. Davies	Gen. Staff Officer, North China.
„	E. D. White	Comdg. Depôt, and Major Sp. Res. Battalion.
Captain	K.R.Hamilton,D.S.O., *p.s.c.*	Adj., 4th Battalion R. Berks. (T.F.)
Captain and Bt.-Major	A. J. F. Eden	Att. Sp. Res. Battalion (Depôt).
Captain	R. M. Feilden	Egyptian Army.
„	F. H. Stapleton	Adj., Sp. Res. Battalion (Depôt).
„	E. R. Clayton	Student, Staff College.,
„	C. E. Forrest, D.S.O.	Att. Sp. Res. Battalion (Depôt).
„	L. E. S. Ward	6th (Somaliland) Battalion King's African Rifles (*Major*).
„	O. R. L. Hampden	Adj., Indian Volunteers.
„	*Hon.* G. W. F. S. Foljambe	Adj., 3rd Battalion, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment (Sp. Res.).
„	C. F. Henley	Adj., Buckinghamshire Battalion (T.F.)
„	J. F. C. Fuller	Adj., 10th Battalion D.C.O. Middlesex Regiment (T.F.)
„	R. D. Keyworth	Gold Coast Regiment.
Lieutenant	G. A. Sullivan	A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor of Bombay.
„	R. R. M. Brooke	Adj., 4th Battalion (T.F.) (*Capt.*).
„	E. H. Kirkpatrick	A.D.C. to the Governor and Commander in-Chief, Gambia.
„	H. M. Dillon	N. Nigeria Regiment.
„	C. G. Higgins	Att. Sp. Res. Battalion (Depôt).
„	A. H. Harden	Adj., 6th Battalion S. Staff. Regiment (T.F.) (*Capt.*)
„	J. A. Pollock	Egyptian Army.
„	A. W. N. Ponsonby	A.D.C. to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Natal.
„	W. E. T. Morland	4th (Uganda) Battalion King's African Rifles.
„	*Hon.* C. A. J. Annesley	Extra A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor of Madras.
„	R. C. Evelegh	A.D.C. to the G.O.C., Mauritius.
„	A. J. N. Bartlett	Att. Sp. Res. Battalion (Depôt).

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FORMER OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT ON THE ACTIVE LIST OF THE ARMY, 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.	On Regimental Strength.	How Employed.
Major-Gen.	F. H. Plowden, C.B.	20 May 1898	1872-1900	Unempl.
Colonel	E. E. M. Lawford	9 Aug. 1902	1874-1876	Unempl.
„	F. C. W. Rideout	4 June 1907	1879-1881	Unempl.
Brevet-Col.	*Sir* J. Hanbury-Williams, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.	10 Feb. 1904	1878-1900	Mil. Sec. to the Governor-General of Canada.
Lt.-Colonel	A. G. Burn	10 Mar. 1901	1876-1877	Indian Army (Unempl.)
„	E. A. Stanton	30 Mar. 1901	1886-1906	Governor of Khartoum.
„	G. S. Kerrich	1 May 1904	1878-1880	Indian Army, 26th Lt. Cavalry
„	A. H. Dobbs	1 May 1904	1878-1880	Do. Supt. of Pensions.
„	E. L. Holloway	25 Feb. 1900	1880-1882	Do. 64th Pioneers.
„	G. B. Hodson, D.S.O.	10 July 1901	1884	Do. 57th Wilde's Rifles.
„	H. L. B. Acton	11 Aug. 1906	1880-1883	Do. Ass. Judge Adv. Genl.
„	R. H. D. Thring	22 Jan. 1907	1881-1883	Do. 27th Light Cavalry.
„	B. Holloway, *p.s.c.*	22 Oct. 1907	1881-1883	Do. 29th Lancers.
„	F. W. H. Cox	20 Apr. 1908	1884-1886	Do. 72nd Punjabis.
„	J. R. Mathewes	10 May 1908	1882-1884	Do. 27th Light Cavalry.
„	W. A. Oswald	1 Mar. 1907	1882-1884	Do. 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Major	R. W. Falcon	10 July 1901	1883-1884	Do. 54th Sikhs.
„	C. E. H. Connell	10 July 1901	1883-1884	Do. 80th Carnatic.
„	C. G. Prendergast	23 Aug. 1902	1884-1886	Do. 57th Wilde's Rifles.
„	N. A. H. Budd	9 May 1903	1885-1886	Do. 1st Brahmans.
„	H. W. Johnston	30 Jan. 1904	1886-1887	Do. 67th Punjabis.
„	H. C. C. Ducat	30 Jan. 1904	1886-1887	Do. 6th Gurkha Rifles.
„	J. E. L. Gibbes	2 May 1904	1884-1885	Bedfordshire Regt.
„	J. Hill, D.S.O.	5 Feb. 1905	1887-1888	Indian Army, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
„	F. J. Moberly, D.S.O., *p.s.c.*	13 Feb. 1905	1888-1891	Do. 25th Punjabis.
„	R. de L. Faunce	13 Feb. 1905	1887-1889	Do. 26th Light Cavalry.
„	*Hon.* C. G. Bruce, M.V.O.	4 May 1905	1887-1888	Do. 5th Gurkha Rifles.
„	F. W. Bagshawe	22 Aug. 1906	1888-1889	Indian Army, Staff.
„	E. H. Payne	21 Sept. 1907	1889-1890	Indian Army, Staff.
„	W. S. Prentis	21 Sept. 1907	1889-1892	Do. 89th Punjabis.
„	B. R. Goren	9 Dec. 1908	1888-1889	South Lancashire Regt.
Captain	F. H. Taylor	5 Feb. 1898	1887-1888	Indian Army, Temp. Half-pay (*Bt.-Major*).
„	C. H. Richards	30 Apr. 1900	1894-1905	Army Pay Dept.
„	W. L. F. Blake	12 May 1900	1893-1897	Royal Fusiliers.
„	A. C. Stewart	10 July 1901	1892-1893	Indian Army, Q. O. Corps of Guides (Lumsden's).
„	A. C. Edwardes	10 July 1901	1892-1896	Do. 102nd K. E. O. Grenadiers.
„	H. N. Holden	10 July 1901	1892-1894	Do. Gov.-General's Body-Guard.
Lieutenant	H. F. Ward	26 Nov. 1901	1900-1901	Irish Guards.
„	A. C. Norman	17 May 1902	1900-1902	Indian Army, 5th Cavalry.
„	A. C. D. Thorne	8 Aug. 1902	1900-1901	Do. 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
„	F. F. Tarver	21 June 1905	1901-1907	Half-pay.
„	A. D. R. Aldred	16 Mar. 1907	1904-1907	Half-pay.

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FORMER OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT BELONGING TO THE RESERVE OF OFFICERS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. M. BAILIE.
COLONEL P. T. CLARK.

OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Substantive Rank.	Name.	Date of Rank.	Regimental Service.	Remarks.
Lt.-Colonel	A. F. Mockler-Ferryman (*late h. p.*).	7 July 1900	1877–1900	—
„ -	R. G. H. Hughes -	2 Sept. 1904	1882–1907	—
Major -	H. A. Terry - -	22 Dec. 1894	1876–1896	—
„ -	G. F. Mockler - -	2 Feb. 1898	1878–1906	—
„ -	D. J. Barton - -	27 Feb. 1900	1881–1901	—
„ -	C. E. G. M. Fairtlough	27 Sept. 1900	1883–1902	—
„ -	R. C. Luard - -	3 Sept. 1902	1885–1905	—
„ -	J. D. W. Davy - -	23 Oct. 1903	1885–1907	—
„ -	E. M. Childers - -	22 Feb. 1905	1885–1908	—
„ -	C. Parr (*late h. p.*) -	4 July 1892	1885–1906	Infantry Record Office, Shrewsbury.
„ -	G. N. Colvile, D.S.O.	25 Aug. 1906	1887–1907	Territorial Staff.
„ -	Sir C. Cuyler, *Bart.* -	20 Apr. 1907	1887–1907	—
„ -	C. C. Pearson - -	10 July 1907	1887–1907	—
Captain -	E. T. C. Bower - -	9 Aug. 1886	1878–1895	—
„ -	H. R. S. Cotton -	1 Jan. 1889	1878–1899	—
„ -	W. Owen - - -	27 Sept. 1893	1886–1904	—
„ -	G. S. F. Napier, *p.s.c.*	30 May 1894	1894–1902	Employed at War Office.
„ -	P. S. Stanhope - -	8 Jan. 1897	1887–1899	—
„ -	R. C. R. Owen, C.M.G.	10 Feb. 1898	1888–1906	Employed under Egyptian Government.
„ -	W. C. Hunter - -	9 Oct. 1899	1892–1908	—
„ -	C. J. Wilkie - -	23 Oct. 1899	1892–1907	Sec. County Association.
2nd Lieut.	R. W. G. Collins -	11 Dec. 1901	1901	(Voluntary).
Qr Mr. - (*Hon. Lt.*)	A. J. Fergusson -	15 Jan. 1902	1884–1908	—

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.

Qr.-Mr. - (*Hon. Cpt.*)	B. Stannard - -	18 July 1894	1894–1900	—

SERVING IN SPECIAL RESERVE BATTALIONS.

Major - (*Hon. l. c.*)	F. J. Newton-King -	16 Apr. 1904	1883–1896	4th Bn. R. Irish Regt.
Captain -	C. O. Chichester -	11 Jan. 1901	1895–1901	3rd Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.
„ -	C. A. Cardwell -	22 Nov. 1902	1897–1906	Do.
„ -	R. E. Salkeld - -	11 Jan. 1901	1894–1906	Do.

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1ST BATTALION, 1ST JANUARY, 1908.

ROLL OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Colonel.

F. G. L. Lamotte.

Majors.

E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O. C. H. Cobb.

Captains.

P. B. Osborn, D.S.O. (Bt.-Major).[3]
S. F. Hammick.
C. E. Forrest, D.S.O.[1]
L. E. S. Ward.
J. A. Ballard.
A. G. Bayley.[2]
C. J. Mitchell.

Lieutenants.

G. A. Sullivan.
R. V. Simpson.
C. G. Higgins.[1]
A. H. Harden.
J. A. Pollock.
R. O. Logan.
C. L. Scott.[2]
W. E. T. Morland.
Hon. C. A. J. Annesley.
B. C. Parr.[2]
R. Stephens.[2]
G. Blewitt.[2]
F. H. Beaufort.

2nd Lieutenants.

A. E. Sanderson.
G. E. Whittall.
J. Blagrove.
W. E. C. Terry.
W. G. Tolson.[3]

[1] Depôt, Oxford. [2] Leave, England. [3] Duty, England.

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Adjutant.

Captain O. R. L. Hampden.

Quartermaster.

Lieut. T. Ivey.

Warrant Officers and Staff Sergeants.

Sergeant-Major T. Pears.
Bandmaster T. M. Duffy.
Quartermaster-Sergeant Daniel Waller.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant Frederick E. White.

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COMPANIES OF THE BATTALION.

1st January, 1908.

Commander.	Letter.	Subalterns.	Colour-Sergeants.
Captain L. E. S. Ward -	A	Lieut. W. E. T. Morland - Lieut. B. C. Parr.	T. Jones.
Major C. H. Cobb - -	B	Lieut. C. L. Scott - - Lieut. G. Blewitt.	H. Jennings.
Captain A. G. Bayley -	C	Lieut. C. G. Higgins - Lieut. J. A. Pollock. 2nd Lieut. W. G. Tolson.	H. Vincent.
Captain S. F. Hammick -	D	Lieut. R. V. Simpson - 2nd Lieut. W. E. C. Terry.	F. Sumption.
Captain C. J. Mitchell -	E	Lieut. G. A. Sullivan - 2nd Lieut. G. E. Whittall.	J. Black.
Major E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O.	F	Lieut. R. O. Logan - - Lieut. Hon. C. A. J. Annesley. 2nd Lieut. J. Blagrove.	G. Henderson.
Captain (Bt.-Major), P. B. Osborn, D.S.O.	G	Lieut. R. Stephens - - 2nd Lieut. A. E. Sanderson	W. Smith.
Captain J. A. Ballard -	H	Lieut. A. H. Harden - Lieut. F. H. Beaufort.	J. Burbidge.

STATE OF THE 1st BATTALION.

1st January, 1908.

Stations, etc.	Companies.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Staff.	Warrant Officers.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total of N.C.O.'s and Men.
Fit for Duty—													
At Headquarters - - -	8	1	2	4	7	3	2	1	40	16	34	838	928
„ various Stations - -	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	1	8	—	6	117	131
Sick—													
At Headquarters - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	44
Absent—													
With Leave - - - -	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
In Prison and Detention -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Total Effectives - -	8	1	2	7	13	5	2	2	48	16	40	1,004	1,108
Establishment - -	8	1	4	5	9	8	2	2	47	16	40	900	1,003

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RECORD OF THE 1ST BATTALION FOR 1908.

1st January.—The Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel F. G. L. Lamotte, was stationed at Lucknow, India. The Battalion paraded, as strong as possible, to take part in a Brigade Parade, to celebrate the proclamation of His Majesty the King as Emperor of India.

3rd January.—Brigade Training commenced, in which the Battalion took part.

6th January.—The Battalion was relieved by the 1st Durham Light Infantry in Nos. 1 and 2 Redoubts, for the ensuing quarter.

11th January.—The General Officer Commanding the Brigade, in expressing his pleasure at the exceedingly good discipline maintained at the severe test of march discipline on the night of the 10th–11th inst., considers that of the Battalion as being particularly praiseworthy.

17th January.—It was notified that at an examination held at Lucknow from the 16th to 18th December, 1907, Captain S. F. Hammick passed for promotion to the rank of Major.

1st February.—The Annual Inspection of the Battalion commenced on this date. The Battalion was inspected in Interior Economy, Running Drill, Obstacle Course, and Physical Drill with and without arms, by Brigadier-General Sir J. R. L. Macdonald, K.C.I.E., C.B., Commanding the Lucknow Brigade.

Brevet-Major P. B. Osborn, D.S.O., arrived at Bombay from England on posting to the Battalion, and was posted to the command of G Company.

Lieut. B. C. Parr rejoined from leave in England.

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2nd February.—News was received of the assassination of H.M. Charles I., King of Portugal and Algarves, K.G., Colonel-in-Chief of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and of his son the Crown Prince. Mourning was ordered to be worn by Officers for one month from this day.

A telegram of sympathy was sent to General Green-Wilkinson for transmission to Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal.

16th February.—A party of 1 Officer and 22 N.C.O.'s and men rejoined Headquarters from Fatehgarh, on completion of a four months' course of Mounted Infantry.

21st February.—The Battalion was inspected by General Sir A. Gaselee, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., Commanding Northern Army.

22nd February.—Brigade Training completed.

24th February.—The following extracts from the remarks by the G.O.C. on the Annual Inspection of the Battalion was published in Regimental Orders:—

"The Battalion is in a high state of efficiency. The men are smart and well turned out, and possess a good knowledge of their duties. The Battalion is in every way fit for active service."

29th February.—2nd Lieut. B. C. T. Paget joined from England, on first appointment, and was posted to B Company for duty.

Captain A. G. Bayley rejoined from leave in England.

2nd March.—Lieut. R. Stephens rejoined from leave in England.

It was notified that at an examination held in England Captain J. A. Ballard passed in subject (*d*) for promotion to the rank of Major.

6th March.—It was notified that Lieut. C. L. Scott had been posted to the *2nd Battalion* for duty from 6th February, 1908.

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11*th March.*—The Battalion paraded as strong as possible and joined the Lucknow Moveable Column. It was dismissed on completion of Inspection.

20*th March.*—A party consisting of Major P. B. Osborn, D.S.O., Lieut. R. V. Simpson, 2nd Lieut. G. E. Whittall, 2nd Lieut. W. E. C. Terry, 2nd Lieut. B. C. T. Paget, Sergt. H. Smith, Sergt. E. L. Woodeson, and four scouts proceeded to Bachranwan Khas, to carry out reconnaissance lasting four days, for the information of the General Officer Commanding.

Lieut. A. H. Harden proceeded on 6 months' leave to England.

22*nd March.*—Captain A. G. Bayley took over the duties of Adjutant of the Battalion *vice* Captain O. R. L. Hampden, whose tour of office expired on this date.

2nd Lieut. F. H. Beaufort and 2nd Lieut. A. E. Sanderson proceeded on 6 months' leave to England.

2*nd April.*—The Battalion furnished a Guard of Honour, as detailed below, for duty at the unveiling, by His Honour the Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces, of the Statue of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, near the Chutter Munzil :—Major C. H. Cobb, Lieut. G. A. Sullivan, Lieut. R. V. Simpson, The King's Colour, Band, Buglers, and 100 Rank and File.

A party of 25 N.C.O.'s and men, under Lieut. J. Blagrove, represented the Regiment at the above ceremony.

4*th April.*—A Detachment, consisting of Captain S. F. Hammick, 2nd Lieut. W. G. Tolson, and 100 Rank and File, left Lucknow for Kasauli, for the hot season.

7*th April.*—The Battalion relieved the 1st Durham Light Infantry in Nos. 1 and 2 Redoubts, for the ensuing quarter.

9*th April.*—The Battalion was inspected by H.E. The Commander-in-Chief in India.

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Lieut. W. E. T. Morland proceeded on 6 months' leave to England, on Medical Certificate.

12*th April.*—Major E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O., proceeded on 8 months' leave to England, on Private Affairs.

Lieut. J. A. Pollock proceeded on 8 months' leave to England, on Medical Certificate.

13*th April.*—It was notified that, at an examination held at Lucknow on 18th March, 1908, Lieut. A. H. Harden passed in subject (*c*) for promotion to the rank of Captain.

15*th April.*—The following extract from a letter from the Inspector of Army Signalling, on the inspection of the Signallers of the Battalion during the winter months, was published in Regimental Orders :—

"The Signallers of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry are an excellently trained body of men. I consider the signallers of this unit to be the equal of the best signallers in India."

17*th April.*—A Detachment, consisting of Captain J. A. Ballard, 2nd Lieut. B. C. T. Paget, and 42 N.C.O.'s and men, left Lucknow for Ranikhet for the hot season.

19*th April.*—A party of Scouts and Signallers left Lucknow for Manora, for special training, under the command of 2nd Lieut. G. E. Whittall. Strength :—41 N.C.O.'s and men.

24*th April.*—Captain C. J. Mitchell proceeded on 6 months' leave to England, on Private Affairs.

30*th April.*—A party of 9 N.C.O.'s and men proceeded to join the Detachment at Ranikhet, on completion of the annual refreshing course of Mounted Infantry.

8*th May.*—Lieut. R. V. Simpson left Lucknow for Rawal Pindi, for duty with the 1st Royal Irish Regiment, on mobilisation.

18*th May.*—It was notified that, at an examination

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held at Lucknow in March, 1908, Captain L. E. S. Ward passed in subject (*d*) for promotion to the rank of Major.

21*st May*.—Lieut.-Colonel F. G. L. Lamotte proceeded on 90 days' Privilege Leave to England. Major C. H. Cobb assumed command of the Battalion.

23*rd May*.—The Battalion fired in the Empire Cup Competition at Lucknow.

13*th June*.—Captain C. R. L. Hampden rejoined from officiating as Inspector of Army Signalling, Northern Circle, on the return of the Inspector from Active Service.

Lieut. G. Blewitt returned from leave in England.

16*th June*.—The Scouts and Signallers, under 2nd Lieut. G. E. Whittall, rejoined Headquarters from Manora Camp, after special training.

26*th June*.—The Battalion took part in a Brigade Parade to celebrate the Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor. The remainder of the day was observed as a holiday.

1*st July*.—Lieut. G. A. Sullivan proceeded to Poona to take up the duties of Extra A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor of Bombay.

12*th July*.—A party of 30 N.C.O.'s and men, under the command of 2nd Lieut. W. E. C. Terry, left Lucknow for Ranikhet, in relief of a similar number who were sent to the plains for duty.

14*th July*.—A party of 30 N.C.O.'s and men, under the command of 2nd Lieut. B. C. T. Paget, joined Headquarters from Ranikhet for duty.

20*th July*.—A party of 35 N.C.O.'s and men, under the command of 2nd Lieut. E. C. Seconde, Unattached List, left Lucknow for Kasauli, in relief of a similar number who were sent to the plains for duty.

17*th August*.—Lieut.-Colonel F. G. L. Lamotte, on

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return from leave, resumed command of the Battalion from this date.

21*st August.*—Captain and Brevet-Major P. B. Osborn, D.S.O., proceeded to England on 90 days' Privilege Leave.

31*st August.*—All N.C.O.'s of and above the rank of Colour Sergeant were permitted to wear plain clothes when off duty from this date.

1*st September.*—Information received that Captain L. E. S. Ward and Lieut. G. A. Sullivan qualified at the School of Musketry, Pachmari, on the 26th and 27th June, 1908. Degree of Proficiency :—Distinguished.

12*th September.*—The Signallers of the Battalion were highly commended by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief on the result of the Inspection for 1907–1908.

12*th October.*—A party of 28 N.C.O.'s and men left Lucknow for Bombay *en route* for England.

14*th October.*—Information received that Lieut. Hon. C. A. J. Annesley and 2nd Lieut. J. Blagrove passed in Part I. Lower Hindustani on 7th September, 1908.

26*th October.*—Information received that 2nd Lieut. J. Blagrove passed in (*a*) and (*b*) for promotion at Lucknow on 7th October, 1908.

30*th October.*—A party of 8 N.C.O.'s and men, 1 woman, and 3 children, sailed from Bombay in the H.T. *Plassy* for England.

2*nd November.*—This day was observed as a General Holiday throughout India on account of the 50th Anniversary of the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown.

4*th November.*—Information received that Lieut. A. H. Harden has been selected for appointment as Adjutant in the Territorial Forces, from 12th September,

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1908. He was struck off the strength of the Battalion accordingly.

11*th November*.—The Kasauli Detachment, strength as under, under the command of Captain S. F. Hammick, rejoined Headquarters. N.C.O.'s and men 93, women 3, children 4.

13*th November*.—Captain L. E. S. Ward, having been posted to the Central African Rifles with effect from the 7th November, was struck off the strength of the Battalion.

19*th November*.—A Guard of Honour of 100 Rank and File, Band and Buglers, with a proportion of N.C.O.'s under the command of Major R. E. Watt, with 2nd Lieut. B. C. T. Paget carrying the King's Colour, and Lieut. A. E. Sanderson, were formed up at Charbagh Railway Station on the occasion of the arrival of H.E. the Viceroy. The Guard was inspected by His Excellency.

The Battalion lined the route through which His Excellency the Viceroy passed from the Charbagh Railway Station to a Triumphal Arch, 820 yards distant.

20*th November*.—The Battalion paraded with the Brigade on the Brigade Parade Ground for Review by His Excellency the Viceroy. Strength on parade:—Officers 12, Warrant Officers 2, N.C.O.'s and men 647.

21*st November*.—The Ranikhet Detachment, under the command of 2nd Lieut. W. E. C. Terry, rejoined Headquarters.

The advance party of the Battalion, strength as under, left Lucknow *en route* for Thayetmyo and Meiktila. For Thayetmyo, Lieut. R. V. Simpson and 30 N.C.O.'s and men.

For Meiktila, Major R. E. Watt and 20 N.C.O.'s and men.

22*nd November*.—The Battalion lined the streets by the Machee Bhawan on the occasion of His Excellency

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the Viceroy riding in State on an elephant through a portion of the Lucknow Native City.

25*th November*.—The General Officer Commanding the Brigade inspected the lines of the Battalion.

The Battalion was inspected by the Superintendent of Gymnasia, Lucknow, in Physical Training.

27*th November*.—The following letter was published in Regimental Orders:—Copy of War Office Letter No. 20 / Infantry / 195 (A.G. 1), dated 10th October, 1908, to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

Sir,

I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry being in future designated the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry.

This will be published in the "London Gazette" and Army Orders in due course.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
E. W. D. WARD.

30*th November*.—The following are remarks made by the Inspector of Army Signalling on his inspection of the Signallers of the Battalion on 6th November:—

Equipment complete and in excellent order.

The result of the individual tests is very satisfactory, the main factor of success lying, in my opinion, in the high standard of discipline throughout. The signallers, besides being highly trained as operators on the various instruments and in their station duties, possess a sound knowledge of the Training Manual Signalling 1907, and are thoroughly proficient in the setting up and aligning the heliograph. The only cause for comment is with regard to the filling in of the message forms, which was in many cases carelessly performed.

The N.C.O.'s were examined in Map Reading and found to be well grounded in the subject.

The Medical Inspection of the Battalion for embarkation for Burma took place.

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2*nd December*.—The heavy baggage of the Battalion was collected at the Quartermaster's Store, in readiness for entraining.

3*rd December*.—D Company (110 N.C.O.'s and men), 32 women and 56 children, and all heavy baggage of the Battalion, left Lucknow by the 6.25 p.m. train for Calcutta, *en route* to Burma. Captain S. F. Hammick was in command.

A party of 72 N.C.O.'s and men embarked on the H.T. *Rohilla* at Bombay for conveyance to England for discharge, transfer to Army Reserve, &c.

4*th December*.—The Battalion left Lucknow by Special troop train at 6.25 p.m. for Calcutta, *en route* for Burma. Strength:—11 Officers, 624 other ranks.

5*th December*.—D Company, the families, and heavy baggage of the Battalion arrived at Calcutta at 3.49 a.m. Embarkation on the R.I.M.S. *Hardinge* commenced immediately and lasted throughout the day.

6*th December*.—The Battalion arrived at Calcutta at about 4.45 a.m. Embarkation commenced immediately and was completed in three-quarters of an hour. The R.I.M.S. *Hardinge* sailed for Rangoon at 6.30 a.m.

8*th December*.—The R.I.M.S. *Hardinge* arrived at Rangoon and was moored alongside Sparks Street Jetty at 4 p.m. Unloading of baggage was commenced immediately.

9*th December*.—Unloading of baggage continued all day. The families for Thayetmyo were disembarked and left by the 9.30 p.m. train for Prome, *en route* to Thayetmyo.

10*th December*.—The families for Meiktila and Mandalay disembarked and left by the 7 a.m. train to their destinations. The baggage of the Battalion was loaded on the R.I.M.S. *Sladen* and accompanying flats.

11*th December*.—The Battalion embarked on the

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R.I.M.S. *Sladen* and the R.I.M.S. *Bhamo* and accompanying flats for Thayetmyo, Meiktila and Mandalay.

Brigadier-General A. B. Fenton, C.B., Commanding the Rangoon Brigade, inspected the Battalion on board the R.I.M.S. *Sladen*, prior to sailing.

The R.I.M.S. *Sladen* and R.I.M.S. *Bhamo* sailed at 12.30 p.m.

17*th December*.—The R.I.M.S. *Sladen* and R.I.M.S. *Bhamo* arrived at Thayetmyo at noon. Disembarkation of E, F, G and H Companies took place immediately. The Battalion baggage, with the exception of that required by the Detachments, was disembarked.

18*th December*.—The R.I.M.S. *Sladen* with A and B Companies on board, and the R.I.M.S. *Bhamo* with C and D Companies on board proceeded on their journey at 12 noon for Myingyan (*en route* to Meiktila) and Mandalay respectively.

22*nd December*.—The R.I.M.S. *Sladen* with A and B Companies on board arrived at Myingyan. The two Companies disembarked.

23*rd December*.—A and B Companies proceeded by rail from Myingyan to Meiktila, there to be stationed, under Major C. H. Cobb.

24*th December*.—The R.I.M.S. *Bhamo* with C and D Companies on board arrived at Mandalay. The Companies disembarked, there to be stationed, under Major R. E. Watt.

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2ND BATTALION, 1ST JANUARY, 1908.

ROLL OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Colonel.

R. Fanshawe, D.S.O.

Majors.

E. D. White (*Commanding Depôt*).
E. M. Childers (*Senior Major*).
H. L. Ruck-Keene, D.S.O. H. F. Darell-Brown.

Captains.

W. C. Hunter. E. R. Clayton.
H. R. M. Brooke-Popham. H. C. Nisbet.
H. L. Wood. J. T. Weatherby.

Lieutenants.

R. R. M. Brooke.[1] E. H. Kirkpatrick.
L. Tunnard. C. Fitzgerald.
A. J. N. Bartlett. U. J. D. Bourke.

2nd Lieutenants.

F. V. Holt. C. F. K. Carfrae.
E. H. Lenthall. J. E. Osborne.
J. L. Portal. R. B. Crosse.
C. R. C. Boyle.

---

[1] Depôt, Oxford.

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Adjutant.

Captain C. H. Frith.

Quartermaster.

Lieut. A. J. Fergusson.

Officers attached, awaiting absorption.

Captain L. J. Carter. Captain L. F. Scott.
2nd Lieut. B. C. T. Paget.

Warrant-Officers and Staff-Sergeants.

Bandmaster A. Bradley.
Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Aries.
Quartermaster-Sergeant (Orderly-Room) J. Manton.
Colour-Sergeant-Instructor-of-Musketry C. Hyde.

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COMPANIES OF THE BATTALION.

1st January, 1908.

Commander.	Letter.	Subalterns.	Colour-Sergeants.
Captain H. C. Nisbet -	A	2nd Lieut. J. L. Portal -	E. Nichol.
Major H. L. Ruck-Keene, D.S.O.	B	2nd Lieut. E. H. Lenthall	J. Barry.
Captain E. R. Clayton -	C	Lieut. C. Fitzgerald - 2nd Lieut. R. B. Crosse.	H. Warnock.
Captain W. C. Hunter -	D	2nd Lieut. J. E. Osborne - 2nd Lieut. C. R. C. Boyle.	H. Bennell.
Captain J. T. Weatherby -	E	Lieut. U. J. D. Bourke -	T. Baseley.
Captain H. L. Wood -	F	2nd Lieut. C. F. K. Carfrae	A. Munn.
Captain H. R. M. Brooke-Popham.	G	2nd Lieut. F. V. Holt -	A. Weatherhead.
Major H. F. Darell-Brown	H	Lieut. E. H. Kirkpatrick - Lieut. L. Tunnard.	A. Warnock.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE 2nd BATTALION OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st January, 1908.

Station, etc.	No. of Companies.	Officers.	Warrant Officer.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total of all Ranks.
At Tidworth - - - -	8	12	—	27	11	234	272
On leave - - - -	—	11	1	10	5	178	194
On command - - -	—	—	—	1	—	7	8
Absent without leave - -	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Detention - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total - - -	8	23	1	38	16	423	478

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RECORD OF THE 2ND BATTALION FOR 1908.

9th January.—A Draft of 19 recruits arrived from the Depôt, and were posted to F Company.

10th January.—Lieut. R. R. M. Brooke appointed Adjutant 2nd Volunteer Battalion.

16th January.—One Corporal and 12 men left for Bulford to commence a Transport Class.

24th January.—Two men on arrival from the *1st Battalion* were posted to G and H Companies.

27th January.—Thirty-three recruits and 1 trained soldier arrived from the Depôt, and were posted to H Company.

29th January.—Lieut. E. H. Kirkpatrick sailed for Gambia, to take up his appointment as A.D.C. to the Governor, Sir G. Denton, K.C.M.G.

2nd February.—Information received of the assassination of H.M. the King of Portugal, Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment. Officers went into mourning for one month.

5th February.—A Deputation from the Regiment, consisting of Lieut.-Colonel R. Fanshawe, D.S.O., Captain and Adjutant C. H. Frith, and Captain J. T. Weatherby, proceeded to Lisbon, to attend the funeral of H.M. the King of Portugal and H.R.H. the Crown Prince. The Deputation was attached to the Suite of H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught.

The following Regimental Order was published:—

The Colonel of the Regiment, Lieut.-General F. Green-Wilkinson, C.B., has, on behalf of the Regiment, telegraphed to express to Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal

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the deep sympathy felt by the Officers and men in the loss of their late Colonel-in-Chief, who was assassinated on the evening of 1st February. The band will not play in Barracks until after the funeral.

6th February.—Lieut. C. L. Scott, having exchanged with 2nd Lieut. Paget, arrived, and was posted to H Company.

8th and 9th February.—A Deputation from the Regiment consisting of Major E. M. Childers, Major H. F. Darell-Brown, and Captain H. L. Wood, proceeded to London to represent the Regiment at the Requiem Mass held at St. James's Place, and on the following day went to the Memorial Service held at St. Paul's Cathedral. The Band performed the musical part of this latter service. Six N.C.O's. of the Regiment were present at St. Paul's.

11th February.—Information received that Captain L. J. Carter has been posted to the *2nd Battalion* on absorption.

14th February.—A letter was received from the Marquis de Soveral, Portuguese Minister in London, thanking the Regiment for their expressions of sympathy at the death of H.M. the King of Portugal. The letter was as follows:—"To Lieut.-General F. Green-Wilkinson, C.B. Please convey to the Officers, N.C.O.'s, and men of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry my sincere thanks for the kind expressions of sympathy and condolence that you were so good as to convey to me in the name of the Regiment, of which my August Sovereign His late Majesty the King was Honorary Colonel, on the occasion of the lamentable death of His Majesty and of His Royal Highness the late Crown Prince of Portugal. I will not fail to convey the expressions of sympathy from His late Majesty's Regiment to His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen, and to the Royal Family of Portugal."

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28*th February*.—Seventy-seven recruits arrived from the Depôt, and were posted as follows:—23 to E Company, 14 to F Company, 22 to G Company, 18 to H Company.

14*th March*.—One Corporal and 12 men arrived from Bulford on termination of Transport Class.

24*th March*.—Ninety recruits arrived from the Depôt and were posted as follows:—59 to A Company and 31 to B Company.

1*st April*.—Inspection by the G.O.C. 7th Infantry Brigade of all recruits who had joined the Regiment since 19th December. Number on parade, 210.

15*th May*.—2nd Lieut. Vandeleur, 4th Oxfordshire Light Infantry, left the Regiment after having completed his two months' attachment.

One Sergeant and 1 Lance-Sergeant, on transfer from the Manchester Regiment, joined the Regiment.

29*th May*.—Thirty-four recruits arrived from the Depôt, and were posted as follows:—17 to C Company and 17 to D Company.

1*st June*.—2nd Lieut. Mitchell, 8th Worcestershire Regiment, arrived for attachment to the Regiment for one month.

10*th June*.—Lieut. the Hon. J. C. W. S. Foljambe, on transfer from the Northumberland Fusiliers, arrived for duty, and was attached to the Battalion pending posting.

12*th June*.—Fifty-six recruits arrived from the Regimental Depôt, and were posted as follows:—28 to C Company and 28 to D Company.

13*th June*.—2nd Lieut. R. G. Worthington was posted to the Regiment on 1st appointment, and arrived for duty.

14*th June*.—Captain C. B. Benson, D.S.O., on transfer from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, arrived for duty, and was attached to the Battalion, pending posting.

17*th June*.—The funeral of Captain W. J. Stopford, C.B., formerly Adjutant 52nd Light Infantry (1855 8),

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took place in London. Captain and Adjutant Frith attended.

22*nd June*.—The Sergeants of the Regiment won the "Inter-Sergeants' Mess" Rifle Competition at the Salisbury Plain Rifle Meeting.

26*th June*.—The 7th Brigade paraded in Ceremonial Order in honour of the Birthday of H.M. the King.

29*th June*.—Letters E, F, G, and H Companies left Barracks on a four days' Tactical Exercise. E and F Companies went into camp at Urchfont, distance 16 miles, G and H Companies to camp at Tilshead, distance 16 miles.

2*nd July*.—E, F, G and H Companies returned to Barracks.

6*th July*.—The Regiment, strength 24 Officers and 665 other ranks, left Barracks for a six days' Tactical Exercise. Camp was pitched at Wexcombe. Distance (exclusive of manœuvring), 7½ miles.

7*th July*.—Marched to Eddington House, 9½ miles, where a camping ground was kindly provided by Mr. Portal.

8*th July*.—Marched to Lockinge House, 12½ miles. A camping ground was kindly provided by Lady Wantage.

10*th and* 11*th July*.—The return march to Barracks was commenced at 7.30 a.m. The Regiment marched direct to Eddington House, and went into bivouac there. Paraded again at 5 p.m., and marched to Wexcombe, which was reached at 8.30 p.m.; went into bivouac until 11.30 p.m., at which hour dinners were eaten and the march continued at 12.30 a.m., to attack the Cameron Highlanders, in position near Tidworth. The attack was delivered at 3.45 a.m. The Regiment then returned to Barracks.

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Total distance marched in 20½ hours was 31 miles; no men fell out.

14*th July*.—Battalion Training commenced. Sergeant-Major Brazier, on transfer from the Regimental Depôt, arrived for duty, and took over his duties as Sergeant-Major.

17*th July*.—The Regiment, strength 25 Officers, 609 other ranks, left Barracks on a six days' Tactical Exercise with the other Regiments of the Brigade.

18*th July*.—The Band left for Southend, to carry out a 14 days' engagement.

21*st July*.—F and H Companies, during the Tactical Exercise, made a night attack on the camp of the Middlesex Regiment and then withdrew to their own camp. The total distance marched in 11 hours was 25 miles.

22*nd July*.—The Regiment returned to Barracks.

24*th July*.—Colonel R. Fanshawe, D.S.O., and Captain and Adjutant Frith, attended the Memorial Service, to General Wolfe, held at Greenwich, representing the 43rd Regiment which had been present at the Capture of Quebec in 1759.

29*th July*.—Brigade Training commenced.

5*th August*.—The 7th Infantry Brigade left Barracks for a Brigade Tactical Exercise, marching-out strength, 23 Officers, 622 other ranks.

11*th August*.—The 7th Infantry Brigade returned to Barracks.

12*th August*.—The 3rd Division took part in a Field Day with all the Territorial Forces encamped on Salisbury Plain. About 35,000 men were under arms.

14*th August*.—Inspection of Regimental Books and Barracks by the G.O.C. 7th Infantry Brigade.

15*th August*.—Captain and Brevet-Major H. L. Pope-Hennessy, D.S.O., arrived for duty, and was attached, pending absorption.

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20*th August*.—Divisional Training commenced.

24*th August*.—3rd Division engaged in operations against the Cavalry Division under General Scobel.

27*th August*.—Captain and Quartermaster Ross, from the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, arrived for duty, as Quartermaster.

Inspection of 7th Infantry Brigade by the G.O.C. 3rd Division.

1*st September*.—Divisional Manœuvres commenced. The Regiment left Barracks, and went into Camp at West Down South, on the west edge of Salisbury Plain.

2*nd September*.—The Regiment, together with 4 guns 138th Field Battery R.F.A., under command of Colonel Fanshawe, D.S.O., acted as skeleton enemy against the remainder of the 3rd Division during the inspection of the Divisions by General Sir John French.

3*rd September*.—Inspection continued. Continuous operations until 7.15 a.m. on 4th inst.

4*th September*.—The Regiment returned to Barracks.

8*th September*.—Twenty-seven Recruits arrived from the Regimental Depôt, and were posted as follows:—14 to A Company and 13 to B Company.

22*nd September*.—Information received that the Insignia of the Royal Order of St. Bento d'Aviz (Chevalier) has been conferred on Colonel R. Fanshawe, D.S.O., by the King of Portugal, and that the same Order (Officers) has been conferred on Captain and Adjutant Frith and Captain J. T. Weatherby, on the occasion of the funeral of the late King Carlos and the late Prince Royal of Portugal.

8*th October*.—The Regiment, strength 15 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 707 N.C.O.'s and men, 41 women, and 39 children left Tidworth and proceeded to Shorncliffe, being quartered in Risborough Hutments.

12*th October*.—Winter Training of N.C.O.'s and Com-

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pany Scouts commenced, also Regimental Technical Classes in the Pioneer's, Tailor's, Shoemaker's, and Armourer's Shops.

24*th October*.—A Draft of 18 Recruits arrived from the Depôt, and were posted 9 to C Company and 9 to D Company.

20*th November*.—Eight N.C.O.'s and men, 1 woman and 3 children arrived from India and were taken on the strength.

1*st December*.—A Draft of 1 Bugler and 26 Privates arrived from the Depôt and were posted, 13 to A Company, 13 to B Company, the Bugler to B Company. Mr. Cheatle of Balliol College, Oxford, arrived for attachment and was attached to B Company.

9*th December*.—Examination, by Commanding Officer, of N.C.O.'s of Letters A, B, E, and G Companies, at the expiration of their Winter Training.

11*th and* 12*th December*.—Examination continued and completed.

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THE DEPÖT, 1st JANUARY, 1908.

Roll of Officers.

Major (Commanding).

E. D. White.

Captain.

C. E. Forrest, D.S.O.

Lieutenants.

R. R. M. Brooke. C. G. Higgins.
A. J. N. Bartlett.

Adjutant.

Captain F. H. Stapleton.

Quartermaster.

Lieut. T. King.

Warrant-Officer and Staff-Sergeants.

Sergeant-Major Wallace Brazier.
Quartermaster-Sergeant A. J. Saker.

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DEPÔT STATE, 1st JANUARY, 1908.

Major.	Captain.	Lieutenants.	Warrant Officer.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Total.
1	1	3	1	9	2	10	131	158

INCREASE AND DECREASE (1st October, 1907, to 30th September, 1908).

Increase.

Joined as Recruits - - - -	386
Joined from Desertion - - -	3
Transfers received - - - -	3
From Home Battalion - - -	28
From 1st Battalion in India - -	129
From Supernumerary List - -	1
From Auxiliary Forces - - -	25
Total - -	575

Decrease.

Died - - - - - -	1
Discharged - - - - -	57
Deserted - - - - -	3
To Army Reserve - - - -	70
To Home Battalion - - -	420
Transfers given - - - -	1
Total - -	552

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THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

STATISTICS OF THE 1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS, AND REGIMENTAL DEPÔT.

For the year ending 30th September, 1908.

I.—INCREASE AND DECREASE DURING THE PAST YEAR.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

Total Effective on the 1st October, 1907 - 1,751.
Total Effective on the 1st October, 1908 - 1,918.
Net Increase 167.

INCREASE.

	Total.
Recruits joined, Long Service, 12 years	6 [1]
„ Short „ 7 „	388
Joined from desertion	7
From Army Reserve	1
Transfers received	16
From Auxiliary Forces	38
From Supernumerary or Unattached List	2
Total Increase	458

DECREASE.

	Total.
Died [1]	9
Discharged after 21 years' Service	9
„ „ 18 „ „ (under Royal Warrant for Pay, &c.)	4
„ on completing 1st period	14
„ as invalids	14
„ by purchase	5
„ by claim under Sec. 81 Army Act	3
„ free by indulgence under Art. $\frac{1058}{ii}$ P.W.	15
„ „ „ $\frac{1058}{iii}$ P.W.	1
„ not likely to become efficient	13
„ on conviction of making false answers on attestation	1
„ for misconduct	10
„ for other causes	9
Struck off as deserters	26
To Army Reserve on completion of Service	131
„ „ on conversion of Service	2
Transferred to Regular Army	25
Total Decrease	291

[1] Boys, 3 of whom were under 15 years of age, and 3 between 15 and 16.

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II.—Particulars of 394 Recruits on Enlistment.

Ages.—6 under 16 (boys); 5 between 17 and 18; 226 between 18 and 19; 113 between 19 and 21; 44 over 21.

Average Measurements.—Height, 5 feet 5½ inches; weight, 123 lbs.; chest, 35½ inches.

Educational Attainments.—Good, 2; fair, 14; moderate, 85; inferior, 123; illiterate, 162; to be examined, 8.

III.—Transfers to the Army Reserve.

On completing 3 years with the Colours, 29; 7 years, 10; 8 years, 86; 9 years, 6; on conversion of service after 6 years with the Colours, 1; after 9 years, 2. Total, 134.

IV.—Extension of Service with the Colours.

To complete 8 years, 1; to complete 12 years, 40 men. Total, 41.

V.—Re-engagements of N.C.O.'s and Men to Complete 21 Years.

After 9 years' service, 2; after 10 years, 3; after 11 years, 13; after 12 years, 2. Total, 20 re-engagements.

VI.—Terms of Engagement, Etc., 30th September, 1908.

(1) Re-engaged, serving for pension:—

1st Battalion, 34 sergeants, 17 corporals, 72 privates. Total, 123.
2nd Battalion, 43 sergeants, 8 buglers, 15 corporals, 31 privates. Total, 97.
Depôt, 22 sergeants, 7 buglers, 10 corporals, 22 privates. Total, 61.

(2) 12 years with the Colours (Long Service, 1st Period):—

1st Battalion, 1 sergeant, 1 bugler, 22 privates, 6 boys. Total, 30.
2nd Battalion, 2 corporals, 23 privates, 17 boys. Total, 42.
Depôt, 1 corporal, 1 private. Total, 2.

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(3) To complete 12 years :—

1st Battalion, 11 sergeants, 3 buglers, 12 corporals, 87 privates. Total, 113.

2nd Battalion, 5 sergeants, 3 buglers, 13 corporals, 5 privates. Total, 26.

Depôt, 3 buglers, 2 corporals, 5 privates. Total, 10.

(4) For 9 years:—

1st Battalion, 2 buglers, 1 corporal, 275 privates. Total, 278.

2nd Battalion, 1 sergeant, 3 buglers, 2 corporals, 96 privates. Total, 102.

Depôt, 6 privates. Total, 6.

(5) For 8 years :—

1st Battalion, 10 buglers, 4 corporals, 383 privates. Total, 397.

2nd Battalion, 2 buglers, 8 corporals, 26 privates. Total, 36.

Depôt, 3 corporals, 4 privates. Total, 7.

(6) For 7 years :—

1st Battalion, 6 corporals, 58 privates. Total, 64.

2nd Battalion, 2 buglers, 478 privates. Total, 480.

Depôt, 43 privates. Total, 43.

(7) For 3 years :—

2nd Battalion, 1 private.

VII.—Ages of N.C.O.'s and Men sent to the 1st Battalion in India.

Under 22 years, 43 ; between 22 and 30, 14 ; over 30 years, 3. Total, 60.

VIII.—N.C.O.'s and Men who arrived Home from the 1st Battalion.

Invalids, 9 ; time expired, 16 ; to join Army Reserve, 94; to join home portion of Corps, 23 ; other causes, 12. Total, 154.

IX.—Granted Certificates of Education.

1st Class, 6 ; 2nd Class, 101 ; 3rd Class, 229. Total, 336.

X.—Crimes during the Year.

Court-Martial convictions, 23 (22 men).

Fines for drunkenness, 71 (51 men).

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XI.—Deserters.

26 men deserted, of whom 7 rejoined. 15 of the deserters were in the first year of their service.

XII.—General State of the Regiment, 1st October, 1908.

Strength.—At home, 913; in India, 1,005. Total, 1,918 N.C.O.'s and men.

Where Born.—England, 1,844 (585 in the Territorial District); Wales, 2; Scotland, 4; Ireland, 29; India or Colonies, 38; elsewhere, 1.

Religious Denominations.—Church of England, 1,690; Presbyterians, 9; Wesleyans, 86; Baptists or Congregationalists, 25; Methodists, 9; Unitarians, 1; Salvationists, 2; Plymouth Brethren, 2; Roman Catholics, 92; Jews, 2.

Educational Acquirements.—1st Class Certificates, 47; 2nd Class, 442; 3rd Class, 635. Total, 1,124. Without Certificates, 794.

In Possession of Good Conduct Medals.—Warrant Officers, 5; Sergeants, 6; Privates, 2. Total, 13.

Good Conduct Badges (*Buglers and Privates only*).—One badge, 382; two badges, 373; three, 94; four, 17. Total, 866.

Average Age (*last Birthday*) *of N.C.O.'s and Men.*—Of 913 serving at home, 24 years; of 1,005 serving in India, $24\frac{7}{12}$ years.

Average Length of Service of Colour-Sergeants and Sergeants.—At home, Colour-Sergeants, $14\frac{11}{12}$ years; Sergeants, $13\frac{5}{12}$ years; in India, Colour-Sergeants, $13\frac{4}{12}$ years; Sergeants, 12 years.

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ARMY RESERVE.

OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st October, 1908.

Strength.

Section.	Staff-Sergeants.	Colour-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Total.
A - -	—	—	1	2	—	52	55
B - -	—	—	1	18	—	696	715
D - -	—	—	6	13	—	160	179
Total -	—	—	8	33	—	908	949

Ages.

Section.	Under 30 Years.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	Total.
A and B - - -	663	107	—	—	770
D - - - -	1	144	33	1	179
Total - -	664	251	33	1	949

Years in which Service will expire in the Reserve.

Years.	Sections A and B.	Section D.	Total.
1.10.08 to 30.9.09 - - -	90	64	154
1.10.09 „ 30.9.10 - - -	85	42	127
1.10.10 „ 30.9.11 - - -	159	30	189
1.10.11 „ 30.9.12 - - -	108	43	151
1.10.12 „ 30.9.13 - - -	42	—	42
1.10.13 „ 30.9.14 - - -	48	—	48
1.10.14 „ 30.9.15 - - -	123	—	123
1.10.15 „ 30.9.16 - - -	89	—	89
1.10.16 „ 30.9.17 - - -	26	—	26
Total - - -	770	179	949

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EXTRACTS FROM THE "LONDON GAZETTE," 1908.

10*th January.*—Captain C. J. Wilkie, retired pay, to be a Brigade Major of a Volunteer Infantry Brigade, *vice* Captain C. C. Herbert-Stepney, retired pay. Dated 1st January, 1908.

4*th February.*—Lieut. R. R. M. Brooke is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Dated 11th January, 1908.

7*th February.*—Captain E. R. Clayton is seconded while a Student at the Staff College. Dated 22nd January, 1908.

Lieut. E. H. Kirkpatrick, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be A.D.C. to Sir G. C. Denton, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Gambia. Dated 29th January, 1908.

18*th February.*—Lieut. E. H. Kirkpatrick is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 29th January, 1908.

21*st February.*—Captain A. C. Hyde, from the West India Regiment, to be Captain, with precedence next above Captain W. C. Hunter, and to remain supernumerary while serving as an Adjutant of Militia. Dated 22nd February, 1908.

6*th March.*—Lieut.-Colonel R. Fanshawe, D.S.O., Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be Brevet-Colonel. Dated 5th March, 1908.

13*th March.*—Rewards for service during minor operations in East Africa, 1902–6:—

To be Companion of the Distinguished Service Order:—

Captain and Brevet-Major Ladislas Herbert Richard

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Pope-Hennessy, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry (employed with the King's African Rifles).

24*th March*.—Captain A. G. Bayley to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain O. R. L. Hampden, whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Dated 22nd March, 1908.

21*st April*.—The undermentioned Colonels in charge of Records also to command Districts:—

. . . . .

Hon. A. E. Dalzell, C.B. Dated 1st April, 1908.

The undermentioned 2nd Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

F. V. Holt, *vice* R. R. M. Brooke, seconded. Dated 11th January, 1908.

A. E. Sanderson, *vice* E. H. Kirkpatrick, seconded. Dated 29th January, 1908.

5*th May*.—Lieut. Reginald George Worthington, from the 3*rd Battalion*, to be 2nd Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. E. H. Kirkpatrick, seconded. Dated 6th May, 1908.

15*th May*.—Brevet-Colonel R. Eccles, retired pay, from commanding a Volunteer Infantry Brigade, to command a Brigade of the Territorial Force. Dated 1st April, 1908.

Captain C. J. Wilkie, retired pay, from Brigade-Major of a Volunteer Infantry Brigade, to be Brigade-Major of an Infantry Brigade of the Territorial Force.

19*th May*.—Captain C. B. Benson, D.S.O., from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to be Captain, Supernumerary to Establishment, with precedence next below Captain H. L. Wood. Dated 20th May, 1908.

Lieut. Hon. J. C. W. S. Foljambe, from the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Lieutenant, Supernumerary to Establishment, with precedence next below Lieut. R. Stephens. Dated 20th May, 1908.

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22*nd May*.—Major G. N. Colvile, D.S.O., retired pay, to be Brigade-Major, Territorial Force. Dated 16th April, 1908.

3*rd July*.—Brevet-Colonel P. T. Clark, half-pay, to be Colonel. Dated 4th July, 1908.

Royal Victorian Order.

To be Knight Commander.

23*rd July*, 1908.—Colonel John Hanbury-Williams, C.V.O., C.M.G. (received the honour of Knighthood), Military Secretary to the Governor-General of Canada.

25*th August*.—Quarter-Master and Hon. Lieut. A. J. Fergusson is placed on retired pay. Dated 26th August, 1908.

18*th September*.—Colonel Paul Treby Clark, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Dated 19th September, 1908.

16*th October*.—Lieut. A. H. Harden is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 12th September, 1908.

Supernumerary-Lieut. Hon. J. C. W. S. Foljambe to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. H. Harden, seconded. Dated 12th September, 1908.

24*th November*.—Captain O. R. L. Hampden is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers. Dated 19th October, 1908.

Supernumerary-Captain L. F. Scott to be Captain, *vice* O. R. L. Hampden, seconded. Dated 19th October, 1908.

Captain W. C. Hunter retires on retired pay. Dated 25th November, 1908.

Supernumerary-Captain W. Marriott-Doddington to be Captain, *vice* W. C. Hunter, retired. Dated 25th November, 1908.

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15*th December*.—Major E. M. Childers, retires on retired pay. Dated 16th December, 1908.

Captain A. C. Hyde to be Major, *vice* E. M. Childers, retired. Dated 16th December, 1908.

18*th December*.—Captain L. E. S. Ward is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst employed with the King's African Rifles. Dated 7th November, 1908.

22*nd December*.—Captain L. E. S. Ward is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 7th November, 1908.

Supernumerary-Captain C. B. Benson, D.S.O., to be Captain, *vice* L. E. S. Ward, seconded. Dated 7th November, 1908.

Lieut. J. A. Pollock, is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 11th December, 1908.

29*th December*.—Colonel the Hon. A. E. Dalzell, C.B., on vacating the command of No. 6 District, is placed on retired pay. Dated 25th December, 1908.

Lieut. W. E. T. Morland, is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 8th December, 1908.

2nd-Lieut. C. F. K. Carfrae, to be Lieutenant, *vice* W. E. T. Morland, seconded. Dated 8th December, 1908.

Gent.-Cadet Geoffrey Francis Plowden, from the Royal Military College, to be 2nd Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W. E. T. Morland. Dated 30th December, 1908.

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MEDALS FOR "LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT."

APPENDIX TO ARMY ORDER No. 77 OF 1908.

With Gratuity.

No. 2892. Colour-Sergeant C. F. BALDWIN.
No. 1606. Colour-Sergeant F. REYNOLDS.
No. 1122. Colour-Sergeant D. G. CONNELL.
No. 897. Sergeant Bugler W. BARKER.
No. 3277. Sergeant E. HUTT.
No. 2618. Bugler T. HUMPHREY.
No. 2921. Bugler S. WATERS.

APPENDIX TO ARMY ORDER No. 254 OF 1908.

With Gratuity.

No. 3404. Colour-Sergeant W. F. LINDOP.

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MUSKETRY, 1908.

2ND BATTALION.

RESULTS OF MUSKETRY FOR 1908.

Company.	Average.	Classification.			
	Part 2.	Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
A - - -	182	10	35	34	—
B - - -	183	14	31	37	—
C - - -	179	10	26	24	2
D - - -	189	10	34	12	—
E - - -	171	10	24	44	1
F - - -	181	10	41	29	—
G - - -	173	7	33	33	—
H - - -	170	7	25	44	1
Total -	—	78	249	257	4

Battalion Average, 178.

Best Shooting Company, Captain L. J. Carter's Company.

REGIMENTAL RIFLE MEETING.

Held at Perham on 16th and 18th June, 1908.

President.—Colonel R. Fanshawe, D.S.O.

Committee.—The Officers of the Regiment.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Captain H. L. Wood.

Sub-Committee.—Q.M.S. Aries, C.S.I.M. Hyde, C. S. Warnock, Corporal Tipping, Bugler Sadd.

CLASS 1, Marksmen and Men above 200 points. CLASS 2, all others.

MATCH I.—*Class* 1. Conditions, Competitors start at 300 yards and run to 200 yards; then they charge their magazines with 5 rounds, and commence firing.

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Targets, Figure 3 with black bullseye, five inches; and invisible inner, eight inches. Scoring, bullseye, 4; inner, 3; remainder of target 2. Time allowed 50 seconds.—1st, Sergeant-Bugler Branagan, 14; 2nd, Private Harris, 13; 3rd, Lance-Corporals Kirk and Bowler, 12.

MATCH II.—*Class* 2. Conditions as in Match I.—1st, Private Clapton, 15; 2nd, Private Shuttleworth, 12; 3rd, Privates Howard, Jessup, and Clark, 11 each.

MATCH III.—*Class* 1. Rapid fire, 400 yards. 7 rounds at a prepared target, 2nd class figure, twelve inches bull, twenty-one inches inner, invisible. First shot signalled; remaining 6 to be fired in thirty seconds from the time ordered to commence by the Range Officer. Scoring, bullseye, 4; inner, 3; remainder of target, 2.—1st, Colour-Sergeant Barry, 22; 2nd, A.S. Sergeant Goodwin, 21; 3rd, Sergeant Arlett, C.S.I.M. Hyde, Corporal Bradley, 20 each.

MATCH IV.—*Class* 2. Conditions, etc., as in Match III.—1st, Lance-Corporal Broadwood, 23; 2nd, Private Osborne, 20; 3rd, Private Thompson, 19.

MATCH V.—7 rounds, independent, 600 yards. 2nd Class Regulation Figure target and scoring.—1st, Q.M.S. Aries, 23; 2nd, Sergeant Smewin, 23; 3rd, Private Wallington, 22; Lance-Sergeant Challen, Lance-Sergeant Buckingham, Lance-Corporal Kirk, also 22.

MATCH VI.—*Class* 2. Same as Match V.—1st, Lance-Corporal Broadwood, 21; 2nd, Private Perry, 21; 3rd, Private Higgins, 20; 4th, Lance-Corporal Robbins, 20.

MATCH VII.—Aggregate. The best twenty-four in each Class in Matches I. to VI., to compete at 800 yards at 1st Class Regulation target, 1 sighting shot and 7 to count.—*Class* 1. 1st, Q M.S. Aries, 75; 2nd, C.S.I.M. Hyde, 73; 3rd, Private Frankum, 70. *Class* 2.

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1st, Lance-Corporal Connor, 65; 2nd, Lance-Corpora Broadwood, 65; 3rd, Private Clarke, 59.

MATCH VIII.—Young Soldiers. 200 yards. Conditions as in Match I.—1st, Private Sills, 14; 2nd, Private Evans, 11; 3rd, Private Barnham, 9.

MATCH IX.—Young Soldiers. 400 yards. Conditions as in Match IV.—1st, Private Watson, 20; 2nd, Private Wilson, 17; 3rd, Private Revall, 17.

MATCH X.—Open Competition. 200 yards. Bisley 3rd Class target and scoring.—1st, A.S. Sergeant Goodwin, 33; 2nd, Private Gaskin, 32; 3rd, Private Turner, 31.

MATCH XI.—Sweepstakes. Open Competition. 500 yards. Bisley targets and scoring.—1st, Lance-Sergeant Challen, 34; 2nd, Private Harris, 34; 3rd, Sergeant Gregory, 33; A.S. Sergeant Goodwin, Lance-Sergeant Buckingham, Corporal Boatwright, also 33.

MATCH XII.—Tile Competition. 300 yards. Teams of four (Lance-Corporals or Privates) under a leader who does not fire. Conditions:—Teams run from 400 to 300 yards. As a tile is knocked down, the corresponding man in opposite team will fall out. Dress, Drill Order. Number of rounds, unlimited. Time, 1 minute. Limited to four teams per Company.—1st, E Company (No. 4 team); 2nd, D Company (No. 3 team); 3rd, G Company (No. 4 team); 4th, B Company (No. 1 team).

MATCH XIII.—Inter-Company Team Competition. Teams of 8. Composition of team, one Officer, one N.C.O. of or above the rank of Sergeant (or two such N.C.O.'s, if no Officer available), one Lance-Sergeant or Corporal, five Lance-Corporals or Privates. Conditions as for Victoria Cup, 1908.—1st, F Company, 404; 2nd, D Company, 362; 3rd, B Company, 355; 4th, E Company, 347; 5th, G Company, 347; 6th, H Com-

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pany, 339; 7th, A Company, 326; 8th, C Company, 260.

MATCH XIV.—Recruits who have not qualified in Table "A." Conditions, seven rounds at a 3rd Class bullseye target, 200 yards, lying down.—1st, Private Mason, 25; 2nd, Private Knight, 25; 3rd, Private Evans, 24; 4th, Private Ballard, 24.

At the SALISBURY PLAIN RIFLE MEETING, held at Bulford Ranges, on the 3rd and 4th July, 1908, the following matches were won by the Regiment:—

Officers, 200 *Yards.*—Lieut. L. Tunnard.

2nd and 3rd Class Shots, 200 *Yards.*—Privates Luckett, Bampin, Grace, Taylor, and Bookham (tied for first place).

Officers, 400 *Yards.*—Lieut. L. Tunnard.

Marksmen and 1st Class Shots, 400 *Yards.*—Private Campion.

W.O.'s, Staff Sergeants, and Sergeants, 600 *Yards.*—C.S.I.M. Hyde.

Marksmen and 1st Class Shots, 600 *Yards.*—Corporal Williams.

2nd and 3rd Class Shots, 600 *Yards.*—Corporal Knight.

Grand Aggregate and Championship.—C.S.I.M. Hyde.

Officers' and Sergeants' Messes, Sweepstakes, 2nd Day.—A.S. Sergeant Goodwin, Lance-Sergeant Hewitt, and Q.M.S. Aries (tied).

Corporals and Privates, Sweepstakes, 200 *Yards.*—Bugler Miles.

Officers, Revolver Sweepstakes, 25 *Yards.*—Lieut. L. Tunnard.

Officers, Revolver Sweepstakes, 50 *Yards.*—Lieut. F. V. Holt.

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Officers, Revolver Sweepstakes, 25 Yards, 2nd Day.—Lieut. F. V. Holt.

Sergeants, Revolver Sweepstakes, 25 Yards, 2nd Day.—Q.M.S. Aries.

Inter-Sergeants, Mess Competition.—Won by the Sergeants of the Regiment. The conditions were the same as those for "Queen Victoria Cup," 1908. Score:

Team.	300 Yards.	500 Yards. Rapid.	600 Yards.	Total.
C.S.I.M. Hyde	15	32	21	68
Q.M.S. Aries	10	31	25	66
C.S. Barry	10	15	20	45
L.S. Buckingham	15	29	18	62
L.S. Stephens	15	22	14	51
A. S. S. Goodwin	10	32	18	60
S. B. Branagan	15	33	19	67
L. S. Ward	10	15	17	42
Totals	100	209	152	461

The following were winners of prizes other than 1st: Captain H. L. Wood, Lieuts. Tunnard and Holt, Q.M.S. Aries (4), C.S.I.M. Hyde (5), A.S.S. Goodwin (2), Sergeants Harvey (2) and Smewin, Lance-Sergeants Buckingham, Hewitt (2), Maguire, Stephens, and Ward, Lance-Corporals Berry, Dodd (2), Facer (2), Miller (2), Phillips, Robins (2), Salmon (2), and Wooten (2), Privates Apthorpe, Akers, Baytop, Biggs, Brockhurst, Gale, Grace, Hammond, Howard, Hughes, Luckett, Mace, Millgate, Nash, Sales, Sharp, Taylor, Turner, Weedon, and Wellington.

In Team Competitions, Regimental Teams were placed as follows:—

Tiles.—E Company (2nd Team), 3rd.

Officers' Cup.—Teams of 4. Conditions as for "Victoria Cup," 1908.—Regimental Team, 3rd.

Marching and Shooting.—E Company, 2nd.

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Inter-Regimental Cup.—Regimental Team, 4th.
Maxim Gun Competition.—Regimental Team, 2nd.

2ND BATTALION OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

RESULT OF THE SHOOTING FOR THE EMPIRE CUP.

Rank.	Name.	Distance.			Total.	Rank.	Name.	Distance.			Total.
		200.	500.	600.				200.	500.	600.	
Sergeant	Harvey, T.	31	35	35	101	Lce.-Corp.	Kirk, L.	31	31	27	89
„	Godden, H.	32	34	33	99	Corporal	Tipping, F.	27	32	30	89
Captain	Wood, H.	31	32	33	96	Sergeant	Ward, W.	29	29	30	88
Lce.-Corp.	Facer, W.	33	32	31	96	Col.-Serg.	Barry, J.	30	30	28	88
Lce. Serg.	Maguire, W.	32	33	30	95	Lce.-Corp.	Miller, R.	28	30	28	86
Col.-Serg.	Weatherhead, A.	33	32	30	95	Private	Pinfold, T.	32	26	27	85
Sergeant	Branagan, P.	34	33	28	95	Col.-Serg.	Baseley, T.	32	26	27	85
Bdsman	Frankum, F.	34	32	29	95	Private	Pocock, A.	30	26	28	84
Sergeant	Smewin, G.	32	34	28	94	Lce.-Serg.	Challen, F.	28	34	22	84
Q.M.Serg.	Aries, W.	32	32	30	94	Lieut.	Holt, F.	30	27	25	82
Col.-Serg.	Hyde, C.	32	30	31	93	Corporal	Grant, J.	29	30	23	82
Lce.-Serg.	Hewitt, H.	30	30	33	93	Lce.-Corp.	Lee, F.	29	28	25	82
Private	Turner, F.	34	28	30	92	„	Broadwood, J.	33	27	22	82
Corporal	Williams, T.	33	29	30	92	„	Stallwood, C.	26	25	29	80
Lce.-Corp.	Inwood, A.	31	31	30	92	Corporal	Boatwright, F.	28	28	24	80
Private	Harris, R.	32	33	26	91	Lce.-Corp.	Dearnaley, W.	33	25	22	80
Sergeant	Freeman, H.	33	31	27	91	Sergeant	Ferris, T.	30	28	22	80
Lce.-Serg.	Buckingham, F.	31	32	28	91	Private	Allsworth, A.	27	26	26	79
Lieut.	Tunnard, L.	32	30	28	90	Sergeant	Gregory, H.	29	32	17	78
Private	Wallington, E.	30	30	30	90	Lce.-Corp.	Phillips, C.	23	25	22	70

Total Aggregate of Team - - - - 3528.
Average of Team - - - - 88·8.

At the ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING, held at Bisley in July, A.S. Sergeant Goodwin and C.S.I.M. Hyde obtained 12th and 19th place, with scores of 93 and 88 respectively, in the *Roupell Cup* (800, 600, and 300 yards, fired in that order).

At the REGIMENTAL RIFLE MEETING of the 4th Middlesex Regiment the competition open to troops on Salisbury Plain (300, 600, and 800 yards, Bisley marking) was won by Sergeant Smewin with a score of 83 points. C.S.I.M. Hyde was 3rd (81 points); Q.M.S. Aries, 7th (79); and S.B. Branagan, 9th (78).

Q.M.S. Aries was awarded the "Donegal Medal (N.R.A.)" for an average of 93 at 5 shoots with the Pidworth Rifle Club in 1908.

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The Depôt.

Result of the Annual Course :—

A Company (Captain C. E. Forrest, D.S.O.).—Number of men exercised, Part I., 26 ; Part II., 27. Company average, 207. Best Shot of the Company, Lance-Corporal Hubbard, 333.

B Company (Lieut. C. G. Higgins).—Number of men exercised, Part I., 28; Part II., 28. Company average, 225. Best shot of the Company, Private Mundy, 336.

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ATHLETICS, 1908.

1st Battalion.

The Annual Regimental Meeting was held at Lucknow, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th March, in fine and fairly cool weather.

The Championship Prize was won by Bugler Grant of A Company, who took three first prizes and two second, scoring 44 points, which may be considered to be a very fine performance. The Company Athletic Cup again went to A Company (92 points); C Company was second (77 points), and F Company third (34 points). Several new men competed this year, and a young soldier won the Three-Mile Race, which was introduced in the Sports for the first time.

Events and Results.

I. 100 *Yards.*—1st, Bugler Grant (10$\frac{3}{5}$ sec.); 2nd, Lance-Sergeant Rawlings; 3rd, Bugler Butler.

II. *Quarter Mile.*—1st, Bugler Grant (57 sec.); 2nd, Lance-Sergeant Rawlings; 3rd, Bugler Butler.

III. *Half Mile*—1st, Private Mott (2 min. 18 sec.); 2nd, Bugler Grant; 3rd, Private Tattam.

IV. *One Mile.*—1st, Private Tattam (4 min. 57$\frac{1}{5}$ sec.); 2nd, Private Mott; 3rd, Private Chamberlain.

V. *Three Miles.*—1st, Private Waters (17 min. 44 sec.); 2nd, Private Claridge; 3rd, Private Chamberlain.

VI. 120 *Yards, Hurdles.*—1st, Corporal Hadden (18$\frac{4}{5}$ sec.); 2nd, Private Hollington; 3rd, Private Hall.

VII. *High Jump.*—1st, Private Hollington (5 ft.

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3 in.); 2nd, Corporal Arlett (5 ft. ½ in.); 3rd, Privates Hall and Madeley (4 ft. 9½ in.).

VIII. *Long Jump.*—1st, Corporal Hadden (18 ft. 2½ in.); 2nd, Private Hall (18 ft. 2 in.); 3rd, Private Madeley (17 ft. 11½ in.).

IX. *Putting the Weight.*—1st, Corporal Arlett (31 ft. 8½ in.); 2nd, Bugler Grant (30 ft. 11½ in.); 3rd, Lance-Sergeant Rawlings (30 ft. 2 in.)

X. *Throwing the Cricket Ball.*—1st, Bugler Grant (103 yds. 2 ft. 3 in.); 2nd, Private Strange (102 yds. 1 ft. 1 in.); 3rd, Private Hall (98 yds. 2 ft.).

XI. *Sack Race.*—1st, Private Bryan; 2nd, Private Hayes; 3rd, Private Collett.

XII. *Potato Race.*—1st, Private Lane; 2nd, Lance-Corporal S. Smith; 3rd, Private Day.

XIII. *Young Soldiers, 220 Yards.*—1st, Private Waters; 2nd, Private Walker; 3rd, Private Day.

XIV. *Band Boys, 100 Yards.*—1st, Boy Dart; 2nd, Boy Baker; 3rd, Boy Kilsey.

XV. *Officers' Handicap, 120 Yards.*—1st, 2nd Lieut. Blagrove (12 yds.); 2nd, Lieut. Simpson (scratch), and 2nd Lieut. Whittall (14 yds.), dead heat; 3rd, Lieut. Parr (12 yds.).

XVI. *W.O. and Sergeants' Handicap.*—1st, Colour-Sergeant Smith (18 yds.); 2nd, Colour-Sergeant Black (16 yds); 3rd, Colour-Sergeant Jones (18 yds.).

XVII. *Old Soldiers' Handicap.*—1st, Corporal Bridge (18 yds.); 2nd, Colour-Sergeant Smith (26 yds.); 3rd, Sergeant Herbert (21 yds.).

XVIII. *Corporals, One Mile Walk.*—1st, Corporal Baker; 2nd, Corporal Smith; 3rd, Lance-Corporal Merritt.

XIX. *Children's Race.*—1st, A. Stone; 2nd, A. Bland; 3rd, E. Bland.

XX. *Tug-of-War, Catch-Weights.*—1st, B Company; 2nd, G Company.

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CATCH WEIGHT TUG OF WAR, 1ST BATTALION.

B COMPANY, 1904–1905.

LIGHT WEIGHT TUG OF WAR, 1ST BATTALION.

B COMPANY, 1907, 1908.

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XXI. *Tug-of-War, Light-Weights.*—1st, B Company; 2nd, D Company.

XXII. *Bayonet Fighting.*—1st, C Company; 2nd, E Company.

XXIII. *Quarter Mile (Open, British).*—1st, Sergeant Miller, R.I. Rifles (53⅘ sec.); 2nd, Lance-Corporal Stead, Durham Light Infantry; 3rd, Corporal Hadden, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

XXIV. *Quarter Mile (Open, Native).*—1st, Bulah Singh; 2nd, Kushal Singh; 3rd, Wassaka Singh (all of the 24th Punjabis).

XXV. *Consolation Race.*—1st, Bugler Izzard; 2nd, Private Brown; 3rd, Private Bansey.

XXVI. *Championship Prize.*—1st, Bugler Grant (44 points); 2nd, Corporal Hadden and Private Hall (20 points each).

XXVII. *Company Athletic Cup.*—1st, A Company; 2nd, C Company; 3rd, F Company.

Company Cross-Country Race.

The Third Annual Cross-Country Race was run off on Saturday, 18th January, over a four-mile course of rather rough ground. Private Claridge, who, in 1906 and 1907 finished second to Private Adams (now in the Army Reserve), was the winner of the individual prize, in the good time of 22 min. 43 sec.; Private House being second, and Lance-Corporal Chadbone third.

The Companies were placed in the following order:—D, C, F, B, and G; while A and E failed to provide full teams.

Hot Weather Gymkhana, held at Lucknow on Wednesday, 1st July, 1908.

I. *Egg and Spoon Race.*—Competitors had to kneel down and pick the egg up off the ground, holding the

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spoon in their mouths. 1st, Private Taylor; 2nd, Private C. Brown; 3rd, Private Shillcock.

II. *Hockey Stick and Ball Race.*—1st, Private Waters; 2nd, Private Phillips; 3rd, Private Greenwood. A number of men missed their shot at goal from a small circle at the end, and had to fetch their ball for another shot.

III. *Lloyd Lindsay for Sergeants.*—Competitors had to run 50 yards and then break a bottle with stones, range 15 yards, and run to the winning post. Aim and elevation was not good in most cases. 1st, Sergeant White; 2nd, Sergeant Rawlings; 3rd, Sergeant Stevens.

IV. *Wheelbarrow Race, 50 Yards.*—The Competitors went a tremendous pace in some cases, much too fast for those men who took the place of the barrow. 1st, Corporals Hadden and Ward; 2nd, Privates Taylor and Willis.

V. *Boat Race.*—Crews consisted of four men who held a pole between their legs running backwards, steered by a cox. Steering was not good round the flag, many boats being "swamped" or badly fouled. 1st, Private Thomas' crew; 2nd, Private Hayes' crew; 3rd, Private Wyatt's crew.

At the 8th (LUCKNOW) DIVISIONAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS, held at Lucknow from the 2nd to 7th March, 1908, the following events were won by the Oxfordshire Light Infantry:—

Bayonet v. *Bayonet* (*Non-Instructors*).—Private Berry.

Bayonet v. *Bayonet* (*Officers*).—2nd Lieut. G. E. Whittall.

Physical Training with Arms.—F Company.

Cross-Country Race.—Regimental Team.

Digging Competition.—C Company.

[The conditions were as follows: Company Sections,

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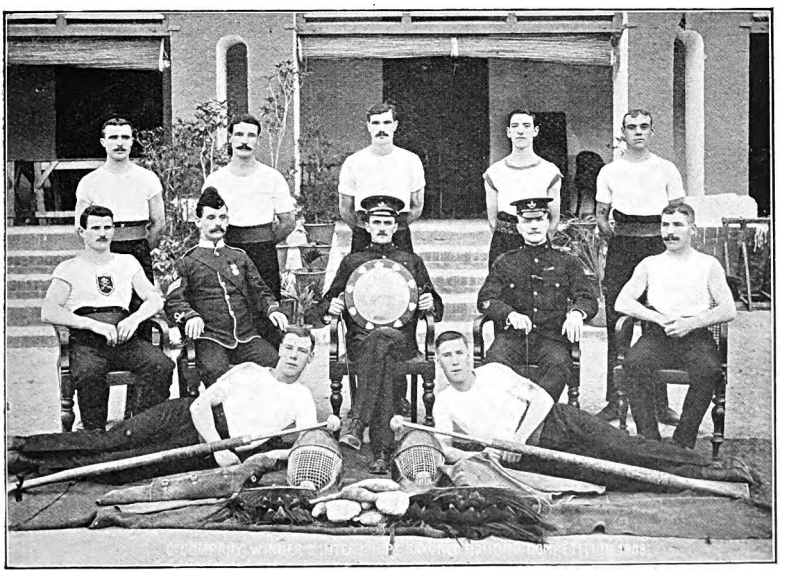
PHYSICAL DRILL, 1ST BATTALION.
F COMPANY, 1906–1908.



INTER-COMPANY BAYONET FIGHTING, 1ST BATTALION.
C COMPANY, 1908

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composed of 1 Sergeant and 19 Rank and File; to march on to the selected ground with rifles slung and each man carrying one pick and one shovel. Dress: Field Service Marching Order. The first section completely out of sight of the Judge, standing 200 yards away, providing the cover is bullet proof, wins.]

Regimental teams took second place in the *Bayonet Tournament* (won by the 1st Durham Light Infantry); in the *Tug-of-War* (*Catch-Weights*), and in the *Tug-of-War* (*Light-Weights*), both of the latter being won by the 2nd Shropshire Light Infantry.

The INTER-COMPANY QUOIT TOURNAMENT was held at Lucknow during the first week in October, and resulted in a win for G Company, who beat last year's winners in the first round. Results:—

1st Round.

G Company (Colour-Sergeant W. Smith and Lance-Corporal Jeffries) beat D Company (Privates Ward and Grantham), 2—0 (Scores: 21—8; 21—12).

E Company (Privates Strange and Child) beat F Company (Privates Jones and Henry), 2—0 (Scores: 21—12; 21—12).

B Company (Privates Clerk and Adams) beat C Company (Corporal Hone and Private Sims), 2—0 (Scores: 21—16; 21—15).

A Company (Privates Bath and Byrne) beat H Company (Bugler Ballard and Private Essex), 2—0 (Scores: 21—14; 21—12).

2nd Round.

G Company beat E Company, 2—0 (Scores: 21—14; 21—7).

B Company beat A Company, 2—0 (Scores: 21—13; 21—18).

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Final.

G Company beat B Company, 2—0 (Scores: 21—15; 21—12).

2ND BATTALION.

Annual Sports and Events, counting for the best Company at Athletics:—

Cross-Country Race.—G Company, 1st; E Company, 2nd; F Company, 3rd,; B Company, 4th.

High Jump.—Corporal Williams (4 ft. 9 in.), 1st; Private Hall, 2nd; Sergeant Hewitt, 3rd.

Mile Race.—Corporal Boatwright (4 min. 45 sec.), 1st; Lance-Corporal Palmer, 2nd; Lance-Corporal Miller, 3rd.

Long Jump.—Private Hall, 1st; Sergeant-Bugler Branagan, 2nd; Sergeant Hewitt, 3rd.

Half Mile.—Corporal Boatwright, 1st; Lance-Corporal Miller, 2nd; Sergeant Field, 3rd.

Putting the Shot.—Corporal Williams, 1st; Corporal Fuller, 2nd; Private Simpole, 3rd.

Wheelbarrow Race.—Lance-Corporals Lee and Smith, 1st; Lance-Corporals Palmer and Garland, 2nd; Privates Cemstable and Weedon, 3rd.

100 *Yards.*—Sergeant-Bugler Branagan, 1st; Sergeant Hewitt, 2nd; Private Harris, 3rd.

Bayonet-Fighting Competition.—1st round, H beat D, G beat F, C beat A, E beat B; 2nd round: H beat G, E beat C; Final round: E beat H.

Tug-of-War, Light-Weights.—1st round: G beat A, D beat E, F beat C, H beat B; 2nd round: H beat D, F beat G; Final round: F beat H.

Tug-of-War, Catch-Weights.—1st round: D beat E, F beat C, H beat B, G beat A; 2nd round: F beat D, H beat G; Final round: F beat H.

Throwing the Cricket Ball.—Private Day (92 yds.

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1 ft. 6 in.), 1st; Lance-Corporal Lee, 2nd; Private Sills, 3rd.

Alarm Stakes.—H Company (91 points), 1st; D Company (89 points), 2nd.

Quarter Mile.—Sergeant-Bugler Branagan, 1st; Sergeant Hewitt, 2nd; Lance-Corporal Palmer, 3rd.

Relay Race.—G Company, 1st; A Company, 2nd; E Company, 3rd.

Half Mile (*Open to Garrison*).—Corporal Boatwright (Oxfordshire Light Infantry), 1st; Private Wallace (Middlesex Regiment), 2nd; Private Green (Royal Scots Greys), 3rd.

Fighting on Poles.—Private Evans, 1st; Private Crowte, 2nd; Private Hubbard, 3rd.

Sack Fighting.—G Company, 1st; F Company, 2nd.

Sack Race.—Private Morris, 1st; Private Seaman, 2nd; Private Westrup, 3rd.

Sergeants' Race.—Sergeant-Bugler Branagan, 1st.

Boat Race.—Private Martin's Crew, 1st; Private Evans' Crew, 2nd.

Best Company at Athletics throughout the year.—E Company, 155 points (Winner of the Clock). The other Companies scored as follows:—F, 131 points; G. 120; H, 107; B, 37; C, 31; D, 30; A, 25½.

THE WATERLOO SPORTS were held on the Regimental Recreation Ground, on the 18th June, when the following events took place:—Fighting on Poles, Quarter Mile, Sack Race, Sergeants' Race, Sack Fighting, Relay Race (company teams of 6), Half Mile (open to Garrison), Boat Race (teams of 6 and 1 cox.), Final of Tug-of-War (Light Weights), Final of Tug-of-War (Catch Weights). The results of these competitions are included in the above account of the Annual Sports and Events.

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There was also Club Swinging by men of the Regiment, as well as a Children's Race.

The Band of the Royal Fusiliers kindly performed during the afternoon.

Corporal Boatwright won the Open Half Mile Race, at the annual sports of the 7th King's Royal Rifles, in June, and he also won the Open Mile Race at the annual sports of the Middlesex Regiment, on 14th September. In the latter race there were 36 starters, and Boatwright, taking the lead in the first lap, maintained it throughout; Private Wallace, Middlesex Regiment, was the only other competitor anywhere near Boatwright at the finish.

REGIMENTAL MONTHLY MEETING, 16th September, 1908. Events and Results:—

Three-legged Race.—Privates Moody and Weekes, 1st; Privates Nail and Wood, 2nd; Privates Grant and Haggis, 3rd.

Boat Race.—Lance-Corporal Lee's crew, 1st; Private Wheeler's crew, 2nd.

Sack Fighting (Company teams).—D Company, 1st; F (2), 2nd; C, 3rd.

Wrestling on Horseback (Company teams).—D Company, 1st; E, 2nd; C, 3rd.

Pick-up Tug-of-War.—Corporal Morris's team, 1st: Private Sopp's, 2nd; Private Grant's, 3rd.

CROSS-COUNTRY RACES.

2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry v. *33rd Brigade R.F.A.*

This was run on Friday, 6th March, over an open course of about 6 miles, in which there were several nasty little hills to negotiate. Teams of 12 of all ranks; first nine of each team to count.

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About half a mile from the start, 2nd Lieut. S. P. Bell, 33rd Brigade R.F.A., took the lead, and kept it all through. Soon after this, two of our men, Corporal Boatwright and Lance-Corporal Palmer, were seen to be running second and third respectively. Corporal Boatwright stuck to the leader well, and it was not until almost the close of the race that 2nd Lieut. Bell began to draw away. But he finished in fine style, with a lead of almost 50 yards.

The switchback nature of the ground on the homeward journey proved decidedly trying, but we kept well together, and, after Bell, seven of our team finished before another gunner got home. The following was the final order:—1st, 2nd Lieut. S. P. Bell, 33rd Brigade R.F.A.; Corporal Boatwright, Lance-Corporal Palmer, 2nd Lieut. Carfrae, Lance-Corporal Robinson, Sergeant Beare, Lance-Sergeant Field, Corporal Miller (all of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry); a gunner, 33rd R.F.A.; Private Luckett, Private Humphries (Oxfordshire Light Infantry); a gunner, 33rd R.F.A.; Private Nightingale, Private McGill, Corporal Adams (Oxfordshire Light Infantry); and the remainder gunners, 33rd R.F.A.

The *Recruits' Cross-Country Race* was run on 27th March, over a hilly course of about 2 miles. There were about 170 starters, and Howard, the winner, covered the distance in 12½ min. The first fourteen came in in the following order:—Howard (G Company), McGill (G), Dumbleton (B), Morris (G), Harrod (E), Staples (B), Akers (H), Sills (A), Perkins (H), Marshall (E), Saxby (E), Cemstable (H), Lovegrove (G), Rice (B).

The *Inter-Company Cross-Country Race* took place on 15th April, when about 120 started. Distance about 3 miles. Result:—G Company (909 points), E Company (624), F Company (313), B Company (286), C

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Company (280), D Company (237), A Company (201), H Company (0).

The following was the order of the first ten men:—1st, Corporal Boatwright (A Company); 2nd, Captain Brooke-Popham (G); 3rd, Private Palmer (D); 4th, Lance-Corporal Robinson (E); 5th, Lance-Corporal Miller (E); 6th, Sergeant Beare (B); 7th, Private Nightingale (G); 8th, Lieut. Holt (G); 9th, Private Raymond (E); 10th, Private Moody (E).

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CRICKET, 1907-8.

1ST BATTALION.

COMPANY CHALLENGE SHIELD.

1st Round.

A, or Captain L. E. S. Ward's Company beat E, or Captain C. J. Mitchell's Company; F, or Major E. A. E. Lethbridge's Company beat C, or Captain A. G. Bayley's Company; B, or Major C. H. Cobb's Company beat H, or Captain J. A. Ballard's Company; G, or Major P. B. Osborn's Company beat D, or Captain S. F. Hammick's Company.

2nd Round.

F Company beat A Company.

G Company beat B Company.

Final.

F Company beat G Company.

FINAL MATCH, COMPANY CHALLENGE SHIELD.

G, OR MAJOR P. B. OSBORN'S COMPANY.

1st Innings.	Runs.	*2nd Innings.*	Runs.
Lce.-Corp. Basson, b. Compton	12	c. Lockyer, b. Wallace	10
Pte. Dane, b. Wallace	13	c. Keen, b. Wallace	8
Pte. Elderfield, c. Blagrove, b. Wallace	1	b. Wallace	4
Corp. Morris, l.b.w., b. Wallace	1	b. Wallace	7
Pte. Longhurst, b. Harris	16	c. Compton, b. Worsfold	0
Pte. Wilson, b. Wallace	1	c. Lethbridge, b. Worsfold	5
Sergt. Smith, b. Wallace	0	not out	10
Pte. Fulbrook, b. Harris	4	c. Keen, b. Wallace	9
Pte. Andrews, run out	1	b. Wallace	2
Pte. Hawkins, c. Taylor, b. Wallace	1	b. Wallace	0
Pte. Dye, not out	5	b. Wallace	3
Extras	5	Extras	3
Total	60	Total	61

F, OR MAJOR E. A. E. LETHBRIDGE'S COMPANY.

1st Innings.	Runs.	*2nd Innings.*	Runs.
Major Lethbridge, b. Basson	19	not out	19
Lieut. Blagrove, b. Basson	3		
Pte. Worsford, b. Basson	0		
Pte. Keen, c. and b. Basson	0		
Pte. Wallace, c. Wilson, b. Basson	5		
Pte. Compton, b. Longhurst	9		
Pte. Taylor, c. Andrews, b. Basson	30	not out	13
Pte. Lockyer, l.b.w., b. Longhurst	7		
Lce.-Corp. Butcher, b. Elderfield	2		
Pte. Harris, b. Basson	7		
Pte. Barlow, not out	2		
Extras	1	Extras	9
Total	85	Total (for no wicket)	41

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2ND BATTALION.

2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry v. *Collingbourne.*

Played at Collingbourne, 3rd June.

This was the opening match of the season; several of our best players were away, and no one had had much practice. Our defeat by the home team, therefore, by 39 runs, did not occasion much surprise. We won the toss, and elected to go in first, but the batsmen did not succeed in keeping up their wickets for any length of time. Wood, who had been playing a very steady game, was bowled when he had knocked up 13; and Bourke, who had just settled down was caught for 27. With the exception of Tunnard (13 runs), no one else secured double figures. Some of our opponents did well, and it was chiefly owing to the good bowling of Sergeant Godden that we succeeded in dismissing them for a comparatively small score.

2ND OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

	Runs.
Pte. Grant, b. Matthews	3
Lieut. Mitchell, b. Matthews	7
Capt. C. L. Wood, b. Wroth	13
Sergt. Field, run out	4
Lieut. Bourke, c. May, b. Cout	27
Pte. Lee, b. Wroth	2
Capt. Brooke-Popham, b. May	0
Lieut. Tunnard, c. Wroth, b. Matthews	13
Lce. Corp. Jones, l.b.w., b. Matthews	0
Corp. Knight, st. Cout	4
Sergt. Godden, not out	1
Extras	2
Total	76

COLLINGBOURNE.

	Runs.
Mr. May, b. Wood	27
Mr. C. Wroth, b. Field	13
Mr. Stidston, b. Bourke	9
Mr. W. Wroth, b. Godden	7
Mr. J. May, st. Lee, b. Bourke	4
Mr. Matthews, l.b.w. b. Godden	17
Mr. J. B. Wroth, c. Wood, b. Godden	14
Mr. L. Wroth, b. Godden	0
Mr. Day, not out	12
Mr. Adams, c. Wood, b. Godden	0
Mr. Cout, c. Field, b. Wood	4
Extras	8
Total	115

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2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry v. *Collingbourne.*

Played at Tidworth, 10th June.

This was the return match, and it resulted in a win for us by 4 wickets and 24 runs.

We again won the toss, and batted first, but our side was dismissed for 65. On our visitors opening their innings, we were thankful to find that our bowlers, Grant and Field, were in fine form. Grant, although he had bad luck, took four, and Field six of their wickets, for a total of 37. Our second innings began with a stand by Bourke and Hewison, who put together 35 runs before Hewison was bowled by May. On our sixth wicket falling, we declared for 50. We now had threequarters of an hour in which to dispose of our opponents, and, thanks to Grant's steady bowling, we succeeded in getting them all out for 54.

2ND OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st Innings.	Runs.	*2nd Innings.*	Runs.
Lieut. J. E. Osborne, b. May	11	Did not bat.	
Lieut. J. L. Portal, c. Keller	2	b. Keller	6
Sergt. Field, c. J. Wroth	1	Did not bat.	
Capt. H. L. Wood, b. May	3	Did not bat.	
Corp. Grant, b. May	17	not out	5
Lieut. Tunnard, c. L. Wroth	4	b. May	2
Capt. Carter, b. May	1	b. Keller	0
Lieut. Bourke, b. May	10	c. Plumbe, b. Keller	19
Sergt. Saunders, l.b.w., b. W. Wroth	6	Did not bat.	
Sergt. Ferris, b. W. Wroth	8	Did not bat.	
Pte. Hewison, not out	0	b. May	16
Extras	2	Extras	2
Total	65	Total	50

COLLINGBOURNE.

1st Innings.	Runs.	*2nd Innings.*	Runs.
Mr. A. May, c. Osborne, b. Grant	8	b. Grant	7
Mr. C. E. Wroth, c. Bourke, b. Field	3	b. Grant	0
Mr. W. Wroth, c. Hewison, b. Field	8	b. Grant	5
Mr. J. B. Wroth, b. Field	1	b. Grant	2
Mr. Keller, b. Field	0	not out	11
Mr. Conway, b. Grant	4	b. Wood	0
Mr. Allen, run out	0	run out	1
Mr. L. Wroth, c. Wood, b. Grant	8	c. Osborne, b. Wood	1
Mr. Choules, b. Grant	1	c. Osborne, b. Field	7
Mr. Adams, not out	0	c. Hewison, b. Wood	2
Mr. Plumbe, l.b.w., b. Field	0	c. Field, b. Wood	4
Extras	4	Extras	14
Total	37	Total	54

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Officers v. *Sergeants.*

Played at Tidworth, 28th July.

SERGEANTS.

	Runs.
Sergt. Luckett, b. Wood	2
Sergt. Buckingham, c. Crosse, b. Wood	28
Sergt. Wood, b. Wood	0
Q.M.S. Aries, b. Wood	18
Sergt. Maguire, b. Wood	0
Sergt. Field, b. Wood	4
C. S. Warnock, b. Wood	9
Sergt. Saunders, b. Carter	3
Sergt. Chaworth, c. and b. Osborne	14
Sergt. Ferris, not out	9
Sergt. Godden, c. Portal, b. Bourke	8
Extras	21
Total	116

OFFICERS.

	Runs.
Lieut. Portal, b. Aries	3
Lieut. Holt, b. Ferris	0
Lieut. Osborne, c. Field, b. Ferris	3
Capt. Wood, c. Chaworth, b. Field	47
Capt. Frith, c. Ferris, b. Aries	11
Capt. Carter, b. Godden	4
Lieut. Bourke, b. Field	1
Lieut. Carfrae, b. Godden	1
Lieut. Tunnard, b. Field	0
Lieut. Crosse, b. Godden	0
Lieut. Hon. J. Foljambe, not out	4
Extras	3
Total	77

HAMILTON CUP COMPETITION.

(Open to Troops stationed at Tidworth.)

1ST ROUND.

2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry v. *4th D.C.O. Middlesex Regiment.*

This match was played on the Garrison Ground in June, and resulted in a win for us by 68 runs. In the first innings most of the runs were made by Portal and the two Grants, Private Grant bringing off some splendid drives; but the Middlesex Regiment succeeded in establishing a lead of 32. In our second innings, Bourke played a very fine 71 before he was bowled by Gilbert, and Portal looked like making a big score, when he was caught off Hay for 32. We brought the

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total of the second innings up to 185, which proved too much for our opponents, who only made 85, Corporal Grant's bowling, as usual, doing great execution.

OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st Innings.	Runs.	*2nd Innings.*	Runs.
Corp. Grant, b. Gilbert	37	c. Lee, b. Hay	17
Sergt. Field, b. Razzle	1	c. Hay, b. Razzle	14
Lieut. Bourke, b. Razzle	7	b. Gilbert	71
Capt. Wood, c. Sams, b. Razzle	2	c. and b. Gilbert	15
Lieut. Hon. J. Foljambe, b. Razzle	4	b. Razzle	5
Lieut. Portal, not out	28	c. Hall, b. Hay	32
Capt. Carter, b. Gilbert	8	c. Tee, b. Gilbert	12
Pte. Grant, hit wicket, b. Heape	41	l.b.w., b. Gilbert	3
Lieut. Holt, b. Heape	4	c. Kitchin, b. Gilbert	1
Lieut. Osborne, b. Razzle	4	not out	12
Pte. Hewison, run out	0	c. Razzle, b. Gilbert	0
Extras	3	Extras	3
Total	139	Total	185

MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

1st Innings.	Runs.	*2nd Innings.*	Runs.
Major Hall, b. Field	22	b. Grant	13
Lieut. Hay, c. Holt, b. Field	33	b. Wood	19
Lieut. Kitchin, b. Field	2	c. Pte. Grant, b. Corp. Grant	8
Sergt. Gilbert, b. Grant	37	run out	0
Capt. Ash, b. Grant	5	b. Grant	9
Lieut. Heape, c. Bourke, b. Grant	19	c. and b. Grant	8
Lce.-Corp. Sams, l.b.w., b. Grant	14	c. Corp. Grant, b. Field	0
Pte. Hames, c. Grant, b. Field	0	c. Field, b. Wood	3
Pte. Razzle, not out	14	c. Pte. Grant, b. Wood	0
Q.M.S. Stock, l.b.w., b. Field	0	run out	12
Lce.-Corp. Tee, l.b.w., b. Grant	3	not out	0
Extras	22	Extras	13
Total	171	Total	85

2ND ROUND.

2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry v. *1st Cameron Highlanders.*

This match, in the semi-finals for the Garrison Cup, was played at Tidworth on the 29th and 30th July, and was won by the Regiment by an innings and 2 runs.

We won the toss and went in first. The wicket was in very fair condition, but some of our best batsmen failed to come off. The first day's play ended with the fall of our last wicket, our score for the innings being 169. From a batsman's point of view the next day seemed to be perfect, and we fully expected that our

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opponents would at least defeat us on the 1st innings, and it was a pleasant surprise that scarcely a run was made after the fall of the first three wickets. Field bowled consistently well and secured five wickets in succession, while Wood and Grant (Corporal) were responsible for the remainder, the Highlanders' innings closing with 77 runs. They then followed on, but succeeded in putting together only 90 runs in their second innings, thus letting us in for the Cup final.

OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

	Runs.
Lieut. Bourke, c. Tweeney, b. Macpherson	43
Pte. Grant, b. Macpherson	31
Corp. Grant, b. Price	7
Sergt. Field, c. Tweeney, b. Hanney	2
Capt. Weatherby, c. Mackintosh, b. Hunt	6
Lieut. Portal, c. Orr, b. Hunt	28
Capt. Wood, c. Hunt, b. Cameron	22
Capt. Benson, c. Cameron, b. Hunt	5
Capt. Carter, b. Hunt	4
Lieut. Holt, not out	8
Pte. Evans, b. Hunt	10
Extras	3
Total	169

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

1st Innings.	Runs.	*2nd Innings.*	Runs.
Capt. J. A. Orr, l.b.w., b. Wood	9	b. Grant	5
Lieut. D. Cameron, b. Wood	24	b. Grant	0
Lieut. A. H. Mackintosh, c. Corp. Grant, b. Field	18	b. Field	1
Sergt. Hunt, b, Field	5	l.b.w., b. Grant	10
Pte. Fletcher, l.b.w., b. Field	4	b. Grant	4
Sergt. Tweeney, c. and b. Field	0	b. Grant	0
Capt. Macpherson, b. Field	2	b. Field	2
Corp. Hanney, b. Grant	1	b. Grant	22
Lieut. A. C. Allan, b. Grant	1	not out	0
Corp. Price, not out	0	c. Wood, b. Weatherby	13
Corp. Sargeant, run out	0	c. Carter, b. Field	21
Extras	13	Extras	12
Total	77	Total	90

FINAL.

2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry v. *1st Royal Fusiliers.*

This was the final match for the Cup, and was played at Tidworth on the 26th, 28th, and 29th August, resulting in a win for the Royal Fusiliers by 66 runs.

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The play on the first two days was much interrupted by rain, and the changeable state of the ground perhaps accounted for the varying fortunes of the game. In their 1st innings the Fusiliers, after making a stand of 48 before losing a wicket, failed to do much more with the bowling, and were dismissed for 84, Wood and Field each taking 5 wickets.

Our innings began badly, five wickets going down for 18 runs. Grant (Corporal) had, however, now begun to settle down, and when he and Ayres got together, the runs came quickly, the score standing at 68 when Ayres was caught, off Tower, in the slips. Grant continued to play a fine innings, until he was eventually caught by the bowler (Tidman), after having made 76 runs. The total for the side was 187, Holt contributing a useful 44, and we thus led by 103 runs.

In the 2nd innings the Fusiliers' wickets fell with splendid rapidity, and when six of the seven batsmen had come out for a total of 52, it looked as if we were in for a certain win. But things now took a turn, and the next two men (Goodliffe and Tidman) pulled the game out of the fire, running the score up steadily to 166, when Tidman was caught off Grant. The remaining wickets put on another 32, which brought the total up to 198.

As matters stood we wanted 96 runs to win. Certainly we had a bit of bad luck, as, on the conclusion of play on the 28th, Corporal Grant, a tower of strength, not only as a bowler but also as a batsman, went sick; but there is no accounting for the fact that, in our 2nd innings, nobody could keep up his wicket for more than a few minutes. A miserable total of 29 brought the match to a close, and left the Fusiliers winners by 66 runs.

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ROYAL FUSILIERS.

1st Innings.	Runs.	*2nd Innings.*	Runs.
Lieut. B. C. B. Tower, b. Wood	23	c. Holt, b. Grant	16
Sergt. Shalby, b. Wood	16	b. Grant	1
C. S. Rayment, b. Field	8	b. Grant	1
Lieut. G. V. Goodliffe, c. Grant, b. Wood	3	c. Weatherby, b. Ayres	88
Capt. Palairet, c. Weatherby, b. Field	6	b. Grant	5
Sergt. Sunshine, b. Wood	0	b. Grant	18
Lieut. A. A. H. Charles, b. Wood	0	b. Grant	0
Lieut. T. de B. Carey, l.b.w., b. Field	1	c. Ayres, b. Bourke	1
Lieut. D. A. F. Needham, c. Portal, b. Field	0	not out	3
Sergt. Tidman, not out	1	c. Holt, b. Ayres	60
Private Shaw, c. Wood, b. Field	8	c. Ayres, b. Wood	0
Extras	18	Extras	5
Total	84	Total	198

OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

1st Innings.	Runs.	*2nd Innings.*	Runs.
Lieut. Bourke, b. Goodliffe	0	b. Tower	1
Capt. Weatherby, b. Goodliffe	1	not out	0
Corp. Grant, c. and b. Tidman	76	Did not bat.	–
Sergt. Field, c. Goodliffe, b. Tower	4	c. Palairet, b. Tower	0
Private Grant, b. Tower	0	b. Tower	6
Capt. Frith, b. Tower	5	b. Tower	0
C. S. Ayres, c. Tower, b. Tidman	35	c. and b. Goodliffe	0
Lieut. Portal, c. Tidman, b. Goodliffe	3	b. Tower	5
Capt. Wood, b. Rayment	7	b. Tower	6
Lieut. Holt, st. Shaw, b. Goodliffe	44	b. Goodliffe	0
Lieut. Carfrae, not out	9	c. Shaw, b. Goodliffe	9
Extras	3	Extras	2
Total	187	Total	29

INTER-COMPANY CRICKET LEAGUE.

Company.	E.	A.	F.	G.	B.	D.	H.	C.	Matches. Won.	Lost.
E -		W	W	—	W	W	W	W	6	0
A -	L		—		W	W	W	W	4	2
F -	L	—		W	W	—	W	W	4	1
G -	—	W	L		W	—	L	W	3	2
B -	L	—	L	L		L	W	W	2	4
D -	L	L	—	—	W		—	W	2	2
H -	L	L	L	W	L	—		—	1	4
C -	L	L	L	L	L	L	—		0	6

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Final Match.

Played 10th September, 1908.

E COMPANY.

	Runs.
Lieut. Bourke, c. Sturch, b. Ferris	36
Lce.-Corp. Lee, b. Martin	3
Corp. Shilcock, b. Martin	5
Sergt. Luckett, c. Corp. Morris, b. Salmon	10
Sergt. Field, b. Martin	51
Private Cannon, b. Sturch	1
Corp. Williams, c. Ebsworth, b. Sturch	10
Private Pampin, b. Rose	4
Private Halliner, b. Corp. Morris	10
Private Moody, not out	9
Private Kingbury, stumped	0
Extras	3
Total	142

C COMPANY.

	Runs.
Private Taylor, b. Shilcock	0
Corp. Sturch, b. Shilcock	5
Private Martin, b. Shilcock	0
Private Rose, b. Shilcock	3
Lce.-Corp. Salmon, b. Shilcock	0
Sergt. Ebsworth, c. Bourke, b. Shilcock	0
Private Morris, b. Shilcock	1
Corp. Morris, run out	7
Sergt. Ferris, b. Field	0
Lce.-Corp. Pollard, not out	7
Private Higgs, b. Shilcock	3
Extras	3
Total	29

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The Depôt.

(Matches played, 19; won, 9; lost, 10.)

Depôt, Oxford v. *Depôt, Reading.*

Played at Reading, 22nd July, 1908.

DEPÔT, READING.

1st Innings.	Runs.	*2nd Innings.*	Runs.
Major Sir T. Pasley, c. Wise, b. Wickson	3	run out	11
Private Harvey, b. Wickson	0	b. Dunn	7
Corp. Rowell, c. Arnall, b. Dunn	41	b. Wickson	52
Corp. Hamilton, b. Dunn	3	b. Arnall	7
Lieut. Curtis, b. Dunn	14	c. Dunn, b. Wickson	8
Corp. Bennett, b. Dunn	9	not out	17
Corp. Morris, st. Whitton, b. Mills	1	not out	5
Corp. Morrison, b. Mills	0	did not bat.	
Col.-Sergt. Lapworth, b. Dunn	1		
Corp. Hilliard, b. Dunn	0		
Private Price, not out	0		
Extras	1	Extras	9
Total	73	Total	116

DEPÔT, OXFORD.

1st Innings.	Runs.	*2nd Innings.*	Runs.
Sergt. Hardy, b. Rowell	11	c. and b. Curtis	2
Private Walker, l.b.w., b. Curtis	2	c. Bennett, b. Rowell	4
Lieut. Higgins, ht. wkt., b. Curtis	4	b. Rowell	15
Sergt. Arnall, b. Rowell	6	b. Curtis	1
Sergt. Dwight, c. Harvey, b. Curtis	12	run out	5
Corp. Collyer, c. Price, b. Curtis	0	c. Morrison, b. Rowell	12
Bugler Mills, b. Rowell	10	b. Rowell	8
Lce. Sergt. Dunn, c. Morrison, b. Curtis	8	c. Bennett, b. Curtis	10
Sergt. Wickson, b. Curtis	0	c. and b. Curtis	0
Lce.-Corp. Whitton, not out	0	b. Curtis	1
Corp. Wise, b. Rowell	5	not out	1
Extras	8	Extras	5
Total	66	Total	64

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FOOTBALL, 1907-8.

1st Battalion.

Company Challenge Shield.

The competition for the above was decided, this season, on the league system; but time and manœuvres only permitted one round to be played. The league is more satisfactory than the "knock-out" system, and we found that the interest was maintained almost up to the final game, and of course more men were kept in training for a longer period. E, or Captain Mitchell's Company, last season's winners, again came out first, H Company being second, and A Company third. The latter began badly, but towards the end of the tournament had the best side, and played very good combined football.

RESULTS.

Company.	E.	H.	A.	D.	F.	G.	B.	C.	Total Points.	Goals.		Matches.		
										For.	Against.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.
E		D 0—0	D 1—1	W 3—0	W 3—0	W 2—0	W 1—0	W 2—1	12	12	2	5	2	0
H	D 0—0		W 1—0	L 0—1	D 0—0	W 2—0	W 2—0	W 3—1	10	8	2	4	2	1
A	D 1—1	L 0—1		D 2—2	D 0—0	W 3—1	W 5—1	W 5—0	9	16	6	3	3	1
D	L 0—3	W 1—0	D 2—2		D 2—2	D 1—1	W 3—0	W 2—0	9	11	8	3	3	1
F	L 0—3	D 0—0	D 0—0	D 2—2		L 0—3	L 0—1	W 2—1	5	4	10	1	3	3
G	L 0—2	L 0—2	L 1—3	D 1—1	W 3—0		L 0—1	D 1—1	4	6	10	1	2	4
B	L 0—1	L 1—3	L 1—5	L 0—3	W 1—0	W 1—0		L 0—2	4	4	14	2	0	5
C	L 1—2	L 1—3	L 0—5	L 0—2	L 1—2	D 1—1	W 2—0		3	6	15	1	1	5

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2nd XI. Company Tournament.

This was held, during November 1907, before the league tournament, with the idea of bringing forward men who had not had an opportunity of playing out here before.

First Round.

B Company beat F Company, 1–0.
G Company beat E Company, 3–0.
A Company beat D Company, 2–0.
C Company beat H Company, 1–0.

Second Round.

B beat G, 1–0; C beat A, 1–0.

Final.

B Company beat C Company, 2–0.

2nd Battalion.

Company Football Tournament.

This was played out, during the season 1907–8, on the league system, the final match, between C and D Companies, who were the best of each group of four companies, being played, early in the training season, on the ground of the Cameron Highlanders.

The day was windy, and D (Captain Carter's) Company, winning the toss, kicked off down hill and with the wind. They soon found themselves, however, hotly pressed, and Private Carr, of C (Captain Hunter's) Company scored a goal. D remained on the defensive for the remainder of the first half, the game then standing, C, 1 goal, D, *nil*.

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INTER-COMPANY FOOTBALL, 2ND BATTALION.

C COMPANY, WINNERS, 1907, 1908.

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On play being resumed, it became evident that C had the better team, Private Goodwin securing a goal almost at once. D now made a strong attack; but without result; and Carr, again scored, but directly afterwards retired hurt. There was no further scoring, the game being won by C Company, by 3 goals to *nil*.

Names of the winning team:—Private Rose (Goal); Sergeant Ebsworth, L. Corporal Parker (Backs); Private Taylor, L. Corporal Day, Private Chatten (Half-Backs); Privates Carr, Goodwin, and Martin, L. Corporals Salmon and Kirk (Forwards).

THE DEPÔT.

RESULTS OF MATCHES PLAYED, AUTUMN 1908.

Date.	Match.	Where Played.	Result.	Goals.	
				For.	Against.
Sept. 19	Oxford City Reserves	Cowley	Lost	1	5
„ 26	Sandford	Cowley	Won	12	0
Oct. 3	Hannington	Cowley	Won	9	0
„ 10	Radley [1]	Radley	Lost	1	2
„ 17	Abingdon [1]	Abingdon	Won	7	0
„ 31	Headington [1]	Cowley	Won	2	0
Nov. 7	Thame [1]	Thame	Won	5	2
„ 14	Dorchester [1]	Cowley	Draw	1	1
„ 21	Hannington	Oxford	Won	7	2
„ 28	Littlemore	Littlemore	Won	3	2
Dec. 12	Sandford	Sandford	Won	4	1
„ 19	Abingdon [1]	Cowley	Won	3	1

[1] In connection with the Oxfordshire Junior League, Division II.

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BOXING, 1907–8.

1st Battalion.

During 1907 a marked increase of interest in boxing was shown, resulting in a great improvement in science —less wild "slogging," and more attention paid to attack and defence.

The annual tournament was held in the Central Gymnasium, Lucknow, on the 12th and 13th November, 1907. During the first evening the fighting, as is generally the case, was inclined to be a little slow, at any rate from the spectator's point of view, most of the competitors being anxious to qualify for the semi-finals and finals, by making points. On the second night, however, we were treated to some really excellent fights. The finals of the middle and catch weights are deserving of special mention. In the former, Privates Lockyer and Smith were very evenly matched, and an extra round was necessary before the judges could decide on the winner. Their decision was in favour of Private Smith, who thus retained the Challenge Belt for another year.

In the catch-weights Corporal Smith, the winner, showed himself to be above ordinary regimental form, and, although Private Johnson of E Company put up an exceedingly plucky fight, he was outclassed.

Among the middle-weight novices, Corporal Collins showed very great promise, and it is to be hoped that we shall see more of him in the ring.

Lieut.-General Sir E. Locke-Elliot, K.C.B., commanding the 8th (Lucknow) Division, very kindly officiated as referee throughout the tournament, and

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afterwards distributed the prizes. Before giving the prizes, Sir Edward said a few words on boxing generally, and gave some useful hints on the subject of training and keeping fit.

In the All-India Boxing Tournament held at Lucknow during the first week of February, 1908, the Regiment was represented by six competitors, of whom two found their way into the finals, viz., Corporal Smith in the catch-weights, and Private Smith in the open middle-weights. Corporal Smith succeeded in knocking out his opponent early in the second round, but Private Smith was defeated on points by the middle-weight champion of India.

2ND BATTALION.

At the Garrison Boxing Competition held at Tidworth on the 27th and 28th May, the following prizes were won by men of the Regiment:—

Boys' Competition.—Boy McCarthy, 1st Prize.

10*st.* 6*lb. Competition.*—Private Hughes, 2nd Prize.

Light-Weights.—Lance-Corporal Dearnley, 2nd Prize.

Heavy-Weights.—Private Johnson, 2nd Prize.

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HOCKEY, 1907–8.

1st Battalion.

The Regiment entered for two hockey tournaments during the cold weather of 1907-8, the Bechtler, at Cawnpore, and the All India, at Allahabad. In the former, we drew a bye in the 1st round, and in the 2nd round played the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway on our ground, defeating them by 3 goals to 1. For the semi-final we had to play the Royal Scots Fusiliers at Cawnpore. The game ended sensationally, for, after we had led by 1 goal up to within five minutes of time, the Scots Fusiliers equalised. Extra time was played, and our opponents scored directly the game was re-started, but the scores were again equalised by us within half a minute of time. Two days later the match was replayed, but we suffered from the loss of two good men who had been hurt in the previous game, and we were beaten by 6 goals to 1, none of our men showing any dash. The final was won by the Durham Light Infantry, who defeated the Royal Scots Fusiliers by 3 goals to 1.

In the Allahabad Tournament we again drew a bye in the first round, and owing to the 60th Rifles being unable to come from Jubbulpore (on account of manœuvres), we stepped into the third round without playing a game. We then played the United Provinces Police, and won by 1 goal to 0, after the hardest and fastest game in which we had ever played. Next day the game was against a combined team of Officers of the 6th Jats and 37th Dogras, who were the winners last

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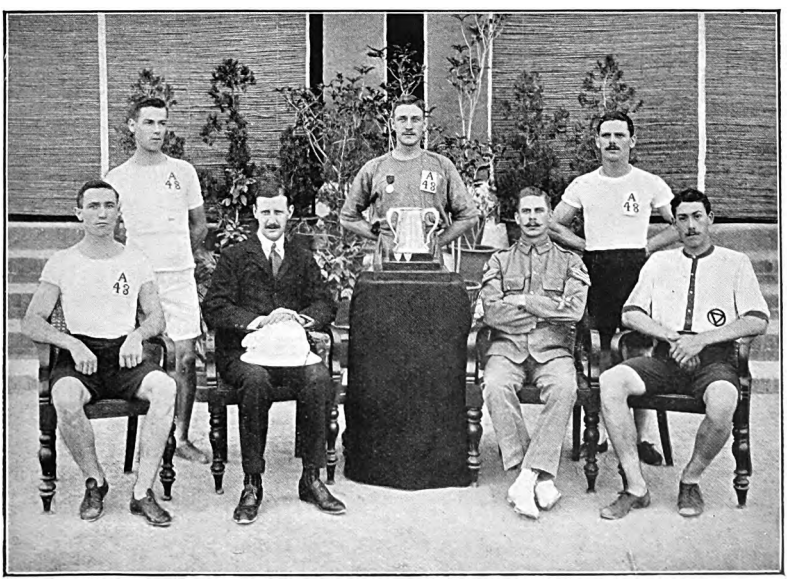
BAND HOCKEY TEAM, 1ST BATTALION.

1908.



ATHLETIC CUP, 1ST BATTALION.

A COMPANY, 1908.

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year. It was a very pleasant game, and with a little luck we might have done better, but they were the better side on the day's play and beat us by 3 goals to 1.

The Combined Team once more won the tournament, beating the 1st Middlesex Regiment by 1 goal to love, but having to play for two hours before a deciding goal could be obtained.

At the commencement of the season we had a very good side—quite the best we have had out here. Unfortunately, just before the tournaments, Corporals Lowry and Heap, and Private Barkley went away, time expired, and it was most difficult to fill, at short notice, the places of three such good men. A number of practice matches were played, and, except in two, we were successful, generally by large margins.

The following composed the team at the Allahabad Tournament:—

Goal, Private Strange; *Backs*, Lieut. G. A. Sullivan and Lance-Corporal Butcher; *Half-Backs*, Private Waters, Corporal Arlett, and Private Norris; *Forwards*, Privates Bowden and Kearley, Lieut. R. V. Simpson, Privates White and Wallace.

Reserves, Privates Cheer, Andrews, and Cooper, Lance-Corporal Waters, Bugler Grant.

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SPORT IN INDIA.

Thayetmyo, Burma,
21st December, 1908.

DEAR EDITOR,

There is not really very much to record this year in the way of sport, though one or two things may be of interest to readers of the CHRONICLE.

The Polo Pony Race for the Miller Cup was run off during a Lucknow Gymkhana Meeting in the spring, with the following result:—

The 43rd Regimental Polo Pony Race.—Distance, 3 furlongs. Australians, 13 st. 7 lb.; Country Breds, 12 st.; Arabs, 10 st. (Catch-weights).

Captain Ballard's b.a.h. St. Gatien.—(Owner) 1
Lieut. Beaufort's b.a.g. Royal Scot.—(Owner) 2
Lieut. Blewitt's b.aus.g. Benjamin.—(Lieut. Terry) 3

With regard to St. Gatien, Annesley, his former owner, was very successful with him in the south of India at the end of 1907, scoring (owner up) at the Ahmednagar Sky Meeting three firsts and one second. On the first day of that meeting he won the Arab Hurdles, carrying 11 st. 10 lb.; and was second in the Pony Scurry (3 furlongs), carrying 11 st. 7 lb. On the second day he won the Arab Hurdles, carrying 12 st. 10 lb.; and the Pony Scurry (4 furlongs), carrying 11 st. 10 lb. He also won two Arab Hurdle Races at the Kirkee Autumn Meeting; and Ballard won another Pony Hurdle Race with him at the Lucknow Sky Meeting.

At a Lucknow Gymkhana Meeting Higgins' Saladin (ridden by Ballard) won the Polo Pony Scurry (3 furlongs), with Morland's Uncas second—a good performance in a large station like Lucknow.

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Saladin had already won for his owner the Regimental Race of 1907, and two races at the Pachmari Gymkhana Meeting of July of the same year. Curious to relate he was won by Forrest in a raffle, and was supposed to have a split pastern, which, however, never affected him, as, besides winning races, he is an exceptionally useful polo pony, and has played in all our tournaments.

As far as polo is concerned, we can only say that we have had an unfortunate season (1907–8), due principally to the absence of our best players. Bayley and Higgins went to England in October (1907); Annesley spent the winter at a signalling class at Poona, and then went on to Madras to take up the arduous social duties of A.D.C. at Government House: and last, but not least, Morland's illness (which, we are glad to hear, ended in a satisfactory operation for appendicitis in May) deprived the Regiment of another of its leading polo lights. From the rest of us at Lucknow we were unable to produce a team equal to competing in the Infantry or local tournaments, and now, having moved to Burma, we are, of course, out of all these things.

Taken all round, our polo records since our arrival in India have not been encouraging, but this has not been due to lack either of men or of energy, but simply to the want of Club Polo Ponies. What this means will be best understood by a quotation from Colonel De Lisle's book on Polo: "That it is possible to devise a system to meet all requirements, and which is not unfair to non-playing members, has been proved by several regiments. I go further and believe that nearly every successful team owes much to a well-organized club, which, in addition to being a great help to beginners and to those who would be unable to play good polo, provides a portion of the match ponies." Again he says: "I am con-

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fident that it is impossible for a regiment to compete with success in a first class tournament unless assisted by a polo fund."

In 1905 the Officers of the Regiment reconstructed the old "43rd Light Infantry Polo Club,"[1] and changed its name to the "43rd Sporting Club." I do not think that the rules of the new club have ever appeared in the CHRONICLE, so I send a copy herewith.[2] Rule IV (*e*) was passed unanimously at a Mess Meeting held on the 23rd October last (1908), and added to the rules of the Club. It will be noticed that, by this new rule, as soon as the funds of the Sporting Club reach Rs. 10,000, a start can be made with the purchase of Club ponies. We estimate that we shall not have the Rs. 10,000 until we have finished our tour of service in Burma, but then we hope to buy Club Polo Ponies, with a view to helping Officers to play polo, as well as assisting the regimental team by giving them first call on the ponies when preparing for and playing in a tournament.

The Club has bought this year two high velocity d.b. cordite rifles (·475 and ·400), which will benefit the members greatly, as these rifles are expensive things, and it is only occasionally that one has any use for them.

This brings me to the matter of shooting. First, as to small game: The 1907–8 duck shooting season was a failure, owing to the scanty rainfall in the United Provinces. The *jheels*, which the year before had been large expanses of water and the joy of the fowler's heart, were transformed into deserted wastes of dried-up mud. The

[1] The Rules of the "43rd Light Infantry Polo Club" were drawn up and printed in 1879, *i.e.*, soon after the establishment of tournaments in India. The subscription to the Club was fixed at Rs. 2 per month. The rules were merely the Rules of Polo, and the Club did not profess to do anything more than keep up the ground and provide balls. The 43rd first played polo as a Regimental game at Cannanore in 1872.—ED.

[2] See page 104 of this Volume.—ED.

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1908–9 season, thanks to a copious monsoon, opened with every prospect of fine sport, and several good days are recorded in the Regimental Game Book. But the duck were not really in until the beginning of November, and the Regiment left for Burma on the 4th December. Moreover, from this available month there has to be deducted a fortnight; for, the Army Cup week began on the 19th November, and, what with polo, racing, and various festivities, ran well into two weeks. Then the visit of the Viceroy coming this year at the same time filled up our spare moments with street lining, parades, guards and receptions.

Of big game shooting this year there is nothing particular to be said, but it may be of interest to sum up the big game shot by officers since the Regiment arrived in India five years ago. Accounts of many of the shooting trips have appeared in the CHRONICLE from time to time, and the results are carefully recorded in the Officers' Game Book. From this we learn that nineteen rifles have bagged a total of 175 head of game, as follows:— Tiger, 2; Red Bear, 8; Himalayan Black Bear, 11; Buffalo, 1; Bara Singh, 1; Sambhur, 4; Cheetal, 11; Swamp Deer, 1; Black Buck, 35; Chinkara, 7; Nilgai, 5; Tibetan Antelope, 1; Burrhel, 3; Ibex, 22; Tahr, 12; Gooral, 29; Serow, 4; Sharpoo, 7; Kakur, 7; Wild Dog, 1; Jungle Cat, 1; Mugger, 2.

Worthy of note among these are an Ibex $44\frac{1}{2}$ in. (Morland), a Cheetal 35 in. (Morland), a Tahr $13\frac{1}{4}$ in. (Colonel Lamotte), and a Gooral $7\frac{3}{8}$ in. (Stephens).

What Burma will provide for us in the way of sport has still to be discovered.

Yours, &c.,

FORTY-THIRD.

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THE 43RD SPORTING CLUB.

RULES.

The following Rules, for the purpose of changing "The 43rd Light Infantry Polo Club" into "The 43rd Sporting Club," were agreed to at a Mess Meeting, held at Lucknow, on November 20th, 1905:—

I. That the Club be called "The 43rd Sporting Club" distinct from the Athletic and Regimental Rifle Club.

II. That the committee be formed as follows, Commanding Officer as President:

One member to represent			polo.
One	„	„	shooting.
One	„	„	pigsticking.
One	„	„	cricket.

III. The accounts to be audited quarterly and placed in Mess monthly.

IV. The fund to be used as follows:

(*a*) To pay expenses of taking ponies to tournaments.

(*b*) To pay any incidental expenses, not personal, incurred by sending a team of officers to represent the regiment in any game.

Incidental expenses to include entrance fees to various tournaments, &c.; also expenses incurred hitherto borne by the Officers' Cricket Club.

(*c*) To advance money to officers for purchase of ponies (for pigsticking and polo only and to be passed by polo committee), rifles or anything necessary and connected with a game or sport as specified in Rule II.

(*d*) To advance money to officers going on leave who wish to organise shooting trips in India and Assam or Burma, anywhere East of Suez and East Coast of Africa.

(*e*) When the funds of the Club reach Rs. 10,000, to buy Club ponies, always leaving a balance of Rs. 3,000, to be used, or being used, for purposes (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*). Provided that the ponies be not reserved for the use of members of the Regimental team, and that a committee of polo players be formed to draw up rules for the management of the ponies before such ponies be bought. (*Agreed to, 23rd October*, 1908.)

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V. That the limit of money to be borrowed by an officer be six hundred rupees. Money to be refunded as follows :

Rs. 120	and under,	at Rs.	10	a month.
„ 240	„	„	20	„
„ 360	„	„	30	„
„ 480	„	„	40	„
„ 600	„	„	50	„

The whole amount borrowed to be refunded within twelve months.

Any officer proceeding on leave to England for more than six months to repay all he owes prior to leaving India.

VI. That any pony purchased from Club funds may be used at a tournament, or preparing for a tournament, until the money has been fully paid back. In the event of a pony being killed or permanently damaged while preparing for playing in a tournament, a committee sanctioned by the Commanding Officer will fix upon whom the responsibility will rest.

VII. A pony or any article mentioned in Rule IV (*i.e.*, bought out of Club funds) is absolutely the property of the owner, except in the case of ponies as stated in Rule VI.

VIII. That all subscriptions be paid through the Mess to the Honorary Secretary.

IX. That officers joining the Club pay a subscription of Rs. 8 per month.

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REGIMENTAL CHANGES IN 1908.

CONSEQUENT on the reorganisation of the Auxiliary Forces this year, the old Militia and Volunteer battalions of the Regiment have been reconstituted and renumbered, and the terms "militia" and "volunteers" have been abolished. At the beginning of the year, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry was composed of the following battalions:—

Regulars.—1st Battalion (43rd).
2nd Battalion (52nd).
Militia.—3rd Battalion (formerly Royal Bucks).
4th Battalion (formerly Oxford).
Volunteers.—1st (Oxford University) Volunteer Battalion (late 1st Oxfordshire).
2nd Volunteer Battalion (late 2nd Oxfordshire).
1st Bucks.
2nd Bucks (Eton College).

This organisation had been in force since the 1st July, 1881.

Under the new scheme one battalion of militia was to be disbanded, and the other battalion was to become the Special Reserve, or 3rd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry. The Oxford University Volunteer Battalion was to be transferred to the newly-formed Officers' Training Corps, Senior Division; and the 2nd Bucks (Eton College) was to be transferred to the Officers' Training Corps, Junior Division; while the remaining two Volunteer units were to become battalions of the Territorial Force.

In carrying out this reorganisation certain difficulties arose. In the first place there was the question as to

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which militia battalion should be disbanded, and it was ultimately decided to disband the 3rd Battalion (Bucks Militia), converting the old 4th Battalion (Oxford Militia) into the Special Reserve, or 3rd Battalion, of the Regiment. The Bucks Militia was disbanded on 31st July, its depôt at High Wycombe being abolished, and the permanent staff distributed. This gave rise to a second difficulty, viz., that Buckinghamshire was not represented in the Regular or Special Reserve Battalions of the Regiment.

The old Volunteer battalions now became Territorial Force Battalions, the 2nd Volunteer Battalion (Oxford) as the 4th Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and the 1st Bucks as the Buckinghamshire Battalion of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

The several monthly Army Lists of the latter half of the year furnish an interesting record of the transition. In the May Army List appeared a note against the 3rd Battalion (Bucks Militia):—"*To be disbanded.*" In June and July this note was repeated, and in the July issue there was a note against the 4th Battalion (Oxford Militia):—"*Transferred to the Army Reserve, 14th June,* 1908." So far, no actual alterations had been made, either in the designations of the various battalions, or in the lists of officers. In the August issue, however, these began to appear. The Oxfordshire Light Infantry was now shown as consisting of :—

Regular and Special Reserve Battalions.—1st Battalion (43rd Foot); 2nd Battalion (52nd Foot); 3rd Battalion (Oxford Militia).

Territorial Force Battalions.—4th Battalion (Headquarters, Oxford); Buckinghamshire Battalion (Headquarters, Great Marlow).

Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Oxford University (Eton College).

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The old 3rd Battalion (R. Bucks Militia) was shown in italics, with the note "*Disbanded* 31*st July*, 1908," though the list of officers still remained unchanged. The old 4th Battalion (Oxford Militia) appeared as the 3rd Battalion, and the two old Volunteer Battalions were shown as the 4th Battalion and Buckinghamshire Battalion respectively. The University and Eton Volunteers kept their places as battalions of the Regiment.

In the October Army List further alterations were introduced. The old 3rd Battalion was shown in italics as before, with, however, only one officer belonging to it, viz., Captain C. A. Cardwell, about whose disposal there was apparently some hitch. The other officers had either retired, been transferred to the Unattached List, Special Reserve, or been absorbed into the new 3rd Battalion. The sub-title "Volunteer Rifle Corps (Oxford University, Eton College)" had disappeared; but these battalions, with their lists of officers continued to be shown under the head of the Regiment. This was necessitated by the fact that the official transfer of the officers had not been completed. A note to the University Battalion read as follows:—"*Disbanded and reconstituted as the Oxford University Contingent, Second*[1] *Division Officers' Training Corps*, 1*st Sept.*, '08"; while a note to the Eton College Battalion said:—"*Disbanded and reconstituted as the Eton College Contingent, Junior Division Officers' Training Corps. Date to be notified hereafter.*"

In the meanwhile, Buckinghamshire felt that, since the county was not represented by a Regular or Special Reserve Battalion, and since its one Territorial Force Battalion was named "the Buckinghamshire Battalion of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry," it had been placed

[1] "Second" was a misprint for "Senior." This was rectified in subsequent issues of the Army List.—Ed.

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in an unsatisfactory position. To remedy this, therefore, and in order to create a firmer military union between the two counties, the Secretary of State for War proposed to make an alteration in the title of the Regiment. On the 16th October, the following notification appeared in the "London Gazette":—"His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry being in future designated THE OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY," and this was repeated in Army Order 270, 1908.

In the November Army List the only material change was that of the title of the Regiment, but the "Buckinghamshire Battalion" was still shown as such. The list of officers, however, contained something quite new: the officers of the 1st and 2nd Battalions serving at the Depôt being shown as officers of the 3rd Battalion, with *r.e.*[1] prefixed to their names. Thus Major White, Commanding the Depôt, is also Senior Major of the 3rd Battalion; Brevet-Major Eden and Captain Forrest, D.S.O., are Captains; and Lieuts. Higgins and Bartlett are Lieutenants of the 3rd Battalion. And thus matters stood at the close of the year.

It will not be out of place here to say something of the services of the disbanded Militia battalion, which was in existence for 265 years, and which for 27 years was known as the 3rd Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

The Regiment was raised in October, 1642, by Colonel G. H. Bulstrode (of Hedgerly), who took command of it, and a few days afterwards fought at its head at the battle of Edgehill. Freshly raised a hundred years later at Aylesbury, it was present at the fight at Holman's Bridge, outside Aylesbury, and lost many men. Then, in 1778, the Militia was sworn in at Aylesbury for five

[1] Officers on Regular Establishment attached to a Special Reserve Battalion.

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years, or for as long as the war lasted, and the men came up in great numbers.

It was in 1794 that the Regiment, when encamped near Weymouth during the visit of King George III, was specially selected by His Majesty to form his personal guard, and was then granted the title of "Royal Bucks, King's Own Militia."

In 1798 the Royal Bucks was the first English Regiment of Militia to volunteer for service, and to land in Ireland, which was then in a state of rebellion. Here it served for a year under its Colonel, the Marquis of Buckingham; and on its subsequent return to England some 400 men volunteered for service for the regular army.

During the period of the Peninsular War the Regiment furnished a great many men each year for the regular army, and was embodied for several years.

In 1815, with the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos in command, it embarked for Bordeaux, and served in France (Army of Occupation). At the conclusion of this service each officer of the Royal Bucks was decorated by King Louis XVIII with the *Fleur de Lys*.

Although never called upon again to proceed on active service as a battalion, it was on several occasions embodied for service at home, and sent many volunteers to the line, notably during the South African War, 1899—1902.

The officers and men were ever proud of their Regiment, which was at all times considered to be one of the smartest Militia regiments of the army, and there is something pathetic now in the words which conclude the *Short History of the Royal Bucks, King's Own, Militia*, published a few years ago:—

"Such a glorious past must surely be the guarantee of a glorious future."

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LIGHT DIVISION CENTENARY DINNER.

A DINNER, to commemorate the formation of the Light Division of Peninsular fame, was held at the Hotel Cecil on the 30th June. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, presided, and the guests included the Spanish Ambassador, the Portuguese Minister, the Duke of Wellington, the Reverend A. H. Craufurd, Captain G. S. G. Craufurd, and H. R. Craufurd, Esq.

The Committee [1] of Management had spared no pains in their endeavours to make the gathering a success, and the arrangements were excellent. Soon after the arrival of his Royal Highness, a bugler of the 52nd Light Infantry sounded the 2nd Mess Horn—the old Light Division call—when the company filed into the banqueting hall, which had been set out with one long table at the side and several smaller tables at right angles to it in the body of the hall. At the former sat the President, the guests, and the senior representatives of regiments; while at each of the other tables (seating eight or ten) was a mixed party of Horse Artillerymen, Riflemen, and 43rd and 52nd.

The floral decorations, as well as the long trails of specially-designed ribbon scattered about the tables,

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[1] The Committee was formed of officers nominated by General Officers, Colonels Commandant of the various units, and was composed as follows:—*Chairman*, Major-General T. M. Bailie (*late* 52nd); *Hon. Sec.*, Colonel Ernest Villiers, A.D.C. (*late* 43rd); Major Young (Chestnut Troop, R.H.A.); Colonel Hon. C. G. Fortescue, C.M.G., D.S.O. (1st R.B.); Captain Byrne (2nd R.B.); Captain Hon. H. Dawnay, D.S.O. (3rd R.B.); Captain Hollond (4th R.B.).—ED.

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displayed colours representing the Regiments of the Light Division—blue for R.H.A., red for 43rd and 52nd, and green for Rifle Brigade. The menu card was similarly decorated, and bore the impress of a medal, struck for the occasion, one of these medals, in bronze, being given during the dinner to each of those present as a souvenir; while, to add to the enjoyment of the evening, the band of the Royal Artillery played from the gallery of the hall.

In proposing the health of His Majesty the King, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught said that it gave him great pleasure to preside at a gathering of such historic interest, and he assured everyone that His Majesty was greatly interested in the object of the dinner. Moreover, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales had been pleased to accept for his collection one of the commemorative medals.

Next, General Sir Martin Dillon, the senior Rifleman present, proposed the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family.

After the loyal toasts had been duly honoured, twelve old Chelsea Pensioners and several members of the Corps of Commissionaires (who had served in Light Division regiments) came in from an adjoining room, where they had been entertained at supper, and ranged themselves at one end of the hall to listen to the speech of the evening. His Royal Highness then rose, and in proposing the toast, "The Memory of the Light Division," spoke at some length and impressively. This was not, he said, the first occasion on which a great body of representatives of Light Division regiments had dined together; for, in 1847, the Chestnut Troop, 43rd, 52nd, and Rifle Brigade had given a dinner to Sir Harry Smith, previous to his quitting England to take up the command at the Cape of Good Hope, and there was an officer dining with

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them to-night who was present on that occasion.[1] The company had assembled to do honour to the memory of the glorious Light Division, which had so ably fought, a century ago, in the Peninsular War, and in order to show what others had said of the Division, and more especially of its officers, H.R.H. quoted the following passage from the late Colonel Henderson's *Science of War* :—

> Their most marked characteristics were, that when they were left alone they almost invariably did the right thing ; that they had no hesitation in assuming responsibility ; that they could handle their regiment and companies, if necessary, as independent units ; and that they consistently applied the great principle of mutual support.

Again, from Napier's *History* :—

> Six years of warfare could not detect a flaw in their system, nor were they ever matched in courage or skill. Those three regiments were avowedly the best that England ever had under arms. This is no idle boast. War was better known, the art more advanced under Napoleon than in any age of the world before, and the French veterans—those victors of a thousand battles—never could stand an instant before my gallant men.

Such testimony, said His Royal Highness, was conclusive, and one had only to remember the numerous battles, sieges, and engagements at which the Light Division had been present, to understand what splendid soldiers belonged to it—men who, on an emergency, could march 62 miles in twenty-six hours, with heavy packs, and then fall into the fighting line, as Craufurd's men did at

[1] Lieut.-General F. Green-Wilkinson, C.B. He says that the dinner took place at Willis's Rooms, and that nearly 200 sat down. The Duke of Richmond was in the chair, with H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge on one side, and Sir Harry Smith on the other. The 2nd Mess Horn was sounded in the dining-room by a Rifle Brigade bugler. Shortly after this the 43rd and 52nd, who were then quartered at Portsmouth, decided to give a dinner there to Sir Harry Smith. It was called a Light Division Dinner, and the presence at it of the 60th Rifles has led to some confusion of ideas. The 60th, of course, never belonged to the Light Division, but, as they were quartered at Portsmouth in 1847, they were invited, out of courtesy, to join in giving the dinner.—Ed.

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Talavera. A century ago—in 1808—the three infantry regiments to whose representatives he was now speaking took part in the Corunna campaign under Sir John Moore, that fine soldier who had personally superintended the training of those regiments in times of peace, and who was unfortunately killed at Corunna. The three regiments were the 43rd, the 52nd, and the 95th Rifles; the 43rd and 52nd were now the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and the 95th was now the Rifle Brigade. Subsequently the Light Division, in 1810, was increased by the addition to it of Captain Hew Ross's Troop of Royal Horse Artillery (the Chestnut Troop), and of the 1st and 3rd Battalions of the Portuguese Caçadores. Captain Ross's Troop was now known officially as "A" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, but was still entitled "The Chestnut Troop." The Caçadores were disbanded immediately after the Peninsular War.

The Duke of Connaught then paid a tribute to the memory of General Craufurd, the commander of the Light Division, mentioning the fact that his grandsons were present at the Dinner. After referring to the General's death at Ciudad Rodrigo, he went on to say that he would ever be remembered for his "Regulations for Marches," which he continued to revise and perfect up to the day of his death. Those orders had remained, even to the present time, an example of perfection. They had been re-issued on several occasions, and he himself (H.R.H.) had incorporated them in the Standing Orders of the Rifle Brigade. He claimed for them that, even now, no fault could be found with Craufurd's Orders, issued almost a century ago; and he impressed on those of his listeners who were still serving their country, that it was by strict adherence to such orders, and by following the example of such gallant men as

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those of the old Light Division, that British officers of the present day were able to maintain the high state of excellence for which they had always been famous.

At the conclusion of His Royal Highness's speech the company rose to drink to the Memory of the Light Division, and the band played, in succession, the March Past of the Royal Horse Artillery, of the 43rd, 52nd, and of the Rifle Brigade.

The last toast was that of the Dinner Committee, coupled with the name of Colonel Ernest Villiers, who had originated the idea of the gathering, and who, as honorary secretary, had been mainly responsible for its brilliant success. Colonel Villiers's reply brought the speeches to an end, but it was not until much later in the evening that the company began to disperse.

The following were present at the Dinner:—

PRESIDENT.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., etc., Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade.

CHESTNUT TROOP, R.H.A.

Dr. C. J. E. Anderson; Lieut. V. A. Batchelor; Captain F. A. Bligh; Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Y. Browne; Captain B. O. Cochrane; Captain Congden; Lieut. C. U. Corbett; Colonel H. Cowan, C.B.; Captain Du Port; Captain W. R. Eden; Captain A. R. Harris; Major C. M. Ross-Johnson, D.S.O.; Major C. Kilner; Colonel J. J. Longden; Colonel S. P. Lynes, C.B.; Major-General Sir George Marshall, K.C.B.; Lieut. G. Masters; Major-General Stuart Nicholson, C.B.; Captain G. S. Ollivant, D.S.O.; Major H. R. Peck; Colonel W. Paget, M.V.O.; Lieut. D. Spencer-Smith; Lieut. Hon. H. R. Scarlett; Captain S. L. Smith; Major Du Plat Taylor;

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Major Thurlow; Major H. O. White-Thompson, D.S.O.; Major Walter; Colonel F. Wing, C.B.; Captain Weber; Major A. D. Young.

43rd and 52nd Light Infantry.

Major H. A. Adair; Major-General T. M. Bailie; Lieut. A. J. Bartlett; Captain E. T. C. Bower; Colonel M. S. Brownrigg; Lieut.-General Sir Seymour Blane, Bart., C.B.; Colonel P. T. Clark; Lieut.-Colonel C. K. Crosse; Lord Eustace Cecil; Colonel J. Colebrooke Carter; Captain C. A. Cardwell; Captain G. Drage; Colonel Hon. A. E. Dalzell, C.B.; Major A. J. F. Eden; Captain C. H. Frith; Colonel R. Fanshawe, D.S.O.; Major P. T. Godsal; Captain K. R. Hamilton, D.S.O.; Captain A. Henley; Dep.-Surg.-General W. Innes; Lieut.-Colonel J. Johnstone; Major E. A. E. Lethbridge, D.S.O.; Colonel E. M. Lawford; Major R. C. Luard; Lieut.-Colonel A. Longley; Captain E. G. Mansel; Lieut.-Colonel A. F. Mockler-Ferryman; Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Money; Captain W. Marriott-Dodington; Colonel H. C. Norris; Lieut. J. L. Portal; Major C. Parr; Major-General F. H. Plowden, C.B.; Major H. L. R. Pope-Hennessey, D.S.O.; Lieut. C. L. Scott; F. W. M. D. Scott, Esq.; Captain L. F. Scott; Captain E. L. Somers-Cocks; Colonel J. A. Strachan; Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Stanton; Major H. L. Ruck-Keene, D.S.O.; Major F. A. B. Talbot; Colonel E. Villiers, A.D.C.; Lieut.-General F. Green-Wilkinson, C.B.; Major E. D. White; Lieut.-Colonel Hon. G. H. Windsor-Clive; Gerald Young, Esq.

Rifle Brigade.

Captain Sir F. E. S. Adair, Bart.; F. Ames, Esq.; Captain A. S. E. Annesley; Surg.-Major-General A. F. Bradshaw, C.B.; Colonel G. E. Boyle; Colonel H. S.

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Brownrigg; Captain G. B. Byrne; Lieut. R. P. Burrowes; Captain R. P. H. Bernard; Lieut. H. C. Buller; Captain E. W. Morrison-Bell; Hon. E. Coke; Lieut.-Colonel Wenman Coke; Captain B. H. Cooke; Lieut.-Colonel V. A. Couper; Colonel W. N. Congreve, V.C., M.V.O.; Lieut. C. M. Davies; General Sir Martin Dillon, G.C.B., C.S.I.; Lieut.-Colonel R. Egerton; Captain G. M. A. Ellis; Colonel Sir A. C. F. FitzGeorge, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Colonel Hon. C. G. Fortescue, M.V.O., D.S.O.; Colonel J. E. Gough, V.C., A.D.C.; Lieut. R. G. C. Glyn; Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Hume; Major-

COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL.

General F. H. Howard, K.C.B., C.M.G.; Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Hammond; Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton; Lieut.-Colonel A. Harington; Major Lord Henniker; Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Howard; Lieut. A. K. Hargreaves; Captain S. E. Hollond; Captain J. A. Innes, D.S.O.; Captain J. B. Jenkinson; Lieut. P. A. Kennedy; Major the Earl of Liverpool, C.V.O.; Major-General Sir R. B. Lane, K.C.V.O.; Lieut.-General Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, K.C.B.; Major S. C. Long; Lieut.-Colonel Walter J. Lindsay; Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Meysey-Thompson; Major-General C. T. E. Metcalfe, C.B.; Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Moorsom, M.V.O.; Captain Sir J. R. D. McGrigor, Bart.; Colonel C. H. B. Norcott, C.M.G.; Lieut.-Colonel

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L. L. Nicol; Captain F. H. Nugent; Captain E. B. Powell; Captain C. F. Pretor-Pinney; Major G. Paley; Colonel A. R. Pemberton; Hon. F. R. Prittie; Major-General C. W. Robinson, C.B.; Hon. J. Constable-Maxwell-Scott; Major-General L. Y. Swaine, C.B., C.M.G.; Lieut.-Colonel R. J. Strachey; Lieut. A. J. H. Sloggett; Major-General R. C. Stewart, C.B.; Colonel Harington-Stuart; Captain H. R. Sturgis; Lieut. G. P. R. Toynbee; Lieut. S. W. J. Trafford; Captain H. S. Vandeleur; Colonel W. Verner; Major L. F. Green-Wilkinson; Colonel H. Wood, C.B.; Captain F. H. A. Wollaston; Captain H. M. Wilson.

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SUMMER TRAINING, 1908.

By Major H. L. Ruck-Keene, D.S.O.

A return to regimental soldiering after a prolonged period of absence is apt to come as an eye-opener to one who, like the writer, served in the comparatively easy times before the Boer War, although there *were* occasions even then when a certain amount of grumbling used to be heard at the hard work which officers and men were now and then called upon to perform. What a number of changes are noticeable at first, but all of them changes for the best. In the case of the soldier, better pay, varying menus provided by the "Restaurant System" of messing, and such luxuries as a regimental chiropodist, and above all, sumptuous baths with hot and cold water at will. Perhaps it is not surprising that now and then one may hear an old warrior remark that the soldier of the present day is a pampered individual, but that a certain amount of judicious coddling does no harm is proved by the amount of work that is performed by the youngsters who fill the ranks nowadays. One recollects when on manœuvres in the old days that mournful epidemic of falling-out which used to come on after the first ten or twelve miles of a march; nowadays, as will be shown later, such a thing as falling-out is hardly known, except for some absolutely unavoidable reason. This, in the opinion of the writer at any rate, results from better food, less beer, and greater care bestowed on the men's feet—the *esprit-de-corps* which keeps men in the ranks as long as they can "stick it" still remains! The change in the habits of the officer

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is perhaps not so marked, but it seems odd at first to find such a quantity of military literature on the book-shelves in the ante-room, and to notice that a perusal of such works—nay, even of the ordinary red books—is allowed to go on in the Mess without any hindrance. Imagine what would have been said twenty years ago under such circumstances!

One survival of old times exists, and that is long leave, for, bar accidents, an officer can still reckon on getting his two and a half months in the winter; but here again a change may be noted, namely that training during the winter months is carried on with considerable energy, and takes the place of those monotonous route marches which were all one used to be called upon to perform in the old days during the furlough season. The beginning of March sees the commencement of the real training season, and from this time on officers and men are hard at work till the end of the summer months—the strenuous life has begun in earnest. All this may be stale news and dull reading for the present-day officer, but some of the impressions of one who has lately rejoined the fold are set down here in the hope that they may prove interesting to those readers of the CHRONICLE who served in earlier days. And now to turn to the actual training. Great importance is laid on night work nowadays, and perhaps it will not come amiss if I describe one night operation out of the many in which we took part during the summer of 1908. The first of these affairs took place on the night of the 15th-16th April. The Regiment being roused at 2 a.m. on the 16th, fell in a quarter of an hour later and marched about two miles to the "position of assembly," whence the advance was made in two separate columns, moving more or less parallel to each other; while one or more Companies were kept in reserve. A long trudge ensued over Salis-

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bury Plain, the men taking advantage of the short halts which occurred now and then to go fast asleep for periods which never by any chance exceeded five minutes, and at length the "position of deployment" was reached as dawn, cold and cheerless, was breaking. Now the attack on the "zariba" (marked by scouts and flags) was begun in earnest; the Colonel fell desperately wounded in the semi-final stage of the assault, and the command devolving on the writer, a gallant charge was made which at any rate served the purpose of putting warmth into our thoroughly chilled bones. Home was reached at 6.15 a.m., and after orderly-room and breakfast, an order was issued that absolute silence was to be maintained in barracks till noon. The above may be taken as typical of the many night-marches carried out during the training, and though—this being the first of the season—many faults were noted and pointed out, the whole operations—and particulary the assault at dawn—struck the writer, at any rate, as being most realistic, and recalled one or two similar but more hazardous experiences during the South African War. On the 29th June, at the end of their Company Training, four Companies under Darell-Brown went out "on trek" for four days, and had a pleasant if arduous time; they returned to Tidworth, on July 2nd, after a fight by night and a march of 10 miles to follow, with nobody any the worse except for want of a wash. Musketry and Company Training filled up the time till July 5th, and on the following day the Regiment started off "on trek."

At 6 o'clock that morning four Companies commanded by Childers, and the transport under L. F. Scott, marched out, the half-battalion representing the rear-guard to a Brigade. Half an hour later the remaining four Companies, under the writer, started as advance guard to another Brigade. A running fight began at

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7.45 a.m., and continued till 10.30, when the Regiment was formed up and marched into camp at Wexcombe, arriving at that place at 11.15 a.m. Cocoa, prepared by the cooks, who had marched straight in with the transport, was ready on arrival; Camp was pitched by noon and the men rested till 5 o'clock, tea being ready at 5.30. After this Companies were variously exercised under their officers until 7.30 p.m. The band played from 7.30 to 8.30, and caused much excitement among the villagers, who evidently were unused to the sight of a soldier. By the way, one was sorry to notice when the National Anthem was played that the School Board authorities had apparently neglected the education of the children in these parts by not teaching them to take off their caps—nor did their elders show a much better example. The Camp was a nice one, though the water trouble here, and indeed, throughout the "trek," was a nuisance. The strength of the Regiment marching out was 25 officers and 665 other ranks—a fine command. The weather was fine and hot; the total distance marched, exclusive of fighting, was $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. One man fell out and was sent home; he had recently returned from a mounted infantry course and his feet were in a very bad state from corns on the soles. An old soldier also fell out on this and the following day, but rejoined on each occasion; however, as he appeared to make a speciality of fits (?) he was sent home on the third day at his own expense. Reveille next morning was at 4.15 a.m. and parade at 6. Headed by the Band and Buglers, the Regiment marched about 14 miles to Eddington, where Portal's father had kindly given a camping-ground—a very nice one, though, owing to the prevailing drought, the water supply was again a difficulty. Camp was reached at 9.30 a.m. and tents finished by 10.15; after this the men rested till dinners, which were ready by 1.30.

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After tea at 5.30 Companies were exercised in various duties till 7, and a Board examined Boyle for (a) and (b) with satisfactory results to that young officer. The Band played from 7.30 for an hour, and the Camp was visited by a large crowd of sightseers from Newbury and district. Mr. and Mrs. Portal very kindly entertained eight officers at dinner, though in view of an early start next morning we had to come away earlier than we wanted to. Unfortunately the weather gave signs of breaking up to-day, and a little rain fell in the evening. Two men fell out during the march, but rejoined and marched into Camp with the Regiment.

Reveille on the 8th was at the cheery hour of 2.30 a.m., and at 4 half the Regiment, representing a rear guard to a Brigade, moved off under command of the writer, the remainder under Childers following as an advance guard to a similar force. A halt was made at about 8 o'clock for an hour, and cocoa was cooked in mess-tins, rain falling heavily all the time. At 9.15 a fight began on the Downs above Wantage and continued till 10.30, when the "stand fast" sounded, the Regiment formed up and marched to Lockinge, where Lady Wantage had kindly given us a camping-ground. Fortunately we got the tents up before a very heavy rain came down, and dinners were all ready by 1 o'clock. The distance marched to-day was about 13½ miles, irrespective of fighting—a fairly good test for young soldiers in heavy marching order. Two men fell out during the day, but rejoined later. Colonel Carter, Lady Wantage's agent and whilom of the 43rd, was most assiduous in looking after the comforts of men and officers, and the unusual sight might have been seen that afternoon of a procession of the latter on their way to call, armed with sponge-bags and other washing apparatus. Colonel and Mrs. Carter also entertained eight officers at dinner in the

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evening. On the next day we had a real "Europe Morning," reveille not sounding till 6 a.m., a concession which was heartily appreciated by all ranks. The Regiment paraded at 9.30 and marched to Lockinge Down, where operations were carried out till 12.30 p.m., the weather being very uncertain most of the time. In the afternoon there was voluntary bathing, a cricket match was arranged, and the beautiful grounds and gardens were thrown open to the Regiment by the kindness of Lady Wantage. Four representatives from the Regiment, Carter, Wood, L. F. Scott and the writer, went to Ardington in the afternoon and played lawn-tennis against a team got up by Colonel Carter, but the local form was far too good, and though some enjoyable games were played on perfect courts the 52nd were rather badly taken on. Mrs. Carter gave a garden-party, and the Band played until a downpour of rain put an end to a very pleasant afternoon. In the evening Lady Wantage entertained all the officers, 24 in all, at dinner, and afterwards a torchlight tattoo, arranged by Carter and Mr. Bradley, took place in the garden, and though the weather was wretched the show was really excellent, and appeared to be thoroughly appreciated by Lady Wantage's party and a large crowd of villagers and others.

On the following morning reveille was to have been at 3.30, but the rain gave us a by-no-means unwelcome respite. However we were up at 5.30, and the Regiment fell in an hour later, marching to our camping-ground of Tuesday, at Eddington, a distance of 13½ miles by road, arriving there at noon all nearly wet through. Mr. Portal again acted the good Samaritan by placing various sheds and outhouses at our disposal, and in these the men bivouacked, drying their clothes and cooking tea at the fires. Dinners were up at 2.30 p.m., and Mrs. Portal gave all the officers lunch in the house, after which

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sleep prevailed till 5 p.m., when teas were ready and the Regiment fell in at 5.45. With the weather now showing some improvement the men marched well until Wexcombe was once more reached at 9 o'clock, and bivouacs were formed, the men lying in a stubble-field behind a hedge, the officers behind stacks in a farm-yard, where the arrival of the mess-cart was quite a cheering sight. Some slept, some could not, but half an hour after midnight the men were roused, and after cocoa had been dished out all round, we trudged away for about four miles till a halt was made to take off and pack up great coats. From now on two searchlights from the direction of Sidbury Hill played upon the column unceasingly until the "place of assembly" was reached at 2.45 a.m., and after halting for five minutes the Regiment marched in two columns of fours to the "place of deployment," which was reached at 3 o'clock. An assault was then delivered on the Cameron Highlanders, who were entrenched on Sidbury Hill, and after a brisk little fight the "Close" was sounded, Barracks being reached at 4.30 a.m. Breakfasts were soon ready, after which complete quiet was ordered till noon. So ended a most successful "trek" and the result, as regards the endurance, marching powers and general behaviour of the young soldiers, was eminently satisfactory, especially the march from Lockinge to Tidworth, a distance of 31 miles, performed in 20½ hours, with a fight thrown in at the end of it.

Battalion training went on from July 14th till the 16th, and on the 17th the Regiment started off for a "Battalion Test," all the Regiments composing the 7th Brigade taking part. With a strength of 25 officers and 609 other ranks the Regiment paraded at 6.45 a.m., and after a rather trying march of about 14½ miles, during which one man fell out with bad feet (the same

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man mentioned on the first day of the regimental "trek"), our camping-ground was reached and found to be a very windy spot on the side of a hill, and, like most "Tactical" Camps, rather uncomfortable. Outposts were put out at once, and later in the day all the other Companies were taken round them. On the following day an early start was made, and we had another long march to the New Forest, where we went into a very nice camp at a place called Ham Down. Outposts were again put out, but were withdrawn at 8 p.m. Sunday saw a grand "Europe Morning," and there was little to do till 11 o'clock, when Church Parade took place. After this we amused ourselves in various ways, parties going off to lunch in motors, others to Southampton, &c., "by bike route," while the men were also given passes till the evening. On the 20th half the Regiment, representing one Battalion, marched off at an early hour under Childers, while the writer remained in Camp with a similar command and put out outposts. The weather was very hot, and the flies, including the notorious New Forest pest, were much in evidence, driving the horses nearly mad. At last, at noon my force received orders to move, and after picking up the outpost companies and marching about 4 miles came into contact with the enemy, the Middlesex Regiment, and a great battle ensued. It would take up too much space to describe the details of what was a really interesting fight—suffice it to say that the 52nd won all along the line, and in the end had to be withdrawn out of sight to enable "our friends the enemy" to get away. We then had a rather tiring march to a spot by name Hamptworth Common, where the Regiment encamped on what was really a bit of reclaimed bog-land, and as two Regiments had inhabited the ground previously and in very wet weather, we found the place distinctly smelly and unpleasant, though picturesque

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enough. Outposts were at once thrown out in expectation of a night attack, it being thought highly probable that our foes of the morning would try to get some of their own back by a nocturnal raid. As a matter of fact nothing of the sort happened, and, as will now be told, "the boot was on the other leg."

At 2.30 the following morning two Companies under Darell-Brown stole out of Camp and, helped by the scouts and a white mist, made a most successful attack on the Camp of the Middlesex at 5 a.m., taking them entirely by surprise and completely "scuppering" the lot, the news of this being conveyed to the rest of us in Camp by a congratulatory telephone message from the Brigadier. The remainder of the Regiment turned out at 4 a.m., two real and two flagged companies under the writer marching some distance to a range of hills overlooking Salisbury, where we took up a defensive position. Childers led a similar force in another direction. Unfortunately for my command no attack came off, and we spent many weary hours in broiling heat waiting, like Mr. Micawber, for something to turn up. Childers' force, which had had some fighting, joined us later and we marched another seven miles to our next camping-ground, leaving one Company under Benson to hold the position and retire at dusk. Darell-Brown's command had reached Camp, having marched altogether 25 miles in 11 hours since they left Hamptworth Common—a real hard day's work, the greater part of which, owing to unfortunate circumstances, the gallant Major had to perform on his flat feet. Our Camp was close to that of the first day, and outposts were at once sent out, a night attack being expected. In fairness to Holt, the Scout-Master, and his band of desperadoes, it should be mentioned that although everyone had had a pretty hard time of it, the lot of the scouts was by far the worst, for

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they were out the whole of the previous night, and largely assisted Darell-Brown by locating the enemy's picquets, &c.; in fact, all through the training and particularly perhaps during this "trek," the scouts put in most excellent work.

At 1.15 a.m. next morning an alarm was given which proved to be false—however the in-lying picquet, under the writer, turned out and remained out until 4.30, at which hour the Regiment was roused. At 7 half the Regiment, commanded by myself, moved out of Camp, and very soon became engaged with the enemy, a very slow and tiring engagement following in absolutely broiling weather. After withdrawing and taking up another position operations at length ceased, having lasted practically seven hours, and the Regiment then started for Tidworth, about eight miles off, fighting a rear-guard action most of the way, and in the end only escaping the advance guard of the pursuing enemy by a "short head." Never was the sight of Tidworth Barracks more welcome than when, at 5.15 p.m., the Regiment marched in, all ranks, it must be confessed, having had quite enough of it. So ended Trek No. 2, and without wishing to "buck" unduly it may perhaps be mentioned that we gained considerable *kudos* owing to the operations of the week, and, in the writer's humble opinion, right well did the men deserve it.

A short respite, and then Brigade training began on the 29th. This period may be passed over briefly, for though no doubt interesting and instructive to the higher authorities, it must be admitted that to many others, especially to the rank and file, the operations were apt to be dull, and though they involved early starts and late home-comings the manœuvres principally performed must to the ordinary soldier have appeared to have consisted mainly of long marches, a dozen rounds

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fired, falling-in and falling-out, standing up and lying down! There was, however, a good night affair on the night of July 31st–August 1st, when our Brigade was attacked at dawn by the 9th Brigade and a gallant counter-attack by two Companies of the 52nd saved the situation—at least if it did not do that, it at any rate successfully put a stop to the operations at 4.30 a.m.!

Trek No. 3 began on the following Wednesday, when the whole Brigade marched out, having quite an easy tramp of some eleven miles to Longstock, near Stock Bridge, where the Camp—a very nice one—was pitched in the park. Soon after 3 the next morning cocoa and biscuits were dished out, and a long march ensued till Farley Down was reached and a halt of an hour made for breakfasts, which were uncommonly welcome. I then had to take the scouts from all the Regiments in the Brigade and some cyclists and marched to a place called Baddesley Common, where we took up a position and formed a skeleton enemy for an attack by the Brigade later in the day. After a brief engagement the Brigade marched into camp at Whitenap, a very pleasant spot close to and overlooking Romsey. This was a fairly hard day's work, and, the weather being very hot, the men found the long march in the early morning (without breakfast) rather trying, but no one fell out, all being now as hard as nails. Next morning most of the Brigade went out and entrenched on the scene of the previous day's fight, while the writer, with two Companies, marched about 4 miles and took up an outpost position, having quite a peaceful time, and getting back to camp at 2 p.m. Four companies were out at 4 p.m. for night-outpost duty, and the remainder, roused at 2.30 a.m. the following morning, marched out to relieve them at dawn. This took a long time, the outposts covering a very wide front, and hardly had I ridden

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round the line before orders came to return to camp; it took an hour and a half to collect the men, and Whitenap was reached at 8.30. In the afternoon there was no work to do, and several of us took the opportunity of visiting Romsey and its interesting old abbey; the fishermen among us also cast envious eyes on some monstrous trout in the Test. A torchlight tattoo, arranged by Dodington, came off to-night, and crowds of people assembled, but the show, which was excellent while it lasted, had to be curtailed owing to the wretched quality of the torches supplied by a certain firm of firework makers. On the following day, Sunday, there was nothing to do bar Church Parade in the morning, after which some of us chartered a motor-car and had a delightful trip through the New Forest to Bournemouth, returning *viâ* Ringwood.

On Monday, August 10th, reveille was sounded at "any old time," and the Brigade moved off at 4.15, the Regiment having a tiring march to a spot called Stanbridge, where a halt was made for breakfast, the officers being most hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Hansard, the owners of the place. Starting off again after about an hour a long and very trying march ensued along narrow lanes, which allowed no current of air to pass through the column, until at length Longstock, our first camping-ground, was reached, and the Brigade went into bivouac. Peace reigned during the afternoon and until 11.30 p.m., when once more the Brigade fell in and we trudged along through the night until 2.45 next morning, when a deployment for attack was made, and soon after dawn an attack was delivered on part of the 9th Brigade, who held a position between us and Tidworth. The engagement was short and sharp, and we reached Barracks at 6 a.m.

Our third Trek was over, but there was to be no rest

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for the weary, for we were up at 2 o'clock next morning, fell in at 3, and marched off to take part in the great Territorial Field-day, about which so much was written, that it would probably bore the readers of the CHRONICLE to hear much more about it. As far as we were concerned, the Regiment marched about 7 miles to the other side of the Avon, and halted for breakfast, officers and men being all a bit cooked, but a good meal soon put us all right again. The rest of the 7th Brigade rendezvoused at the same place, and after about an hour we marched off to battle, though, being in Reserve, we had little fighting to do, and were just coming into action when the "Stand Fast" sounded. A march-past of some 40,000 troops followed, and we then marched back to the Avon, halting there for dinner. Tidworth was reached at 6 p.m. after a real hard day—hard enough for seasoned troops, but doubly so for the "Terriers," many of whom had bivouacked on the banks of the Avon overnight.

A welcome holiday ensued, but on August 20th we were at it again, for Divisional Training commenced on that day. On the 21st the Regiment paraded at 7 a.m. and had a long fight till 3 p.m., the rain coming down heavily at times. We then marched to one of the crossings over the Avon and got a very welcome feed, Childers taking four companies out for night out-posts, while the rest of us bivouacked where we were. At 10 o'clock that night the Brigade was roused, and we moved off in pitchy darkness across the Plain, picking up the out-posts as we went along. The night march was most excellently carried out, and an attack was delivered in pouring rain at dawn, after which we had a long weary tramp back to the scene of our over-night bivouacs, got our breakfasts, and, after an hour's rest, marched straight back to Tidworth without once stopping. A day's rest

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followed, and on the 24th we had a very interesting day, the Division being engaged with the whole of the Cavalry Division, then training on the other side of the river. I fancy everyone thoroughly enjoyed the show, the like of which few of us are ever likely to see again. On the 26th the Regiment, having been roused at 4.30 a.m., marched about nine and a half miles to the Bustard, a camping-ground on the other side of the Avon, where we halted for breakfast. A rather interesting fight against a skeleton enemy followed and finished at 1.30, our "happy homes" being reached at 5.30 p.m.

Nothing very interesting happened after this until September 1st, when Trek No. 4 began, the Regiment going out to take part in the Divisional Inspection. Parading at the "gentlemanly" hour of 8.30 a.m., we had a truly ghastly march in the teeth of a 70 miles an hour gale and torrents of rain, until at last we reached our camp at West Down, near Devizes, and found L. F. Scott—who, among his many other jobs was Acting-Quartermaster—had had a real bad time of it for the last two days in keeping the tents from being blown away. However, as we were allowed to bring standing camp equipment and a good deal more baggage than most of us wanted, we were very fairly comfortable. The next day Childers and I were in the proud position of commanding Brigades, composed of the two halves of the Regiment, together with a Battery of R.F.A. apiece, and were attacked by the rest of the Division. After a late start the following day the Regiment, still in its *rôle* of a skeleton Division, and divided into two Brigades under the same "Brigadiers" as yesterday, marched off in pouring rain which continued the entire day. After a brief halt for dinner we took up our several positions, and a long battle took place against the rest of the 3rd Division. We were to have remained in our positions

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all night, and as no blankets had been issued, and as we had nothing but our great-coats to lie in, everybody was expecting a pleasant (?) time ; but when, late in the afternoon, the "Stand Fast" sounded, we received the welcome news that the Inspector-General, taking pity on our soaked condition, had ordered us to go into bivouac, wherever we could find shelter. (About the same time, also, the news arrived that the 4th Division, against which we were to have operated the following week, had suffered so from the effects of the terrible weather, while their transport and guns were hopelessly stuck in the mud of the New Forest, that the manœuvres were cancelled). I managed to get three of my Companies into a farm-yard where there was a quantity of wattle hurdles with which the men made most excellent shelters by using three of them as walls and the fourth, covered by their waterproof sheets, as a roof; the other Company, under Benson, went to the Cavalry School polo sheds. Arrangements were made for two loads of straw being sent up, and when this was distributed, huge fires lit, and the contents of a barrel of beer sampled, the men were as happy as sand-boys. The officers found accommodation in an out-house with about six inches of chaff on the floor, on which we laid our allowance of straw, and after a good repast sent over from our Divisional Headquarters in the mess-cart, we played several rubbers of bridge, and turned in as comfortable as could be at 9.30 p.m. Childers' Brigade also found fairly snug quarters in a farm about a mile off. At 4 next morning we were roused, and after tea and cocoa we took up position in our "trenches" at 5.30, while the rain, which had been going on all night, still came down in torrents. We were soon attacked, and the fight went on a long time, until at last the "Stand Fast" sounded and the Regiment was once more united. Breakfasts were

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cooked and eaten, and we then marched back to Tidworth, arriving at that place soaked to the skin—as indeed had most of us been for the last 36 hours. The end of Trek No. 4 practically finished the training season of 1908, and there was nothing left to do beyond Brigade field-firing and a few minor operations.

This article, as I have said already, has been written more for the information of those who have ceased to soldier than for the present-day officer, but those of the former who may have waded through this lengthy screed will see that soldiering in the piping times of peace is nowadays a far more arduous business than it used to be, while the "gilded popinjay" is a greater myth than ever, and the days of the plump and lazy officer are now no more. Still, though "grousing" may have been heard now and then at midnight reveilles, or at cold and comfortless bivouacs, I think we most of us look back with pleasure at the training season of 1908; personally, I can truthfully assert that I have seldom spent a more enjoyable summer.

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THE HIGH ALPS IN OCTOBER.

By Lieut. C. F. K. Carfrae.

As a rule very few ascents are made in the High Alps after the early part of September, mainly owing to the shortening hours of daylight and the increasing cold. However, the following notes on what we were able to accomplish in October may be of use to those who are placed in a similar position to ourselves, and who are not able to visit the Alps during the regular climbing season.

On Tuesday, 6th October (1908), we arrived at Chamonix, having engaged the guides Alexis and Henri Brocherel (of Courmayeur), of Himalayan fame, for a fortnight "to do what climbing we could." The two brothers are well known amongst climbers as having made many ascents in the Himalayas. Last year they accompanied Major the Hon. C. G. Bruce,[1] Mr. A. L. Munn and Dr. T. G. Longstaff on their expedition to Garhwal, when they ascended Trisol, 23,406 feet. Our success this autumn was largely due to their enterprise and dash.

We were told that no snow had fallen for ten days, that the weather had been perfect; however, as nobody had been climbing, information as to the actual condition of the mountains was not forthcoming, and it was for us to discover that peak after peak was practically free from snow and ice, that difficulties from these causes which had presented themselves in July and August had

[1] Joined the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 1887; transferred to the Indian Staff Corps, October, 1888. – Ed.

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now vanished, and that climbing at this season, when such abnormal conditions exist, and when due precautions are taken, is just as enjoyable, if not more so, than at any other time of the year. This applies more especially to the season just past, one of the worst on record as regards bad weather.

On the evening of the 7th our guides arrived from Courmayeur, and we decided that with such beautiful weather we should begin work without delay. Accordingly at 5 a.m. on the 8th we left the Hotel Couttet for the ascent of the Aiguille d'M. and Petit Charmoz. Breakfasting at the Montanvert at 7 a.m., we reached the Col de la Buche, between our peaks, at 10. 15. Both the Aiguille d'M. and Petit Charmoz, although under 10,000 feet, proved delightful scrambles, each taking us about one hour from the Col. We descended on the western side of the Petit Charmoz, then by the lower part of the Glacier de Nantillion and arrived at the Montanvert at 2. 30 p.m. That evening, my brother, who, as a Field Gunner, had not been accustomed to much walking, decided on a day's rest on the morrow, preparatory to traversing the Grand Charmoz, which, weather permitting, we intended to attempt on Saturday. Meanwhile, as there was no sign of a change, the Brocherels thought that the rocks of the Aiguille du Moine would form a delightful training ground for the harder climbs we had in view, and as I was feeling no ill effects from our first expedition, we decided that this should form Friday's programme.

On leaving the Montanvert at 5 a.m. there was a gentle breeze blowing down the Mer de Glace, and I think that both the Brocherels and myself were glad we had "something warm inside," and that our woollen helmets fitted closely about our heads. After three hours delightful walking, first up the glacier, then over

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the steep rocks directly below our peak, and lastly past the Couvercle hut, we reached the rocks, which do not terminate until they form the small rocky summit of the Moine (11,214 feet), practically a lower spur of the great snow-capped Aiguille Vert. After an interesting, but not really difficult climb, we found ourselves on this summit at 10.30 a.m.; the wind had subsided, and there was not a cloud to obstruct the glorious view around us. There we rested for a quarter of an hour, and then commenced the descent, reaching the bottom of the rock at 11.40; and, after some refreshment, continuing our journey to the Montanvert, where we arrived at 2.45. My brother had come out to meet us on the glacier. We were glad to see him "going strong" and evidently quite fit for the exertions we were to make on the Charmoz (11,108 feet) on the following day.

The sunset was magnificent, and when we all turned in at 8.30, we had every cause to look forward to a day such as we had just spent.

There was hardly a stir in the air, when at 5 a.m. on Saturday we started wending our way upward towards the Glacier du Nantillion. At 7.10 a.m. we were stepping briskly over its surface, which at this time in the morning always gives such an ideal grip to the "nailer." At 9.10 we reached the Rognon, a small plateau where we rested and partook of our second breakfast. On continuing the ascent, we discovered that the Glacier du Nantillion was not all the plain sailing which we had hitherto experienced; the ice-fall, although not extensive, is very steep and it is necessary to leave it at this point for the rocks on the right. At the first two points at which we approached the rocks, a yawning gap was discovered separating the glacier from them and a successful crossing would have been an impossibility. Finally we arrived at a spot, where,

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after some skilful step-cutting on the part of the Brocherels, we were able to leap from glacier to rocks. All difficulties from ice and snow were now at an end, and after a delightful climb we reached the first summit at 12 noon. Then began the traverse, which occupied us one hour and a quarter. This magnificent ridge consists of a series of gigantic *gandames*, which include Wix's Stick and the terminating peak—the Grand Charmoz. On two occasions we were obliged to use an extra rope, which was looped and then thrown until it caught on some projecting finger of rock. Without this aid a complete traverse would have been an impossibility, as in these places both hand- and foot-hold had vanished and one was confronted with the bare surface of the rock. It is perhaps one of the most exciting pieces of rock work in the Alps. We now descended the great couloir between the Charmoz and the Grepon, and in so doing had a close view of the Mumery Chimney on the latter peak. Its appearance certainly did not invite an attempt to climb it as it was filled with snow and ice. We found ourselves at the Rognon again at 3.5 p.m. and after a halt of half an hour or so, continued our journey to the Montanvert, which we reached at 5.35 p.m.

On Sunday, the weather remained perfect; we enjoyed a good rest and decided on an expedition to the Tacul for the next day, then spend Monday night at the Couvercle and, if possible, try our fortune on the Aiguille Vert on Tuesday.

We were heavily laden on leaving the Montanvert at 5.30 a.m. on Monday; however, at 8.30 a.m. we halted near the Lac de Tacul, leaving our provisions and wood for the Couvercle hut (11,280 feet) to be picked up on our return from the Tacul. After a somewhat uninteresting climb, chiefly consisting of very easy rocks followed by a long and steep snow slope, we arrived at the

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summit at 11.15 a.m. We were not to be disappointed in the view for which the Aiguille is famed; every peak on the range which could possibly be seen stood out clearly against a cloudless sky, and my brother was fortunate in securing some excellent photos. At 11.45 we were on our way downwards and, after traversing across the summit rocks, descended the Glacier des Periades on the left, and came to our first halting place at 2.45 p.m.

By this time there were signs of a change in the weather and clouds seemed to be collecting from all directions, but, hoping that these would not prove the precursors of a storm, we set off for the Couvercle, which we reached at 4 p.m.

At dawn on Tuesday a little snow was falling and we were in a land of clouds and mist. All hope of the Vert was abandoned, but the Brocherels thought that my brother, who had not already done so, could climb the Moine without danger. The threatening aspect of the weather seemed to give them a considerable turn of speed, for they accomplished the ascent of the rocks in an hour and forty minutes, returned to the Couvercle in another hour and a quarter, and arrived at the Montanvert at 1 p.m. I had reached the welcome spot some three hours previously, feeling that my day off was certainly a very sound idea. The weather was now picking up, and we decided not to run another risk of a final "break up" before trying Mont Blanc.

Everything seemed in our favour on our return to Chamonix at 4 p.m.; the clouds had disappeared as if by magic; the air was beautifully clear, and the registering barometer at the Hotel Couttet showed a gradual rise since that morning.

On Wednesday, as the glass continued to rise, we set out at 10 a.m. for the Grand Mulets. We were all

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carrying spare clothing, etc., as we intended to traverse our peak, and descend on the Italian side by the "Dome Ridge." We reached our resting place at 3.30 p.m.

It was exactly twelve hours later when we left it, clad in sweaters, woollen helmets, extra socks, Alpine gloves and everything else calculated to keep out a sharp breeze which was blowing from the N.E. It was too cold to stop for rest or refreshment until we reached the "Refuge Vallot" (14,436 feet) at 8 a.m. After a

Refuge Vallot.

hasty meal, during which everyone was busily employed kicking the circulation back to his toes, we resumed our efforts, and were standing on the summit roof (15,781 feet) at 10 a.m.

Most of our climbing had been in the shade of the mountain, and we were very thankful of the warm rays which were now pouring upon us. We had yet many hours to go before we should see Courmayeur, and after a few minutes' rest we began to retrace our steps, which we followed, until we were just below the Refuge Vallot. Then, passing over the Dome du Goutter, we found ourselves at the top of the steep corniced ridge at 11.15 a.m.

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Alexis had to cut steps the whole way down, but the descent only occupied one hour and three quarters, and very quick going under the circumstances. After this there was no difficulty until we reached the Dome Glacier, whose surface was singularly free from snow; and, consequently, crevasses, completely covered in July or August, now presented themselves, and seemed to try their best to arrest our downward progress. Steps had to be cut in many places when passing through the ice-fall, and finally, on getting on to the rock to our right, we saw the welcome outline of the Dome hut (10,500 feet) which we reached at 4 p.m. Our supply of provisions was low and there was nothing for it but to push on. As we entered the long deep valley which is filled by the Glacier du Miage darkness was coming on apace, and on arrival at the terminal moraine lanterns were lit. The path which winds from this point down the valley was of a continuous gentle slope, and we were very thankful of the easy going. But when, after two hours of it, we were informed that there was yet a "big hour" to go, we realised that the journey was rather longer than we had anticipated. It was 9 p.m. when at length we reached Courmayeur, and when we turned in at 10.30, we felt, if ever we had earned a night's repose we had done so on that occasion.

The next day there were no signs of any change in the weather, and we agreed to start at 4 a.m. the following morning for the Aiguille du Géant, return to the "Italian Refuge" on the Col du Géant and spend the week-end there. It was 9 o'clock on Saturday when we finally completed the long toil of nearly 7,000 feet up from Courmayeur and stood outside one of the highest "mountain hotels" in Europe, practically on the summit of the Col, 11,060 feet. We had a magnificent view to the south, including many of the principal peaks

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of the Zermatt district and Italian Alps. We here had a good rest, and, setting out again at 10.30, we crossed the Col du Géant, and began scrambling up the easy rocks which formed the base of our peak. My brother, who had had four hard days previous to Friday's rest, here began to go *très doucement*, and it was 2 p.m. when we at last reached the base of the final "Dent." It here became evident that he could not possibly enjoy the climb of the difficult rocks that were before us, and it was with many regrets that we left him to rest until we should return. The climbing from this point was delightful, but offered no serious difficulty owing to ropes being fixed on the most difficult places. After an hour's work we reached the first summit, and in another ten minutes had passed the rather awkward cliff between the two, and were seated on the small slab of rock to which is riveted the White image of the Virgin erected by the Curé of Courmayeur, and which Henri Brocherel had assisted in fixing up. As the hour was late, we at once began the descent, and at 4.45 were back at the spot where we had left my brother. He had enjoyed a good sleep in our absence, and was all for moving on at once. Darkness was fast approaching when we retraced our steps across the Col du Géant, and it was 6 p.m. when we returned to the "Refuge." The Brocherels and my brother had had five long days' climbing in the past six, and Sunday's rest was indeed a welcome one for them. We all found the plentiful supply of blankets extremely useful on this *jour de repos*, and we were quite happy with three or four of them worn across the shoulders. I could not resist the temptation for a scramble in the afternoon, and following the rocky ridge above our refuge, past the old hut, I reached the summit of the Aiguille de Saussure (close to which spot Saussure lived, July 3rd–

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19th, 1788), which cannot be much more than three hundred feet above the level of the "refuge."

That evening we made our plans for our last climb—the Dent du Requin, which was to be taken on the way down to Chamonix. After a magnificent breakfast of sardines and *petits pains* we started away across the Col at 5.30 a.m. and without much difficulty from crevasses reached the rocks of our peak at 7 a.m.; for the next hour and three quarters we were climbing over fairly easy rocks, during which the monotony was relieved and an occasional "breather" afforded by some steep pitches which had here and there to be negotiated. The summit, which had for some time been obscured from view, now suddenly showed itself, as we rounded a corner leading on to a large and perfectly level platform. The sight seemed to invite us to sit down for rest and refreshment, before attacking the five hundred feet of rock before us; in fact this halting place proved so comfortable that three quarters of an hour elapsed before we again were under way. After traversing along some diminutive ledges, we struck upwards straight for the top; nobody could have desired rocks in better condition, as there was hardly a particle of snow to be seen; and the sun, to which we were exposed the greater part of the ascent, made climbing delightful. At 10.40 there were no more upward struggles to be made, and the view from our last summit was certainly one of the most beautiful. We had decided on a descent by the Great Chimney, the upper part of which was reached soon after leaving the summit. The great natural fissure at whose top we now stood, would certainly have tried the skill and strength of the most agile of climbers if no artificial aid was used, and it was with some relief that we saw Alexis passing, through an iron ring conveniently fixed in

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the rock, a two hundred foot rope which he had brought with him. We now, one by one, had to pass hand over hand on this rope down the Chimney. The continual gripping of an Alpine rope is very fatiguing to the fore-arm muscles, especially when one cannot make much use of the legs to assist in supporting one's weight. All down, we soon found ourselves again at the platform. The hour was 11.40 and, as the Brocherels seemed to think that the ice-fall of the Glacier du Géant would cause us some trouble, we did not remain here long. However, by descending partly by the rocks on the left, we were able to turn the portions of the Glacier likely to give us the most trouble, and at 1.30 all serious climbing was at an end, and only the easy walking of the Mer de Glace separated us from the Montanvert, which we reached at 3.15.

During our twelve days' climbing we had enjoyed the most perfect weather, and only on one occasion had we been obliged to alter our plans. We might indeed consider ourselves among the luckiest climbers of the year.

DESCENDING THE DOME GLACIER.
(The rope in use.)

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STANTON PASHA.

On the retirement of Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Stanton from the Egyptian Service, the following Special Order was issued :—

SPECIAL ARMY ORDER.

War Office, Cairo, 1st Nov., 1908.

On the occasion of the departure from Egypt and the Sudan of El Lewa Stanton Pasha, Governor of Khartoum Province, His Excellency the Sirdar desires to place on record his high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by this officer during the thirteen years he has served in His Highness the Khedive's Army, and to express his sense of the loss sustained to the Egyptian Army by the retirement of this talented and energetic officer.

Throughout the period of his service, while showing ability of a high administrative order, and maintaining a strict standard of discipline, Stanton Pasha has, by his unfailing tact and courtesy, endeared himself to all ranks and classes with whom he has been brought in contact.

He has taken part in the following operations :—

Expedition to Dongola, 1896.
Nile Expeditions, 1897 and 1898, including battles of "Atbara" and "Khartoum."
Nile Expedition, 1899.

He has also held, amongst others, the following important appointments : —

Senior Inspector, Berber Province,
Officer Commanding 10th Sudanese,
Governor, Khartoum Province,

which latter post he held with signal success for eight and a half years during the reconstruction of the new city of Khartoum.

The Sirdar desires on behalf of all ranks to wish him the fullest measure of happiness, success, and prosperity in his well-earned retirement from active service in this country.

By Order,
(Signed) H. GORDON, Kaimakam,
Assistant Adjutant General,
for Adjutant General.

***The Sudan Times*, of the 19th October, 1908, contained the following :—**

The farewell reception given by the British officers of the Egyptian Army and officials of the Sudan Government in honour of Colonel

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E. A. Stanton was held in the Palace Gardens last Saturday night. The gardens were beautifully illuminated for the occasion with hundreds of electric and candle lights which were tastefully disposed among the trees, and which made the gardens look like a bit of fairy land. Several hundred guests were present to do honour to the popular governor of Khartoum Province on the eve of his departure from the country. They included almost all the British and Egyptian officers in Khartoum, Omdurman, and Khartoum North, the officials and employees of the Sudan Government, and a large representative body of the residents of the three cities, of all nationalities and professions.

A few minutes after the guests had assembled, Colonel Stanton arrived at the gardens, and was received by Mr. Broun, on behalf of the British officers and officials, at the steps leading from the Palace to the Gardens, where a temporary platform had been erected. Mr. Broun read the following telegram which had been received by Colonel Stanton a short while previously from His Excellency the Sirdar and Governor General:—

"I desire to cordially unite with those who are honouring you to-night in expressing to you both as Governor General and Sirdar my warm appreciation of the excellent services you have rendered in the various Civil and Military appointments you have held during the thirteen eventful years you have passed in the Sudan. The strenuous and arduous nature of your work as Governor of Khartoum during the last eight and a half years has shown that you are possessed of high qualities as an administrator, and the success which has attended your efforts will be a lasting memorial of the untiring energy and devotion to duty which has characterised your long term of office, and has earned for you the warm commendation of your superiors as well as the cordial support and sympathy of all classes in the capital of the Sudan, where you are so deservedly popular. It is a matter of very genuine satisfaction to me to be able to announce to you and to those who are entertaining you to-night that, in recognition of your valuable services, His Highness the Khedive has been graciously pleased to confer upon you on your departure from the country the honorary rank of Lewa and the Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidiah. In warmly congratulating you on these well-merited honours, I desire to unite with those who are entertaining you to-night in cordially wishing you and Mrs. Stanton the fullest measure of happiness, success, and prosperity in the future.

Sirdar and Governor General."

This announcement was received with acclamations of joy by all present who had assembled in front of the platform.

The Sudan Times then gives the speeches which followed, those by Mr. Broun, Major May, Zalzal Bey,

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and Mr. Pheysey being the principal. Each spoke at considerable length of the magnificent work done by Colonel Stanton, and their speeches were translated into Arabic for the benefit of those present who did not understand English. A little later, Colonel Stanton was the recipient of some magnificent presents; the officials and employees of the Mudiriah gave him a coffee service in filigree silver work; and the merchants of Khartoum, Omdurman and Khartoum North offered an even more elaborate gift. This consisted of three elephants' tusks joined together to form a table, with silver top and mountings; also two vases of silver filigree work and rhinoceros horns, and a book bound in tiger skin containing an address on which appeared the names of the various donors.

At another reception Colonel Stanton was presented by the Greek community with two handsome Greek cups, and the President of the Hellenic Club announced the intention of the community to erect a fountain in one of the public squares of Khartoum, "as a monument to the services rendered to the city by its first Governor."

The following describes Colonel Stanton's departure from Khartoum:—

H. E. El Lewa E. A. Stanton Pasha left Khartoum last night, proceeding to Cairo and thence to England. His departure was made the occasion for a most remarkable popular demonstration, which spoke eloquently and unmistakably of the genuine esteem and affection in which he is held by all classes of the population of the Province of which he has been the Governor.

An immense crowd was assembled at the station, which was beautifully decorated. Upon his arrival at the station, he was vociferously cheered by the crowds through whom he passed saluting and shaking hands on both sides.

William Bey Zalzal, the Head Clerk of the Province, read an Arabic poem suitable to the occasion, which was highly appreciated. His Excellency thanked the crowds that had assembled to bid him farewell.

The station inside was literally packed full of people, and the train started to move out of the station amid the cheers of the crowds and the soft strains of music played by the military band.

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THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY COTTAGE HOMES.

COWLEY, OXFORD.

AT the half-yearly meetings of the Executive Committee, held during 1908 at Cowley Barracks, the following accounts were audited and passed:—

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1908.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance at the Bank, 31/12/07	43	14	5	Major White	0	4	0
Cape 3½ p.c. dividend	5	18	3	Purchase of £53 18s. 5d. New Zealand 3 p.c. at 90⅛	48	14	5
Subscription, 1st Battalion (1907)	5	0	0	Water Rate	0	7	8
Mrs. Day	2	2	0	Water Rate	0	7	8
Rebate Income Tax	0	9	5	Rates	3	0	0
New Zealand 3 p.c. dividend (£275 15s. 8d.)	4	2	8	Cheque Book	0	2	6
				Balance	8	10	6
Total	£61	6	9	Total	£61	6	9

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance at the Bank	8	10	6	Water Rate	0	7	8
Cape 3½ p.c. dividend	5	18	3	Furniture Insurance	0	2	6
New Zealand 3 p.c. dividend	4	2	8	Water Rate	0	7	8
Rebate Income Tax	0	6	2	Water Rate (to Lady Day, '09)	0	7	8
Subscription, Depôt	3	3	0	Rates	3	2	0
				King & Son	0	7	6
				House Insurance	0	10	6
				Balance at the Bank	16	15	1
Total	£22	0	7	Total	£22	0	7

The subscription from the 2nd Battalion (£5) was received after the accounts had been closed. The subscription from the 1st Battalion not yet to hand.

HENRY A. ADAIR, Major,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

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DALZELL TRUST AND PENSION FUND.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1908.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
1908.	£	s.	d.	1908.	£	s.	d.
Jan. Balance with Messrs. Cox & Co.	48	0	6	Jan. Payment of Six Pensioners for quarter ending 31st December, 1907	18	0	0
Jan. Div. Victoria 3½ p.c.	8	11	0	April. Messrs. Cox & Co., printing receipts and forms	0	5	6
Feb. Div. L. & S.W. Railway	7	16	3	April. Payment of Six Pensioners for quarter ending 31st March, 1908	18	0	0
Mar. Div. Midland Railway	7	16	6	July. Payment of Six Pensioners for quarter ending 30th June, 1908	18	0	0
May. Div. New Zealand 4 p.c.	8	13	11	July. Messrs. Cox & Co., postage	0	3	0
July. Div. Victoria 3½ p.c.	8	11	0	Oct. Payment of Six Pensioners for quarter ending 30th September, 1908	18	0	0
Aug. Div. L. & S.W. Railway	7	16	3	Dec. Messrs. Cox & Co., postage	0	3	9
Aug. Div. Midland Railway	7	16	6	Dec. 31st. Balance in hands of Messrs. Cox & Co.	41	3	7
Nov. Div. New Zealand 4 p.c.	8	13	11				
	£113	15	10		£113	15	10

Rebate on Income Tax since April 1907 has not yet been received.

A. F. MOCKLER-FERRYMAN, Lt.-Col.,
Hon. Sec.

The Trustees have elected (for 1909) the Six Pensioners, WALTER SHARMAN, G. GILDER, ERNEST WHITBREAD, FREDERICK AYRES, JAMES STEVENS, HARRY NELMS.

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ROLL OF LIFE PENSIONERS

OF THE 43RD, 52ND, AND 1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY,

1ST OCTOBER, 1908.

[NOTE.—The unit is that in which the man last served. P.S. = Permanent Staff.]

Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Unit.	Service. Years.	Service. Months.	Cause of discharge.	Date admitted to pension.	Rate of pension per diem. s.	Rate of pension per diem. d.	Medals, &c.
113	Private	J. Allen	43rd	20	10	Invalided	20. 8.79	1	1	Good conduct and Bhootan.
—	Corporal	G. Aspy	52nd	21	1	Termination of engagement.	26. 4.64	1	3½	For Sutlej and Burmah.
—	„	G. Aggas	„	21	3	„	3. 6.73	1	3½	Good conduct and Indian Mutiny.
562	Private	W. Abbott	1st	21	5	„	14. 3.82	1	1	New Zealand.
2686	Corporal	W. Andrews	„	18	1	Own request	7.11.93	1	1½	—
3970	„	A. Amer	„	8	6	Invalided	20.12.00	1	6	South Africa.
7869	Private	R. Abraham	„	22	6	„	25. 5.05	1	6	—
6027	„	F. Annetts	„	6	10	„	27.12.05	0	7	South Africa.
2093	Qmr.-Sgt.	J. Adams	Depot	21	0	Termination of engagement.	26. 8.85	2	6	Good conduct.
1409	Sergeant	A. Atchinson	„	21	7	Own request	24. 1.88	1	9	—
1401	Private	R. Austin	„	32	10	„	9. 3.97	1	5	—
3824	Lce.-Sgt.	T. Alder	2nd	17	2	Invalided	1. 4.03	0	10	India, 1895.
3381	Private	A. Armstrong	„	16	10	„	24. 3.07	0	11	South Africa.
503	Col.-Sgt.	W. Abbott	3rd	24	3	„	18. 7.82	0	8	(*Served on Militia engagement.*)
409	„	J. Allibone	P.S. 3rd	18	2	„	3. 5.00	2	0	—
4490	Bugler	T. Allchurch	P.S. 4th	19	4	Own request	2.10.94	0	11	—
230	Private	S. Audley	43rd	8	2	Purchased	9. 1.08	0	9	New Zealand (*Special Campaign Pension*).
269	Sergeant	W. Bradshaw	„	21	1	Termination of engagement.	11. 5.80	2	3	Good conduct, New Zealand, and merit. service.
114	Private	R. Bailey	„	19	9	Invalided	4.12.77	1	2	„ „ „
295	„	J. Bennett	„	18	11	„	21. 5.78	1	0	New Zealand.
106	„	G. Baker	„	20	8	„	29.10.78	0	9½	„
—	Sergeant	W. Bridgman	„	16	10	Own request	14. 3.65	2	0	Indian Mutiny, New Zealand, Persian.
—	Private	J. Boyd	„	14	4	Invalided	12. 6.77	1	6	—
573	„	T. Benson	„	21	1	Termination of engagement.	18. 3.79	1	0	—
444	Corporal	J. Bartlett	„	22	0	„	14. 6.81	1	4	New Zealand.
352	Private	G. Bock	„	9	11	Reduction	27. 2.93	0	4	„
309	Sergeant	C. Browning	„	22	8	Termination of engagement.	8. 1.78	2	3	Long service and good conduct.
2545	Private	B. Bream	„	11	3	„	5. 3.03	0	9	Kaffir War (51-2-3), and Indian Mutiny.
57	„	M. Bradley	„	2	10	Invalided	11. 6.03	1	6	Indian Mutiny (*Special Campaign Pension*).
86	„	S. Bryant	„	9	11	Termination of engagement.	26. 5.04	0	9	„ „ „
292	„	A. Blogg	„	10	0	„	31. 5.06	0	9	New Zealand (*Special Campaign Pension*).

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Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Unit.	Service. Years.	Service. Months.	Cause of disoharge.	Date admitted to pension.	Rate of pension per diem. s.	Rate of pension per diem. d.	Medals, &c.
382	Sergeant	R. Bond	52nd	21	0	Termination of engagement.	3.12.78	1	7½	Long service and good conduct.
6	„	M. Buckley	„	21	0	„	27. 4.80	1	2½	—
264	„	T. Bing	„	21	0	„	21. 1.79	2	1½	Long service and good conduct.
5	„	J. Baker	„	21	0	„	20. 2.77	2	2	Indian Mutiny and good conduct.
136	Private	M. Brien	„	18	5	Invalided	24.12.78	0	8	—
880	„	J. Bunton	„	21	1	Termination of engagement.	14.12.80	0	10	—
—	„	W. Batley	„	22	0	„	2. 7.66	0	8	Indian Mutiny (*Special Campaign Pension increased to* 1*s.*)
2698	„	J. Byrne	„	10	6	Free	2. 8.92	1	6	Indian Mutiny (*Special Campaign Pension*).
2520	Corporal	S. Battey	„	11	1	Own request	1. 8.93	0	9	„ „ „
1034	Private	G. Blagrove	„	11	5	Free	27. 7.97	1	6	„ „ „
154	„	T. Brien	1st	11	1	Invalided	18. 7.82	0	7	—
1504	„	B. Barker	„	11	1	„	31. 1.82	0	6	—
149	„	J. Bentham	„	21	3	„	20.11.88	1	3	Long service and good conduct.
1565	„	W. Bracey	„	18	8	Own request	27. 8.89	0	10	„ „ „
1398	„	P. Burke	„	20	11	Invalided	23. 8.81	1	1	—
766	„	P. Bryan	„	19	3	„	27. 6.82	1	2	New Zealand and good conduct.
1285	„	G. Brown	„	18	1	Own request	5. 2.89	0	10	—
818	„	T. Burton	„	19	10	Invalided	29. 7.84	0	11	New Zealand.
1663	„	W. Billington	„	19	1	Own request	5. 5.91	0	11	Long service and good conduct.
1644	„	D. Burke	„	21	0	Termination of engagement.	6. 9.91	1	0	—
547	„	S. Beedles	„	15	11	Invalided	2. 5.93	1	0	—
917	„	D. Breen	Depot	20	8	„	24. 3.85	1	0	—
1460	„	J. Brooks	„	19	3	„	25. 3.90	1	2	Long service and good conduct.
2137	Sergeant	H. Bishop	1st	22	2	Termination of engagement.	3. 4.02	1	8	„ „ „
—	Col.-Sgt.	T. Bishop	„	21	0	„	21. 8.02	2	6	„ „ „
5459	Private	J. J. Bevern	„	5	2	Invalided	2.10.02	0	9	South Africa.
4319	„	A. E. Boxall	„	5	4	„	17. 5.98	0	6	—
4581	„	E. Benton	„	8	2	„	31.10.01	1	0	South Africa.
6397	„	J. Bradley	„	2	11	„	18. 6.03	1	0	„
5026	Col.-Sgt.	W. Burford	Depot	25	1	Termination of engagement.	15. 9.04	2	10	—
736	Qmr.-Sgt.	A. A. Bridgewater.	2nd	23	2	Own request	7.12.05	2	11	India, 1895, and good conduct.
2001	Col.-Sgt.	C. V. Baldwin	1st	20	11	Invalided	13. 9.06	3	0	South Africa and long service.
2665	Sergeant	F. E. Barlow	„	18	11	„	21.12.05	2	0	—
2390	Col.-Sgt.	H. J. Bailey	„	21	3	Termination of engagement.	30. 5.07	2	6	—
1608	Sergeant	W. J. Bratt	2nd	18	9	Own request	26. 4.87	1	1½	—
1236	Private	J. Brown	„	10	5	Invalided	31.12.89	0	8	—
1694	Col.-Sgt.	A. Burge	„	20	2	„	24. 7.88	2	6	—
3132	Private	J. Bell	Depot	25	1	Own request	6. 6.93	1	3	—
4517	„	A. Bridges	2nd	3	3	Invalided	15.12.96	0	6	—
4222	„	G. Brown	„	6	5	„	12. 5.99	1	6	India, 1895.
5123	„	J. Bradbury	„	3	1	„	29.11.98	0	6	—
339	Sergeant	A. Boon	„	22	6	Own request	18. 2.04	1	5	—
2301	Private	E. Bartlett	„	18	4	„	10. 3.04	0	10	India, 1895.
2892	Col.-Sgt.	G. F. Baldwin	„	18	0	„	14.12.05	1	8½	South Africa and good conduct.
1561	„	G. Bryan	„	22	5	„	7. 6.06	2	2½	South Africa.
5442	Private	E. Ball	„	7	0	Invalided	7. 7.04	0	7	„
—	Col.-Sgt.	S. Bateman	P.S. 3rd	24	0	„	10. 4.77	0	7	(*Militia engagement.*)
546	„	T. Bate	„	21	0	Termination of engagement.	24. 5.98	2	0	Long service and good conduct.
2316	Private	J. Batchelor	„	8	11	Invalided	29. 1.03	0	9	South Africa.

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Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Unit.	Service. Years.	Service. Months.	Cause of discharge.	Date admitted to pension.	Rate of pension per diem. s.	Rate of pension per diem. d.	Medals, &c.
2467	Col.-Sgt.	G. Beer -	P.S. 3rd	21	0	Termination of engagement.	28. 3.07	3	0	South Africa and distinguished conduct.
789	„	T. Boulger	P.S. 4th	23	4	Own request -	13.10.91	2	8	Long service and good conduct.
1721	„	A. Bennett -	„	21	0	Termination of engagement.	20.12.92	2	3	„ „ „
3242	„	E. Baldwin	P.S. Bucks Vol.	33	6	Own request -	24. 7.02	3	4½	„ „ „
125	Sergeant	E.J. Bywater	P.S. 4th	21	0	Termination of engagement.	11. 9.02	2	0	„ „ „
6989	Lce.-Sgt.	H.C. Blunkell	2nd	19	9	„	7.11.07	1	8	South Africa.
2563	B'nd-Sgt.	H. S. Broome	1st	21	2	„	28.11.07	1	10½	South Africa and long service.
897	Sgt.-Bgr.	W. Barker	P.S. 3rd	25	3	Own request -	2. 4.08	1	11½	„ „ „
1201	Private	P. Brady -	2nd	2	3	Invalided -	24.11.85	0	6	—
633	Col.-Sgt.	E. Brown	P.S. Bucks Vol.	31	3	Own request -	11. 6.08	3	3	Long service and good conduct.
6748	Private	W. J. Brown -	1st	5	3	Invalided -	3. 5.06	1	3	—
2070	Private	H. Cox - -	43rd	21	3	Invalided -	21. 3.65	1	3	Kaffir War, Indian Mutiny, and New Zealand.
606	„	J. Cox - -	„	14	9	„	17. 8.75	1	0	New Zealand. (*Special Campaign Pension.*)
2358	„	J. Cooper -	„	22	3	Termination of engagement.	18. 8.68	0	8	Kaffir War, Indian Mutiny, and New Zealand.
2682	„	J. Clive- -	„	21	1	„	25. 6.72	1	1	South Africa, Indian Mutiny, New Zealand, and good conduct.
2400	„	C. Cresswell -	„	21	2	„	28. 1.68	1	1	Kaffir War, Indian Mutiny, and New Zealand.
2741	„	P. Connors -	„	21	8	„	9. 9.73	1	0	Indian Mutiny and New Zealand.
2878	„	J. Connolly -	„	21	7	„	30. 9.73	1	1	Indian Mutiny, New Zealand, and good conduct.
3581	Corporal	P. Craughan-	„	21	10	„	29. 5.77	1	1½	„ „ „
221	Private	W.G.Capeling	„	9	11	„	7. 6.06	0	9	New Zealand. (*Special Campaign Pension.*)
538	„	W. Corby -	„	9	8	„	5. 7.06	0	9	„ „ „
838	Corporal	R. Cogan -	52nd	21	1	„	24. 6.73	1	6	Indian Mutiny.
1827	„	C. Clarke -	„	14	4	Invalided -	2. 6.72	2	0	Burmah.
425	Private	C. Cronin -	„	21	3	Termination of engagement.	27. 5.79	1	0	—
2940	„	J. Connor -	„	11	3	„	3. 8.97	1	0	Indian Mutiny. (*Special Campaign Pension.*)
2633	„	T. Clayden -	„	12	3	„	7.12.99	1	0	„ „ „
114	„	W. Corron -	„	22	1	„	17. 1.82	1	0	—
1014	„	S. Curtis -	1st	15	10	Invalided -	22. 1.84	0	8½	—
1154	„	J. Carter -	„	19	3	Own request -	20. 9.87	0	11	—
1376	„	J. Corfield -	„	18	2	„	20. 1.89	0	10	—
1170	„	A. Cracknall-	„	18	10	„	5. 7.87	0	10	—
129	„	P. Conmell -	„	21	4	Termination of engagement.	2.12.84	1	0	—
1310	„	C. Chambers-	„	26	10	„	3. 8.97	1	3½	—
373	Sergeant	J. Crawley -	„	18	1	Own request -	30.11.97	1	0½	—
3515	Col.-Sgt.	J. Cambden -	„	22	2	Invalided -	14. 6.00	2	7	Long service and good conduct.
3452	Private	F. Conn -	„	10	5	„ -	28. 2.01	1	0	Indian Frontier.
5414	Lce.-Cpl.	C. H. Cooke -	„	5	1	„ -	15. 5.02	1	6	South Africa.

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6240	Private	F. A. Clarke	1st	1	8	Invalided	8.11.01	1	6	—
4095	„	H.E.Chapman	Depot	11	3	„	31.12.03	1	0	India, 1895.
2840	Private Bandsman	W.Crawley	1st	21	2	Termination of engagement.	23.11.05	1	6	South Africa.
1999	Private	W. T. Clayton	Depot	18	2	„	4.10.06	0	10	India, 1895.
1777	Corporal	J. Cusack	2nd	21	2	„	26.11.89	1	6	Egypt, 1885, and Khedive's Bronze Star.
1717	Sergeant	T. Cooper	„	21	3	„	17.11.91	2	3	—
2102	Private	G. Cooper	„	3	5	Invalided	12. 2.89	0	6	—
995	Col.-Sgt.	J. Conners	„	21	0	Termination of engagement.	16. 9.84	1	10	Good conduct.
4445	Private	J. Clarke	„	3	11	Invalided	13. 4.97	0	6	—
4236	„	F. Carter	„	4	6	„	18. 5.97	0	9	—
1353	Corporal	J. Crowley	„	20	4	„	4. 2.04	1	0	—
4191	Private	C. Casey	„	11	11	„	3.11.04	1	0	India, 1895.
2396	„	M. Cook	„	21	0	Termination of engagement.	28. 2.07	1	0	—
2487	Sgt.-I.M	J. W. Cantwell	P.S. 4th	18	1	Own request	5.10.97	1	11	—
6181	Col.-Sgt.	E. Child	P.S. 3rd	32	6	Invalided	19. 7.92	1	0	(*Militia Engagement.*)
496	Qmr.-Sgt.	T. Cox	P.S. 4th	28	0	Own request	10. 4.88	3	0	Good conduct.
1184	Private	J. P. Compton	„	15	8	Invalided	29.11.92	0	9	—
3616	Sergeant	S. Chewter	„	18	3	Own request	5. 2.95	1	8½	Egyptian and Khedive's Star.
7950	Bugler	W. Calloway	„	15	8	Purchased	23. 7.95	0	4	(*Militia Engagement.*)
1491	Col.-Sgt.	E. Champion	„	23	2	Own request	31. 1.07	2	8	Long service and good conduct.
1275	„	W. Croft	P.S. Bucks Vol.	31	1	„	16. 1.02	3	3	South Africa and good conduct.
1401	Private	J. Coffield	2nd	14	9	Termination of Engagement.	11. 4.82	0	7½	(*Army Reserve.*)
6575	„	T. Cardall	1st	4	0	Invalided	10.11.04	0	9	—
91	„	J. Crace	43rd	21	1	Termination of Engagement.	14. 1.79	1	0	New Zealand and good conduct.
3207	„	E. Claridge	1st	18	4	Own request	28.11.07	0	10	India, 1895, and South Africa.
423	Sergeant	J. Dyer	43rd	14	5	Invalided	11.12.66	2	2	New Zealand.
1395	Private	W. Dolphin	„	5	6	„	25. 5.76	0	7	—
194	„	R. Davis	„	15	4	Purchased	10.12.03	0	10	New Zealand. (*Special Campaign Pension.*)
177	„	C. Dolby	„	10	9	Reduction of Establishment.	5. 7.06	1	0	„ „ „
2948	Sergeant	J. Dowling	52nd	21	2	Termination of engagement.	21. 7.74	2	0	Good conduct.
1937	Private	M. Duff	„	20	2	Invalided	20. 8.78	1	1	—
2733	„	J. Daniels	„	21	3	Termination of engagement.	10.11.74	1	6	Indian Mutiny.
1088	„	J. Dewick	1st	21	1	„	21. 2.82	1	1	New Zealand.
1448	„	G. Davies	„	18	8	Own request	27. 8.89	0	10	—
1455	„	G. Dodd	„	18	0	„	1. 1.89	0	10	—
4151	Sergeant	A. J. Dunn	„	8	0	Invalided	15.11.00	2	0	South Africa.
3748	Private	W. Denham	„	9	5	„	14. 3.01	1	6	—
8127	„	J. Day	Depot	14	0	Termination of engagement.	1.11.06	0	8	—
3799	„	J. Dickins	1st	15	0	Invalided	20.12.06	1	0	India, 1895.
1114	„	M. Dillon	2nd	21	2	Termination of engagement.	5. 4.87	1	0	—
1731	Sgt.-Maj.	W. Devereux	„	22	8	„	26. 5.91	3	6	—
2489	Private	J. Davis	„	4	6	Invalided	23. 9.90	0	6½	—
1350	„	J. Dutton	„	19	2	Own request	17. 2.85	0	11	Long service and good conduct.
2943	„	J. Dowling	Depot	24	2	„	21. 4.91	1	2½	—
3863	„	F. Day	1st	9	8	Invalided	31.10.01	1	0	India, 1895.

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2369	Qmr.-Sgt.	P. Downes -	P.S. 3rd	22	0	Own request -	5. 4.98	2	10	Long service and good conduct.
2443	Col.-Sgt.	J. Day -	„	21	0	Termination of engagement.	21. 3.07	2	6	——
1853	„	J. A. Dalton	P.S. 4th	20	4	Own request -	29.11.87	1	7	Long service and good conduct.
2972	„	J. Drissell -	„	21	0	Termination of engagement.	5. 1.92	2	3	„ „ „
943	„	J. Dudley -	„	21	0	„	24. 3.04	2	6	——
974	„	W. Dredge -	„	21	0	„	5. 5.04	2	6	India, 1895.
2606	Private	C. W. Day -	1st	21	0	„	12.12.07	1	1	India, 1895, Indian Frontier, 1889–92, and South Africa.
2701	Sgt.Bglr.	J. W. Donnelly	„	21	0	„	16. 4.08	1	4	South Africa and good conduct.
124	Private	C. Everhall -	43rd	21	3	„	14. 6.81	1	1	Long service and good conduct.
4006	Corporal	B. Eyre -	1st	8	6	Invalided -	22. 1.01	2	0	South Africa.
1274	Private	J. Emery -	Depot	31	3	Own request -	28. 5.03	1	6	Long service and good conduct.
3217	„	W. H. Elliman	1st	9	4	Invalided -	12. 9.01	0	8	Indian Frontier, 1889–1892, and South Africa.
406	Sergeant	H. Endsor -	Depot	24	7	Termination of engagement.	16. 2.86	2	6	Long service and good conduct.
1349	„	J. Edmondson.	P.S. 3rd	20	4	Own request -	17. 3.91	1	0	——
172	Col.-Sgt.	L. Evetts -	„	18	2	„ -	29. 9.99	2	3	——
996	Qmr.-Sgt.	T. Ellis -	P.S. 4th	25	9	„ -	11. 5.97	3	1	Long service and good conduct.
414	Col.-Sgt.	T. Emery -	P.S. 2nd V.B.	25	0	„ -	14. 2.07	3	1	„ „ „
3047	Qmr.-Sgt.	G. Edwards -	1st	19	2	„ -	14.11.07	2	1	South Africa and good conduct.
455	Private	J. Fraser -	43rd	19	10	Invalided -	21.10.79	0	10	New Zealand.
3147	„	T. H. Flack -	„	21	11	„ -	24. 8.75	0	10	Indian Mutiny and New Zealand.
337	„	J. Froggett -	„	9	11	Reduction of Establishment.	4. 8.91	0	4	——
620	„	M. Fogarty -	„	21	6	Termination of engagement.	14. 6.81	0	8	——
731	Sgt.-Maj.	W. H. Francombe -	52nd	21	2	„	25.11.79	3	2½	Long service and good conduct, and merit. service.
18	Private	F. Frankling	„	21	6	„	24. 7.77	1	1	Indian Mutiny and good conduct.
1437	„	R. Frampton	„	7	9	Invalided -	30. 6.74	0	7	——
3063	„	D. Field -	„	10	9	Own request -	1. 8.93	0	9	Indian Mutiny. (*Special Campaign Pension.*)
1488	„	P. Fagan -	1st	19	7	„ -	19. 8.90	0	11	——
1157	Sergeant	W. Franklin-	„	24	11	„ -	16. 5.93	1	6	——
6032	Private	J. Faulkner -	„	5	11	Invalided -	9. 3.05	0	8	South Africa.
1648	Qmr.-Sgt	E. Finn- -	Depot	24	5	Own request -	11.10.92	2	9	——
3849	Col.-Sgt	J. Fitzgerald	P.S. 4th	22	3	„ -	5. 9.01	2	7	Egyptian and Khedive Bronze Star, long service, and good conduct.
3405	„	W. Fullerton	P.S. 2nd V.B.	28	3	„ -	3. 9.95	2	3	——
1598	Corporal	J. Goates -	43rd	9	4	Invalided -	25. 5.80	0	10	——
102	Private	J. Gerrard -	„	21	1	Termination of engagement.	18. 3.79	1	0	Indian Mutiny, New Zealand, and good conduct.
52	Sergeant	J. Granados -	„	21	0	„ -	10.12.78	1	8	New Zealand.
2820	„	C. W. Galton	„	10	8	Own request -	1. 8.93	0	9	Kaffir War and Indian Mutiny. (*Special Campaign Pension.*)

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735	Sgt.-I.-M.	A. Gunningham	52nd	21	5	Termination of engagement.	24. 2.80	2	6	Long service and good conduct.
1163	Col.-Sgt.	M. Grellis	„	21	0	„	31.12.78	2	4	„ „ „
2458	Private	J. Gormley	„	21	2	„	19. 9.71	1	0	Indian Mutiny.
2100	„	S. Gooch	„	11	4	Invalided	11. 8.57	0	8	—
2404	„	W. Girling	„	11	8	Purchased	1. 8.93	0	9	Indian Mutiny. (*Special Campaign Pension.*)
450	„	J. Gibbons	1st	26	7	Invalided	19. 1.86	1	6	New Zealand and good conduct.
1818	Col.-Sgt.	J. Guise	„	23	8	Own request	5.12.95	2	8	Long service and good conduct.
1372	Private	R. Greasley	„	18	1	„	1. 1.89	0	10	—
1007	Sergeant	P. Gibbons	„	15	3	Invalided	26. 5.98	2	6	—
2212	Private	H. Galliers	1st	11	8	„	9. 5.01	1	0	South Africa.
898	Sergeant	L. Gibbons	P.S. 4th	24	0	Own request	27.12.06	1	11	India, 1895.
2310	Private	H. Gibbs	2nd	1	7	Invalided	21. 2.82	0	6	—
1315	„	J. Greves	„	21	0	Termination of engagement.	20.10.86	1	0	—
2937	„	W. Grace	2nd	4	8	Invalided	7. 9.92	0	6	—
790	Sergeant	J. Gleeson	„	22	8	Termination of engagement.	21. 7.85	1	4½	—
3167	Lce.Sgt.	J. Grant	„	19	11	Invalided	12. 8.90	1	6	—
4242	Private	J. Green	„	4	2	„	26. 1.97	0	6	—
4773	„	W. Gregory	„	4	5	„	9. 8.98	0	6	Indian Frontier.
3224	Sergeant	H. Grisbrook	„	11	7	„	28. 3.01	1	6	India, 1895.
8003	Private	J. Gadd	„	17	5	„	7. 9.05	1	0	—
6885	„	F. Gulliver	„	16	5	„	27.12.06	1	0	—
5613	„	W. Golder	„	7	4	„	8. 6.05	0	8	—
1727	„	G. Gilder	3rd	10	4	„	12.12.01	1	0	South Africa (*Militia Reserve.*)
4022	Col.-Sgt.	F Gibson	2nd	18	5	Own request	8. 2.98	1	8½	Long service and good conduct.
2674	Qmr.-Sgt.	S. Grove	P.S. 4th	21	1	Termination of engagement.	2. 4.08	2	9	„ „ „
5679	Sergeant	F. Gilliver	P.S. 3rd	28	2	„	24. 5.08	1	10½	„ „ „
2052	„	G. Hubbard	43rd	21	11	„	12. 9.65	2	7	South Africa and good conduct.
1458	Private	J. Hall	„	4	8	Invalided	17. 8.75	0	7	—
2790	Sergeant	J. Hurley	„	11	11	„	28. 2.65	2	0	Indian Mutiny and New Zealand.
50	Private	J. Howell	„	21	10	Termination of engagement.	14. 6.81	1	0	—
3373	„	J. Hurley	„	21	9	Invalided	23. 7.61	1	0	Indian Mutiny.
1156	„	J. Hassell	„	11	10	„	18. 5.80	0	8	—
234	„	J. Hayward	„	21	8	Termination of engagement.	15. 6.80	1	1	Long service and good conduct.
3466	„	W. Hughes	„	12	7	Own request	10.10.01	0	9	New Zealand (*Special Campaign Pension.*)
2579	„	T. Higginbotham	52nd	21	0	Termination of engagement.	17. 6.73	1	1	Mutiny and good conduct.
2385	„	J. Hassell	„	21	3	„	6.12.70	1	0	Indian Mutiny.
2852	„	L. Harrington	„	21	1	„	16. 6.74	1	0	„
20	„	H. Hall	„	17	4	Own request	27. 3.94	1	0	Indian Mutiny (*Special Campaign Pension.*)
2543	Corporal	E. B. Howell	„	11	1	Termination of engagement.	14. 7.99	0	9	„ „ „
1033	Sergeant	H. Henfrey	1st	21	3	„	23. 2.86	1	9½	—
518	Private Bandsman	G. Hempstead	„	23	6	„	5. 6.83	1	2½	New Zealand and good conduct.
1511	Private	F. Harris	„	11	5	Invalided	13. 6.82	1	6	—
1271	Corporal	S. Hammond	„	14	2	„	10. 3.85	1	0	—
133	Private	R. Howitt	„	21	3	Termination of engagement.	12. 1.86	1	0	Abyssinia.
903	„	M. Higgins	„	21	9	„	20. 4.86	1	1	Long service and good conduct.
1594	Private Bandsman	E. Harris	„	21	0	„	26. 1.92	1	3	„ „ „

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Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Unit.	Service. Years.	Service. Months.	Cause of discharge.	Date admitted to pension.	Rate of pension per diem. s.	Rate of pension per diem. d.	Medals, &c.
1268	Corporal	C. Hardman -	1st	21	0	Termination of engagement.	8. 3.92	1	6	—
1146	Private	B. Hynes -	Depot	18	8	Invalided -	17. 2.85	0	10	—
1120	"	S. Hallam -	"	18	6	" -	19.12.83	0	9½	—
2671	Qmr. Sgt.	W. Herd -	P.S. 4th	21	6	Own request -	5. 4.92	2	6	—
4758	Private	L. Hinton -	Depot	5	5	Invalided -	7. 7.99	0	6	India, 1895.
4294	Sergeant	W. Hornegold	1st	7	11	" -	15.11.00	2	6	South Africa.
4029	Lce.-Cpl.	L. Haydon -	Depot	22	4	Termination of engagement.	3. 4.02	1	1½	Indian Frontier and South Africa.
45	Private	T. Harvey -	1st	21	0	" -	23.10.02	1	1	Long service and good conduct.
3329	"	F. R. Harwood	"	12	3	Invalided -	1. 5.02	2	0	India and South Africa.
4562	"	W. Hall -	"	6	1	" -	16.11.99	0	7	—
3201	Sergeant	G. H. Harley	"	10	2	" -	25. 2.04	1	6	South Africa.
230	Qmr. Sgt.	G. Henderson	Depot	39	0	Own request -	26. 4.06	3	1½	—
2643	Private	D. Higgins -	2nd	18	10	" -	26.11.89	0	10	Long service and good conduct.
1038	"	W. Hale -	"	6	7	Invalided -	31.12.89	0	7	—
384	"	R. Hobcraft -	"	11	9	" -	31.10.93	1	0	—
3636	"	F. S. Harris -	"	14	7	" -	4. 1.06	0	8	India, 1895, and South Africa.
6048	Sergeant	F. Humphrey	P.S. 3rd	41	3	" -	4.12.94	1	0	(*Militia engagement.*)
6624	Bugler	T. Humphrey	"	18	2	Purchased -	14. 7.99	0	5½	" — "
1215	Col.-Sgt.	J. Hennesy -	"	21	0	Termination of engagement.	25. 8.04	2	6	
1870	"	J. Halley -	P.S. 4th	23	2	Own request -	10.11.06	2	2	South Africa, 1879–80.
4497	"	T. Heher	P.S. 2 Bucks Vol.	25	4	" -	30. 1.96	2	3	Egyptian, Khedive's Bronze Star and good conduct.
1746	"	J. Houghton	P.S. 1st V.B.	24	10	" -	8. 2.98	2	1½	—
2529	Private	F. Heatherington	43rd Army Res.	21	3	Termination of engagement.	9. 9.79	1	0	Kaffir (*Special Campaign Pension.*)
2307	Col.-Sgt.	T. J. Hills -	2nd	22	1	Own request -	14.11.07	1	11½	Long service and good conduct.
2618	Bugler	J. Humphrey	P.S. 3rd	21	0	Termination of engagement.	12.12.07	1	1	" " "
2248	Col.-Sgt.	S. Holmes	P.S. 3rd	22	3	Own request -	12.12.07	2	7	" " "
3058	Private	T. Hollick -	2nd	7	8	Invalided -	1. 6.96	0	7	—
2946	Sergeant	W. Harland -	"	21	0	Termination of engagement.	6. 2.08	1	3	India, 1895.
4591	Private	W. Huggins -	1st	14	5	Invalided -	26. 3.08	0	8	"
2599	"	W. Hone	P.S. 3rd	21	5	Termination of engagement.	2. 4.08	2	6	Chitral Relief, 1895, and long service and good conduct.
2677	Col.-Sgt. I. of M.	A. Hughes	P.S. 3rd	21	1	" -	2. 4.08	2	6	South Africa and good conduct.
4766	Private	G. Hitchman	2nd	7	5	Invalided -	25. 7.01	1	0	India, 1895.
2750	Col.-Sgt.	T. Hurley	P.S. 3rd	21	0	Termination of engagement.	6. 8.08	2	6	Long service and good conduct.
6668	Lce.-Cpl.	W. Isgate -	2nd	13	9	Invalided -	24.12.03	1	0	—
122	Private	T. Jackson -	43rd	10	0	Termination of engagement.	13. 7.05	0	9	New Zealand (*Special Campaign Pension.*)
87	"	E. Jennings -	52nd	21	0	" -	26.12.77	0	11	—
610	Corporal	E. C. Jones -	1st	9	8	Invalided -	26. 4.87	0	10	—
1273	Qmr.-Sgt.	E. Jones -	"	21	0	Termination of engagement.	3. 5.92	2	9	Long service and good conduct.

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1598	Private	J. Jarrett -	1st	18	11	Own request -	4.12.02	0	10	Egyptian, 1885, Khedive's Bronze Star, India, 1895, and South Africa.
4868	Corporal	G. Johnson -	„	10	3	Invalided -	2. 2.05	1	3	India, 1895.
2425	„	H. Jones -	„	21	0	Termination of engagement.	18. 4.07	1	3	Long service and good conduct.
536	Private	J. Jones -	2nd	21	1	„ -	4.10.07	1	1	„ „ „
2263	„	G. Jenkins -	„	10	3	Invalided -	4. 2.90	1	0	—
2433	Col.-Sgt.	J. Jones -	„	12	10	„ -	27.12.98	3	0	India, 1895.
2957	Sergeant	A. E. Jenison	„	18	11	„ -	11. 1.00	3	6	Long service and good conduct.
5147	Lce.-Cpl.	R. Jennings -	„	3	4	„ -	12. 5.99	0	6	—
3231	Col.-Sgt.	C. Jones	P.S. 3rd	21	0	Termination of engagement.	31. 3.99	2	3	—
2026	Sergeant	E. Jameson	P.S. 4th	22	1	„ -	3.10.01	1	10½	Long service and good conduct.
1217	„	A. W. Jones	P.S. 3rd	20	9	Invalided -	2. 6.04	3	0	Indian Frontier.
5116	Bugler	H. Jones	P.S. 4th	18	3	Own request -	11.12.02	0	10	—
921	Private	H. Jones -	1st	8	6	Invalided -	18. 1.87	0	7	—
2784	Col.-Sgt.	H. Jefferies	P.S. 3rd	21	0	Termination of engagement.	17. 9.08	2	6	Indian Frontier, China, 1900, India, 1895, and good conduct.
462	Private	G. Kemp -	43rd	20	9	Invalided -	4. 5.80	1	2	Long service and good conduct.
146	Sergeant	C. J. Kent -	„	20	8	„ -	8. 4.79	2	2½	New Zealand and good conduct.
251	Private	J. King -	52nd	12	7	„ -	14. 5.89	0	4	—
2511	„	H. Knight -	„	11	5	Termination of engagement.	1. 3.98	0	9	Indian Mutiny (*Special Campaign Pension.*)
1117	„	T. Kent -	1st	21	4	„	11. 4.82	1	1	—
994	„	J. Kelly -	„	27	7	Own request -	24. 5.92	1	3	Long service and good conduct.
3641	„	J. Kearley -	„	9	6	Invalided -	6.12.00	2	6	South Africa.
1812	Col.-Sgt	J. C. Keep	P.S. 2 Bucks Vol.	21	4	Termination of engagement.	31. 3.04	2	6	Long service and good conduct.
4748	Private	T. King -	1st	10	4	Invalided -	30. 6.04	2	6	India, 1895, and South Africa.
1170	„	T. Keenan -	2nd	21	0	Termination of engagement.	3. 2.86	1	1	—
3227	Corporal	W. Kebble -	„	12	5	Invalided -	30. 1.02	0	10	India, 1895.
6030	Private	E. Knight -	„	5	1	„ -	24. 3.04	1	0	South Africa.
1683	Col.-Sgt. I. of M.	J. Kirk	P.S. 3rd	22	4	Own request -	26. 4.06	2	7	Long service and good conduct.
1659	Qmr.-Sgt.	C. Keen -	„	23	0	„ -	30. 5.07	2	11	Indian Frontier, India, 1895, and good conduct.
284	Private	E. Knight -	52nd	32	0	Termination of engagement.	26. 8.90	0	8	(*2nd Class, Army Reserve.*)
2705	Col.-Sgt.	W. King	P.S. 4th	21	0	„ -	23. 4.08	3	0	South Africa, distinguished conduct and good conduct.
2133	Col.-Sgt. I. of M.	J. H. King	„	23	0	„ -	17. 9.08	2	8	India and good conduct.
646	Private	J. Livesay -	43rd	7	1	Invalided -	28. 2.65	1	3	New Zealand.
88	„	J. Long -	„	20	3	„ -	4. 5.80	0	9	—
105	„	J. Laird -	„	21	7	„ -	18. 5.80	1	0	—
390	„	J. Lafferty -	„	21	1	Termination of engagement.	15. 6.80	1	0	New Zealand.
879	Col.-Sgt.	A. Lovick -	52nd	21	1	„ -	14.12.80	2	10½	Long service and good conduct.

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139	Private	W. Lee	52nd	21	4	Termination of engagement.	2. 5.76	0	8	Crimea.
2622	"	J. Lloyd	"	10	5	"	18. 5.97	0	9	Indian Mutiny (*Special Campaign Pension.*)
461	"	P. Logan	1st	19	5	Own request	1. 1.89	0	9½	—
1270	Col.-Sgt.	T. Lakin	"	21	7	"	6. 9.92	2	0	Long service and good conduct.
257	Sergeant	E. Ludlow	"	21	0	Termination of engagement.	29. 1.02	1	6	South Africa.
3797	Private	J. W. Lewis	"	10	5	Invalided	15. 6.02	1	3	"
2130	"	G. Lingwood	"	15	6	"	30. 5.01	1	0	Indian Frontier and South Africa.
3375	Band Mr.	A. Lamb	"	30	5	Termination of engagement.	23.11.05	4	6	—
1238	Private	F. Lynch	2nd	6	1	Invalided	22.10.89	0	7	—
4028	"	P. Launchbury	Depot	20	2	Own request	14. 6.98	1	0	—
2611	Corporal	E. A. Lovick	1st	19	7	Invalided	19. 7.06	2	0	India, 1895, and South Africa.
758	Sgt.Bglr.	A. A. Loving	2nd	24	0	Own request	18.10.06	1	9½	India, 1895.
2788	Col.-Sgt.	H. Linnegar	P.S. 1 Bucks Vol.	21	0	Termination of engagement.	17.11.08	2	6	India, 1895, and good conduct.
8132	Private	H. Lacey	2nd	22	2	"	20.12.06	0	6	(*Army Reserve*] *and Royal Garrison Regiment.*)
574	Col.-Sgt.	C. Langford	P.S. 3rd	18	5	Own request	20. 2.96	1	10½	—
150	"	J. Lawrence	"	21	0	Termination of engagement.	21. 8.02	2	3	—
3198	Sgt.Bglr.	C. Lieberman.	P.S. 4th	28	3	Own request	8.12.96	2	3	Long service and good conduct.
1723	Col.-Sgt.	J.E.Lawrence	"	25	3	"	4. 1.98	2	3½	" " "
1752	"	R. Lewis	"	22	3	"	21. 3.07	2	4	" " "
2883	"	H.Longman	P.S. 2nd V.B.	24	11	"	4. 9.02	2	3	—
1151	Sgt. Mr. Tailor	W. Marshall	43rd	21	8	Termination of engagement.	15. 8.71	1	10½	Crimean, Turkish, and long service.
60	Private	S. Mander	"	21	2	"	15. 6.80	1	1	Long service and good conduct.
2805	"	G. Myhill	"	8	10	Invalided	8. 7.62	0	6	Indian Mutiny.
145	"	T.McNearney	"	21	2	Termination of engagement.	23. 3.80	1	1	Long service and good conduct.
2640	"	J. McEnaney	"	13	3	Invalided	12. 9.65	2	0	Indian Mutiny.
1948	"	S. McRedmond	"	21	3	Termination of engagement.	31.12.78	0	9	—
42	"	J. McGarry	"	22	4	"	23. 4.78	1	0½	—
3366	Corporal	F. McCarthy	"	21	0	Invalided	15. 6.75	2	0	Indian Mutiny and New Zealand.
2729	"	W. Mitchell	"	23	4	"	16. 3.75	1	2	" " "
360	Col.-Sgt.	C. McAlister	52nd	21	10	Termination of engagement.	22. 7.79	1	10½	—
898	"	W. Mersom	"	21	0	"	25.11.79	2	5½	Long service and good conduct.
622	"	M. Munn	"	21	0	"	8. 7.79	1	10	—
2783	Private	J. McCadon	"	21	9	"	1.12.74	1	0	Indian Mutiny.
2342	Sergeant	J. Murrell	"	20	11	"	28. 9.69	1	9	"
2952	Private	W. McKenna	"	21	6	"	10.11.74	1	0	"
3069	"	M. McLoughlen.	"	21	3	"	10. 6.73	1	0	Long service and good conduct.
2488	Col.-Sgt.	W. Marks	"	21	1	"	28. 3.71	2	6	Indian Mutiny and good conduct.
1684	"	W. Mc Cracken	P.S. 2nd V.B.	37	11	Reached age for discharge.	16. 3.80	2	10½	Long service and good conduct. (*Re-enlisted pensioner.*)

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2628	Private	T. Middle -	52nd	10	5	Termination of engagement.	25. 6.95	1	6	Indian Mutiny. (*Special Campaign Pension.*)
899	„	D. Milliard -	„	10	1	„	24. 8.95	0	9	„ „ „
2427	Sergeant	H. McGennis	„	10	7	„	1.11.06	1	0	„ „ „
1048	Private	L. Manson -	1st	21	0	„	1.12.85	1	1	Long service and good conduct.
622	„	M. McCarron	„	20	11	Invalided -	19. 2.84	1	0	—
161	„	J. McGuinness	„	26	1	Own request -	8. 4.90	1	6	—
1632	Lce.-Cpl.	H. McGennis	„	18	6	„ -	2. 9.90	0	8½	—
1863	Private	R. McGuinness	„	21	0	Termination of engagement.	20. 4.96	1	1	—
1311	Sergeant	A. Milton -	Depot	19	0	Own request -	8.10.89	1	1½	—
1419	Private	W. Middleton	„	21	0	Termination of engagement.	10. 7.88	1	0	—
889	Col.-Sgt.	J. Mossop -	„	21	4	„	27.10.85	1	9	—
1262	Lce.-Sgt.	A. McDonald	„	18	7	Own request -	10.12.89	0	11	—
3228	Private	J. W. Mewis -	1st	11	1	Invalided -	27. 9.00	1	0	—
5462	„	P. McNeir -	„	4	1	„ -	5. 8.01	0	6	—
4632	Bugler	R. Maxwell { P.S. 4th }		21	0	{ Termination of engagement. }	30.10.02	0	11	—
5900	Private	A. E. Matthews	1st	4	11	Invalided -	1.10.03	0	10	South Africa.
2385	Bugler	M.McInerney	„	21	1	Termination of engagement.	21. 3.07	1	0	India, 1895, and South Africa.
2493	Sergeant	A.W.Marriott	Depot	21	0	„	4. 4.07	1	6	Long service and good conduct.
899	Private	G. F. McKinnon.	2nd	21	5	„	16. 6.04	0	10½	Indian Frontier.
4249	„	W. G. Morrell	„	11	11	Invalided -	3.11.04	1	0	India, 1895.
5632	„	W. E. Matthews	1st	3	4	„ -	4.11.01	1	0	South Africa.
1218	Col.-Sgt.	E. Morgan { P.S. 3rd }		21	0	{ Termination of engagement. }	26. 2.89	2	6	{ Egypt, 1882, and long service. }
1667	Qmr.-Sgt.	H. J. Manley-	„	18	1	Own request -	26. 3.96	2	1	Long service and good conduct.
1635	Sgt.Bglr.	T.McDonald { P.S. 4th }		22	1	{ Termination of engagement. }	1.12.85	1	8	„ „ „
791	Sergeant	J. Martin -	„	36	0	Reached the age for discharge.	16. 7.95	2	3	New Zealand and good conduct.
576	„	W. Mettern -	„	30	3	Own request -	8.12.96	2	3	—
5371	Sgt.Bglr.	A.McDermott	„	21	9	„ -	22. 1.03	1	7½	—
696	Col.-Sgt.	F. Moore -	„	21	0	Termination of engagement.	13. 8.03	2	1	—
3006	Private	J. Munns -	43rd	29	8	„	11. 9.88	0	10	Indian Mutiny and New Zealand. (*Army Reserve.*)
875	„	G. Morris -	52nd	21	0	„	3. 5.98	0	9	(*Army Reserve.*)
1905	Col.-Sgt.	F. Martin { P.S. 4th }		23	0	„	9. 7.08	2	5	South Africa.
1744	Private	J. Mellors -	52nd	7	2	Invalided -	5.10.75	0	6	—
448	„	J. Noble -	43rd	21	8	Termination of engagement.	22. 3.81	1	0	New Zealand.
1401	Sgt.-Maj.	C. Nye - -	1st	27	2	Reached age for retirement.	1. 2.98	3	4½	Long service and good conduct.
4856	Private	H. Nelms -	1st	7	9	Invalided -	3. 7.02	1	6	South Africa.
2228	„	J. Nash -	2nd	21	0	Termination of engagement.	27. 9.06	1	1	„
1641	„	T. Nail - -	„	21	1	„	14. 5.89	1	1	Long service and good conduct.
1628	„	R. Norman -	Depot	18	8	Invalided -	24. 3.85	0	11	—
3126	Col.-Sgt.	T. Neighbour	„	22	1	Own request -	8. 4.90	2	4	Long service and good conduct.
3844	Private	H. Newman -	2nd	4	5	Invalided -	29. 6.96	0	6	—
5152	„	W. Neall -	„	4	4	„	10. 5.00	0	9	India, 1895.
5992	„	J. Nugent -	„	4	11	„	17.12.03	1	0	South Africa.

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373	Private	J. O'Keefe	43rd	19	1	Own request	10.12.78	0	11	New Zealand.
1128	"	J.T. O'Neill	"	21	7	Termination of engagement.	25. 9.77	0	8	—
169	"	J. Orr	52nd	9	0	Invalided	2. 6.63	1	6	Crimea and Turkish.
2285	Col.-Sgt.	M. O'Brien	"	21	2	Termination of engagement.	14. 7.68	2	3	Indian Mutiny.
1081	Sgt.-Maj.	D. O'Brien	1st	30	5	Reached the age for discharge.	26. 3.96	4	6	Long service and good conduct.
1237	"	J. O'Brien	Depot	30	0	Own request	22. 9.99	4	6	" " "
949	Private	H. J. Osborne	"	19	6	"	9.10.02	0	11	—
1666	Corporal	J. O'Dea	2nd	21	10	Invalided	18. 3.90	1	6	—
313	Col.-Sgt.	C. Orchard	"	22	2	Own request	10.12.03	2	7	India, 1895.
4024	Sergeant	R. H. Osborne	"	27	9	"	12. 5.04	2	5	India, 1895, and good conduct.
1706	Corporal	A. E. O'Brien	"	22	8	"	16. 5.07	1	0	—
3007	Private	B. Potter	43rd	11	1	Termination of engagement.	6. 8.05	1	0	Indian Mutiny. (*Special Campaign Pension.*)
3092	"	G. Phillips	"	10	8	"	3. 3.04	1	0	" " "
633	"	W. Potter	52nd	7	4	Invalided	13. 6.65	0	9	—
1557	"	W. Percival	"	21	1	"	19. 5.63	1	0	Indian Mutiny.
2891	"	M. Phelan	43rd	21	0	Termination of engagement.	18. 3.73	1	0	Indian Mutiny and New Zealand.
2846	Col.-Sgt.	P. Power	52nd	21	0	"	2. 6.74	2	7½	Indian Mutiny and good conduct.
1586	Private	H. H. Powell	"	6	5	Invalided	21. 7.74	0	8	—
1593	"	C. Phillis	"	19	7	"	15. 6.80	1	0	Long service and good conduct.
1176	"	W. Pinnoc k	1st	18	7	Own request	7. 6.87	0	10	—
853	"	W. Prior	"	21	10	Termination of engagement.	12. 1.86	1	1	Long service and good conduct.
1391	"	M. Payne	"	18	1	Own request	26.12.88	0	10	—
143	"	J. Parkinson	"	18	9	Invalided	8. 6.86	1	2	Long service and good conduct.
1563	"	W. Perry	"	19	2	Own request	19. 3.89	0	10	" " "
287	Sergeant	G. Page	"	19	11	"	12. 3.95	1	3	" " "
5504	Private	T. Payne	"	3	9	Invalided	30. 5.01	2	6	South Africa.
241	Qmr.-Sgt.	W. Pauley	2nd	24	0	Own request	18. 5.05	3	0	Egyptian, 1885, and Bronze Star.
958	Private	T. Peatey	"	2	7	Invalided	24.11.85	0	6	—
528	Sergeant	J. H. Payne	"	10	6	"	20. 9.92	0	10	—
3185	Private	G. Pembroke	"	3	4	"	16. 8.92	0	6	—
3127	"	S. Payne	Depot	23	5	Own request	6.10.91	1	2	Long service and good conduct.
4493	"	W. Pratt	2nd	6	4	Invalided	14.12.99	1	6	India, 1895.
1994	"	B. Press	Depot	21	0	Termination of engagement.	8. 9.06	1	0	South Africa.
5702	"	J. Peel	"	4	3	Invalided	28. 5.03	0	9	"
3075	"	L. Pestell	3rd, att. 1st	2	11	"	4.12.02	1	0	"
2537	Col.-Sgt.	F.W. Powell	P.S. 3rd	21	1	Own request	15. 8.07	2	6	Indian Frontier, India, 1895, and good conduct.
2508	"	A. Pothecary	"	21	4	Termination of engagement.	12. 9.07	2	6	Indian Frontier.
479	"	A. Parsons	P.S. 4th	17	6	Invalided	15. 9.99	2	0	—
2010	"	W. Parry	P.S. 2nd V.B.	21	8	Own request	2. 5.07	2	0	South Africa.
2699	Private	J. Parker	43rd	31	6	Termination of engagement.	29. 9.85	1	0	Kaffir War and Indian Mutiny.
269	"	A. Robertson	"	21	4	"	14. 6.81	1	0	Indian North - West Frontier.
655	"	T. Riches	"	21	1	"	25. 3.79	1	0	New Zealand.
1693	"	W. Reeves	1st	17	6	Invalided	7. 2.88	1	3	South Africa, 1879.
1647	Sergeant	H. Rutter	"	23	0	Termination of engagement.	3. 7.94	1	4	—
191	"	A. Roberts	"	22	3	"	10. 8.97	2	2½	Long service and good conduct.

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Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Unit.	Service. Years.	Service. Months.	Cause of discharge.	Date admitted to pension.	Rate of pension per diem. s.	Rate of pension per diem. d.	Medals, &c.
764	Sgt.-In. of Gym.	W. Rayner	2nd	25	0	Termination of engagement.	17. 2.85	2	10	Long service and good conduct.
1211	Private	T. Ryan	„	21	2	„	5. 3.89	1	1	—
1815	„	J. Ross	„	14	6	On reduction from Sergeant.	17. 7.83	0	8	—
354	„	J. H. Rye	Depot	21	0	Termination of engagement.	9. 2.86	1	0	—
4023	Sergeant	A. Ratcliffe	„	18	6	Own request	9. 3.97	1	1½	—
4393	Private	W. J. Rogers	2nd	5	7	Invalided	30. 8.98	0	6	—
2079	Sergeant	G. Ruff	2nd	19	7	„	4. 5.05	2	3	South Africa and good conduct.
1654	„	J. Ross	P.S. 3rd	27	2	Own request	4. 1.98	2	3	Long service and good conduct.
3121	Col.-Sgt.	W. Ryder	P.S. 4th	21	0	Termination of engagement.	13. 7.97	2	6	—
1849	„	J. Reynolds	„	21	0	„ „	28. 2.99	2	6	Egyptian, 1882, and Bronze Star.
544	Bugler	J. Rowlands	„	21	0	„ „	30. 4.03	0	11½	—
1747	Col.-Sgt.	G. Rushworth	P.S. 2 Bucks Vol. Cps.	38	0	Reached the age for discharge.	11. 2.06	2	10	Afghan, Bronze Star, Coronation and good conduct.
1562	Private	C. Rose	52nd	21	4	Termination of engagement.	15. 9.85	0	7½	*Army Reserve*, 11 5/11 years.
1606	Col.-Sgt.	F. Reynolds	P.S. 3rd	24	3	„ „	2. 4.08	2	6	Long service and good conduct.
625	„	C. Samuals	43rd	21	0	„ „	19. 9.76	2	1	Indian Mutiny, long service and good conduct.
383	Private	G. Shepherd	„	16	3	Invalided	17. 8.75	1	6	New Zealand.
802	„	J. Smith	„	16	0	„	22. 7.79	1	3	„
76	„	D. Street	„	21	7	„	20. 5.79	1	2	—
409	„	J. Smith	„	21	0	Termination of engagement.	3. 8.80	1	0	New Zealand.
3048	Sergeant	T. J. Slaney	„	21	0	„ „	3. 3.74	1	3	Indian Mutiny and New Zealand.
2572	Sgt.-Maj.	G. Sims	„	22	9	„ „	14. 2.74	3	1½	Indian Mutiny, New Zealand, good conduct and meritorious service.
1543	Corporal	G. Smith	„	10	5	Invalided	14. 6.81	0	9	—
2784	Private	W. Sole	52nd	21	2	Termination of engagement.	10.11.74	1	6	Indian Mutiny.
197	„	J. Smith	„	7	7	Invalided	26. 4.64	0	7	—
2578	Sergeant	E. Sheen	„	15	0	„	12. 2.67	1	1	Indian Mutiny.
2981	Private	J. Shibley	„	9	3	„	8. 1.61	1	6	—
509	„	J. Sullivan	„	14	11	Free	30. 7.89	0	4	—
2508	Qmr.-Sgt.	J. Sheward	„	21	7	Termination of engagement.	4. 6.72	2	11	Indian Mutiny, good conduct, and meritorious service.
859	Private	J. Smyth	„	21	0	„ „	19. 8.79	1	0	—
190	„	F. T. Silvester	„	21	0	„ „	2. 4.78	0	9	—
866	„	E. Shrieve	„	9	9	Reduction of establishment	25. 5.97	0	4	—
—	„	J. Smith	„	10	0	Termination of engagement.	27. 7.05	1	0	Indian Mutiny (*Special Campaign Pension.*)
1440	„	J. Smith	1st	18	2	Own request	5. 2.89	0	10	—
82	„	J. Sullivan	„	21	2	Termination of engagement.	15. 3.87	1	1	Long service and good conduct.
134	„	H. Steming	„	11	3	Invalided	13. 9.81	0	8	—
1146	„	G. Saunders	„	21	0	Termination of engagement.	14. 5.89	1	0	—
1267	Sergeant	A. Smith	„	18	1	Own request	23. 9.90	1	6	—
2920	Private	T. Sammons	„	3	5	Invalided	9. 6.91	0	6	—
4027	„	P. Sheils	„	21	0	Termination of engagement.	17. 9.95	1	1	Burma, 1889-90.

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Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Unit.	Service. Years.	Service. Months.	Cause of discharge.	Date admitted to pension.	Rate of pension per diem. s.	Rate of pension per diem. d.	Medals, &c.
1292	Private	J. Sadler -	Depot	18	1	Own request -	19. 3.89	0	10	—
1273	Corporal	T. Sherlock -	1st	21	9	Termination of engagement.	20. 6.01	1	5	Long service and good conduct
4410	Private	E. Stanmore -	„	21	7	„ „	13. 3.02	1	1	—
1109	„	A. Sage -	Depot	23	2	Own request -	27. 3.02	1	2	—
5932	„	W. Sharman	1st	2	11	Invalided -	31.10.01	0	6	South Africa.
6104	„	W. J. Swadling	„	2	6	„ -	20. 3.02	1	0	„
5810	„	S. T. Swallow	„	2	10	„ -	8. 8.01	0	9	—
3003	„	D. Satchell -	„	18	1	Own request -	2. 8.06	1	4	South Africa and distinguished conduct.
2384	„	C. Strutt -	Depot	21	0	Termination of engagement.	14. 2.07	1	1	Indian Frontier, and India, 1895.
1702	„	J. Streeton -	2nd	18	9	Own request -	8. 3.87	0	10	—
1358	Sergeant	A. Smith -	„	21	1	Termination of engagement.	1. 2.87	1	3	—
2472	Private	H. M. L. Staffell	„	3	3	Invalided -	18. 6.89	0	6	—
1352	„	T. Shannon -	„	8	10	„ -	19. 7.92	0	7	—
88	Sgt.-Maj.	H. Stephens -	Depot	26	4	Termination of engagement.	19. 7.88	4	0	—
2470	Sgt.Bglr.	T. Shilcock -	2nd	24	5	Own request -	11.11.90	1	5	Long service and good conduct.
3481	Private	E. W. Smith -	„	7	9	Invalided -	9. 8.98	1	0	India, North-West Frontier.
5111	Col.-Sgt.	F. Swadding (India Unat. List.)		22	1	Termination of engagement.	22. 1.03	2	7	Long service and good conduct.
4520	Private	T. Sirman -	2nd	10	4	Invalided -	7. 1.04	1	0	India, 1895.
6988	Sergeant	J. Stokes -	„	19	2	„ -	16. 2.05	3	0	South Africa.
5170	Private	E. Stanton -	1st	6	2	„ -	20. 3.02	0	9	India, 1895.
8124	„	J. Smith -	2nd	18	1	Termination of engagement.	31. 5.06	0	8	(*Home Counties, and Royal Garrison Regt.*)
5709	Sergeant I. M.	J. Shortland -	P.S. 3rd	35	9	Old age - -	12. 6.88	1	0	(*Militia Engagement.*)
1707	Sergeant	F. C. Styles -	3rd	2	4	Invalided -	29. 5.02	1	9	South Africa and embodied Militiaman.
3247	Private	W. Smith -	„	1	10	„ -	3.10.01	1	0	„ „ „
796	Sgt.-Maj.	R. Swift -	P.S. 4th	33	0	Termination of engagement.	23. 5.01	4	6	—
3978	Sergeant	W. Sabin -	„	23	1	Own request -	22.10.03	2	1	—
1485	Col.-Sgt.	W. Statham -	„	21	0	Termination of engagement.	24.11.04	2	3	General Service, India.
924	„	W. Stanhope -	„	22	8	Own request -	19.10.05	2	1	India, 1895.
25	Sgt.-Instr.	R. J. Spring	P.S. 2nd. V.B	35	5	Termination of engagement.	2. 4.89	1	0	(*Oxon Militia 21 years 1 month.*)
8092	Bugle Major.	F. Sylvester	1st	21	0	„	12.12.07	3	0	Long service and good conduct.
3081	Sgt.-Maj.	W. G. Smith	2nd	19	1	Invalided -	12.12.07	2	9	Indian Frontier, India, 1895, Long service and good conduct.
6987	Sergeant	G. Smith -	P.S. 3rd	22	4	Termination of engagement.	2. 4.08	1	9	South Africa.
166	Private	N. Thirkettle	43rd	21	0	„	2. 3.80	1	1	Long service and good conduct.
567	Sergeant	C. Treen -	52nd	21	1	„	25. 3.79	2	9	—
205	Private	T. Tapping -	„	21	4	„	23. 4.78	0	10	—
1838	„	E. Tilley -	„	21	2	„	9.12.79	0	11	—
656	„	C. Twycross -	„	15	2	Free - - -	13.10.91	0	6	—
953	„	W.C.Trotman	1st	17	11	Invalided -	19. 6.83	0	10	—
1103	„	W. J. Toveil -	„	23	2	Own request -	1. 1.89	1	0	New Zealand.
1331	„	J. Tobin -	„	21	0	Termination of engagement.	17.11.91	0	11½	—

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Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Unit.	Service. Years.	Service. Months.	Cause of discharge.	Date admitted to pension.	Rate of pension per diem. s.	Rate of pension per diem. d.	Medals, &c.
956	Private	G. Turnbull -	1st	21	0	Termination of engagement.	19. 5.99	1	0	—
3604	„	W. J. Tripp -	„	11	5	Invalided -	21. 8.02	2	6	India and South Africa.
4959	Lce.-Sgt.	F. Tanner -	2nd	7	8	„ -	4. 9.02	1	3	India, 1895.
168	Col.-Sgt.	J. Thorne -	P.S. 4th	25	1	Own request -	27. 9.06	2	7	—
1971	Private	R. Tovey -	2nd	7	7	Invalided -	21. 3.93	0	7	—
3326	„	E.P.Todhunter	„	18	1	Own request -	31. 5.98	0	10½	—
2419	„	J. Tooley -	„	18	6	„ -	1. 9.04	0	10	South Africa,
435	Bugler	G.Thornton	P.S. 3rd	22	0	„ -	10.10.03	1	1½	Long service and good conduct.
793	Sgt.-i.M.	J. Tuck -	P.S. 4th	22	1	Termination of engagement.	14. 4.85	2	7	New Zealand and good conduct.
4690	Private	D. Thornley -	2nd	14	10	Invalided -	29.10.08	1	0	India, 1895.
2006	„	W.Underwood	43rd	21	2	Termination of engagement.	29. 3.64	1	0	South Africa, Indian Mutiny, and good conduct.
2799	Sergeant	W. Vodden -	2nd	16	7	Invalided -	28. 7.04	1	6	India, 1895.
3398	Private	C. Vernall -	1st	14	6	„ -	6. 4.05	1	6	South Africa. (*2 years 235 days Army Reserve.*)
329	„	J. Wicket -	43rd	21	1	Termination of engagement.	1. 6.80	1	0	New Zealand and good conduct.
2963	„	W. Warren -	„	12	5	Invalided -	1.12.85	1	6	—
35	„	T. Wright -	„	17	1	„ -	4.10.75	1	6	New Zealand.
80	„	H. Warby -	„	20	1	To modified Pension.	4. 3.79	1	0	„
158	„	J. White -	„	21	3	Termination of engagement.	9. 3.80	1	1	Long service and good conduct.
3587	„	J. Wilson -	„	10	0	„	18.10.06	1	0	Indian Mutiny.(*Special Campaign Pension.*)
608	„	S. Wood -	52nd	16	11	Free - - -	16. 8.87	0	6	—
2271	„	T. Wiggins -	„	21	0	Termination of engagement.	16. 4.72	1	0	Indian Mutiny.
2149	„	S. Walker -	„	13	1	Own request -	9. 5.76	1	0	Indian Mutiny.(*Special Campaign Pension.*)
301	Sergeant	S. Wilson -	„	21	0	Termination of engagement.	15.10.78	1	2½	—
555	Col.-Sgt.	F. Waylen -	„	22	4	„	22. 6.80	2	4½	Long service and good conduct.
2042	Private	R. Wrigley -	„	13	8	Own request -	1. 8.93	0	9	Indian Mutiny.(*Special Campaign Pension.*)
676	Sergeant	T. Walton -	1st	21	7	Termination of engagement.	14. 3.82	2	0½	Abyssinia and good conduct.
241	Private	A. Weaver -	„	21	11	„	30. 5.82	1	1	—
734	„	J.Woodhouse	„	3	8	Invalided -	1.11.81	0	7	—
1239	Sergeant	T. Wilson -	„	21	0	Termination of engagement.	23. 9.00	1	6	—
1467	Private	W. Whyton -	„	4	3	Invalided -	6. 3.88	0	6	—
980	„	R. E. White -	„	21	3	Termination of engagement.	15. 3.87	0	11½	—
2221	„	C. Wright -	„	6	11	Invalided -	16. 3.92	1	6	—
2096	Sergeant	G. Watson -	„	15	2	„ -	15.11.00	2	6	South Africa.
4511	Private	E. Whitbread	„	7	2	„ -	8.11.00	1	3	„
1630	Sergeant	W. F. Walton	2nd	18	1	„ -	20. 3.02	1	6	Indian Frontier and India, 1895.
6277	Private	J. Williams -	1st	9	7	„ -	21. 8.02	1	6	South Africa.
507	„	G. Weston -	Depot	21	6	Own request -	17. 9.03	1	1	Indian and long service.
5159	„	T. Weston -	2nd	6	6	Invalided -	10. 7.02	1	0	India, 1895.
2536	Qmr.-Sgt	J. Williams -	Depot	21	0	Termination of engagement.	18. 7.07	2	9	Long service and good conduct.
1035	Private	R. F. Weames	2nd	2	5	Invalided -	3.11.85	0	6	—
1590	„	W.Worthington.	„	21	1	Termination of engagement.	5. 3.89	1	0	—
1949	„	R. Wood -	„	3	4	Invalided -	8. 1.89	0	6	—
1836	„	G. Williamson	„	5	5	„ -	5. 8.90	0	6	—
2623	„	T. Wilkins -	„	6	5	„ -	16. 5.93	1	3	—

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Regimental Number.	Rank.	Name.	Unit.	Service. Years.	Service. Months.	Cause of discharge.	Date admitted to pension.	Rate of pension per diem. s.	Rate of pension per diem. d.	Medals, &c.
1771	Private	J. Wilkinson	Depot	19	8	Own request	15. 5.88	0	11	—
746	Col.-Sgt.	T. Wood	2nd	21	0	Termination of engagement.	12. 1.92	2	6	—
8124	Private	T. Wakelin	Depot	18	11	„	19. 7.06	0	8	Egyptian, 1885, and Khedive Bronze Star. (*4 years 113 days Army Reserve.*)
—	Sergeant	A. Webb	2nd	—	—	—	4.10.06	1	10	—
2098	Qmr.-Sgt	H. Walder	P.S. 4th	21	2	Own request	15.11.06	2	9	Long service and good conduct.
8125	Private	T. Waymouth	2nd	21	3	Termination of engagement.	14. 2.07	0	6	South Africa. (*Army Reserve and Royal Garrison Regiment.*)
1378	Sergeant	E. Wickham	P.S. 3rd	21	2	„	22. 3.87	2	3	—
794	Gar. Sgt.-Maj.	R. Winton	Staff	25	0	Own request	12. 2.95	4	0	Zulu War.
2976	Bugler	J. Wilson	P.S. 3rd	22	2	„	5. 4.98	0	11½	—
2370	Bugle Major	T. Williams	„	21	7	„	19.11.89	1	7	—
903	Col.-Sgt.	J. White	„	21	0	Termination of engagement.	11. 2.04	2	6	—
1269	Sergeant	S. Watts	P.S. 4th	21	0	„	3.11.91	2	0	Long service and good conduct.
1876	„	J. Watts	„	21	0	„	1.11.99	2	3	Afghanistan and good conduct.
671	Bugler	W. Woods	„	21	0	„	23. 7.03	0	10½	—
4879	„	J. Williams	„	21	0	„	14. 4.04	0	11½	Long service and good conduct.
3194	Private	H. Wingfield	1st	18	7	Own request	16. 1.08	0	10	India, 1895, and South Africa.
1192	Sergeant	J. York	52nd	21	0	Termination of engagement.	31. 8.75	1	10	Crimea, Turkish, and good conduct.
995	Private	C. Yallop	„	21	3	„	7. 4.74	1	1	„ „ „

The life Pensioners of the Regiment on the 1st October, 1908, were as follows:—10 Sergeants-Major, 3 Bandmasters, 17 Quartermaster-Sergeants, 8 Sergeants-Instructor of Musketry, 1 Sergeant-Instructor of Gymnastics, 1 Sergeant Master Tailor, 7 Bugle Majors, 84 Colour-Sergeants, 79 Sergeants, 31 Corporals, 3 Bandsmen, 12 Buglers, and 332 Privates; total, 588. 1 Sergeant and 28 Privates were drawing temporary pensions. Grand total, 617 pensioners, to whom, during the year ending 30th September, 1908, was paid £14,999 19*s.* 11*d.*

There were also in receipt of pensions 16 widows and 43 children, to whom was paid during the year £460 12*s.* 5*d.*

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OCCASIONAL NOTES.

CAPTAIN MARRIOTT-DODINGTON attended the four months' Naval War Course, at Portsmouth, this year.

The Committee of the Regimental Dinner Club decided that, owing to the death of the Colonel-in-Chief, the late King of Portugal, the Annual Dinner should not take place in 1908. It was also decided that the subscriptions paid for 1908 should be carried forward for 1909.

On the 24th July, 1908, the historic Plains of Abraham, outside Quebec, were dedicated as a national memorial to the great opponents Wolfe and Montcalm, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; and on the same day a service was held, in the parish church of Greenwich, in commemoration of General Wolfe, whose body was brought there for burial on the 20th November, 1759. The regiments which fought under Wolfe at Quebec were represented at the service, the 43rd representatives being Colonel R. Fanshawe, D.S.O., and Captain C. H. Frith.

Major C. Parr has been transferred from the Record Office, Cork, to that at Shrewsbury.

Captain and Brevet-Major L. H. R. Pope-Hennessy, D.S.O., on his return from a tour of inspection in East Africa and Somaliland this summer, reverted to regimental duty from his appointment of Staff Officer to the Inspector-General King's African Rifles, and joined the 2nd Battalion. In August he passed the entrance examination for the Staff College, but was not among those admitted. In December he proceeded to Somaliland on special service.

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The following officers, retired from the Regiment, are holding appointments connected with the Territorial Force:—

Commanding Infantry Brigades,
Colonel M. S. Brownrigg,
Brevet-Colonel R. Eccles.

Brigade-Majors of Infantry Brigades,
Major G. N. Colvile, D.S.O.,
Captain C. J. Wilkie.

Secretary of County Association,
Captain C. J. Wilkie (Glamorgan).

Vice-Chairman, Berkshire Association,
Colonel J. Colebrooke Carter, V.D.

Military Member, Oxfordshire Association,
Captain R. L. Ovey.

Military Member, Carnarvon Association,
Captain G. Drage.

The following interesting Regimental relics have, this year, been presented to the 1st Battalion, to be hung in the Recreation Room, or Library:—

(1) A Silver Gorget, worn by an officer of the 43rd Regiment, prior to 1796.
(2) N.R.A. Silver Medal presented to Bugler Jobson, 43rd Light Infantry, 1877.
(3) Regimental Badge awarded to members of the Regimental team firing in the Bangalore Cup Competition. Inscribed on the back, "Private T. Jobson, Bangalore, 1876, '77, '78, '79, '82, '83, '84."

Bugler Jobson was a remarkably fine shot, and won many individual prizes at the S.I.R.A. Meetings.[1] He

[1] See CHRONICLE, 1894, p. 137.—ED.

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SILVER GORGET.

Worn by 43rd Officer prior to 1796.

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was the only member of the Regimental Eight who fired for the Bangalore Cup on every occasion on which the 43rd competed.

On December 30th, 1908, at All Saints' Church, Ennismore Gardens, Captain LINDSAY JAMES CARTER, 52nd (Oxfordshire) Light Infantry, eldest son of

BANGALORE CUP BADGE.

Colonel J. Colebrooke Carter, of Ardington, Wantage, and formerly of the 43rd (Oxfordshire) Light Infantry, to DOROTHY MILLICENT, daughter of Major Merrick FOWLER, late 61st Regiment.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, on the 28th November, 1908, Captain CORNISH FREDERICK HENLEY, 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd), son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Francis Henley, of 7, Oxford Square, Hyde Park, London, to AGNES RHIND, daughter of the late Mr. Andrew STEVENSON, of 18, Royal Circus, Edinburgh.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE 43rd IN THE WEST INDIES, 1799–1800.

THERE has recently been found an old MS. book of Orders,[1] issued to the Regiment at Martinique between April 1799 and January 1800. The book is evidently of an official pattern, foolscap size, and bound in vellum; while the paper bears the Government watermark, with date 1797. There is no doubt that it is either the original Regimental Order Book, or a Company Order Book, in which the daily entries were made, and these include officers detailed for duty, regimental promotions, etc., as well as extracts from General and Garrison Orders.

At this period the 43rd was enduring a very dull existence in a vile climate, and the lot of the Regiment for the previous five years had not been a happy one. It will be remembered that, in the latter half of the 18th century, England, France and Spain were constantly fighting for the possession of the several islands of the West Indies, which periodically changed hands. In 1794 the 43rd went to Barbados, and during that year assisted in the capture of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadeloupe, after which the Regiment, with a few other troops, was left to garrison that island. They now suffered severely from the climate; within a few weeks thirteen officers of the 43rd and hundreds of men died; and on the 1st September, 1794, the strength of the

[1] Kindly placed at our disposal by Major R. C. Luard.—ED.

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Regiment was 199 men, of whom only 23 were fit for duty. The French, learning of the plight of the garrison, poured troops into Guadeloupe, and had little trouble in recapturing the island, and in making prisoners of the various detachments and of the remnant of the 43rd. Colonel Drummond and ten officers, with the few men who comprised the Regiment, were kept as prisoners of war on board a hulk anchored off the island; but, early in 1795, most of the officers made a dash for liberty, overpowered the guard, and succeeded in escaping in a boat. A little later, an exchange of prisoners was effected, and the skeleton of the 43rd returned to England, where two years were spent in bringing the Regiment up to strength again.

By March 1797 the 43rd had recovered, and in that month Colonel Drummond and 1,000 men sailed for Martinique, where it did garrison duty for the next three years, and, as on its previous tour, lost an enormous number of men. Soon after reaching Martinique, Colonel Drummond was promoted Brigadier-General at St. Lucia, and was succeeded in the command of the Regiment by Lieut.-Colonel Denniss.

From the Order Book one gets some idea of the conditions of soldiering in this "outpost of Empire" a century ago. During 1799–1800, the Regiment was quartered at St. Pierre[1] (Martinique), and usually furnished detachments to Barbados and Anguilla, as well as occasionally to Fort Royal, the headquarters of the West Indian (Leeward Islands) command. Regimental parades and exercises appear to have been held about once a week, and sometimes the men were provided with blank ammunition. A subaltern was on guard each day, and a captain and a subaltern on duty;

[1] St. Pierre was completely destroyed, and the surrounding country devastated by the eruption of Mount Pelée in 1902. Fort Royal is now known as Fort de France. —ED.

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but the time of the officers must have been well filled in by Court Martial duty, since there were frequent General and Garrison Courts Martial, and Regimental Courts Martial were assembled at least once a week. They seem to have been used freely, for the trial of both the officers and the men; and, judging by the number of acquittals, without much previous investigation of the charges. The sentences, on conviction, were more or less stereotyped, the men being awarded a certain number of lashes, and the officers and N.C.O.'s being suspended from their rank and pay for a certain number of months.

The following extract from Regimental Orders of the 26th June, 1799, shows that "ragging" was not unknown in these early times:—

At a General Court Martial, held at St. Pierre, on the 11th, and continued by adjournment to the 17th instant, of which Lieut.-Colonel Burnett, of the 14th Regiment, was President, Lieut. George Grieve, of the 43rd Regiment, was tried on the following charges, exhibited against him by Lieut.-Colonel Denniss, commanding the Regiment:

First—Lieut. George Grieve, 43rd Regiment, put in arrest, on a report of Captain Hearn of said Regiment, for conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in going to the room of Lieut. Dumoulin, 43rd Regiment, when he was in bed on the night of the 20th May last, and there violently assaulting and beating and otherwise illtreating him, the said Lieut. Dumoulin.

Second—For being present permitting and assisting Ensign Mahony, a junior officer, in being guilty of similar ungentlemanlike and unofficer-like conduct in violently assaulting, beating and otherwise illtreating the said Lieut. Dumoulin.

Before the same Court, Ensign Cornelius Mahony, of the 43rd Regiment, was tried on the following charge exhibited against him by Lieut.-Colonel Denniss, commanding:—

Charge—Ensign Cornelius Mahony, 43rd Regiment, put in arrest for conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in going to the room of Lieut. Dumoulin, his superior officer, when he was in bed on the night of the 20th May last, and there violently assaulting, beating and otherwise illtreating the said Lieut. Dumoulin.

Sentence The Court, having duly weighed the evidence in support of

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the prosecution, together with what the prisoner, Lieut. George Grieve, has brought forward in his defence, is of opinion that Lieut. George Grieve is not guilty of unofficerlike and ungentlemanlike conduct in violently assaulting and beating Lieut. Dumoulin, 43rd Regiment, and do therefore acquit him of that part of the 1st charge; but find him guilty of going to the room of Lieut. Dumoulin on the night of the 20th May last, and there behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner in breach of the 2nd Article of the 24th Section of the Articles of War, and do therefore sentence the prisoner, Lieut. George Grieve, to be publicly reprimanded and suspended from rank and pay for three months.

The Court do acquit the prisoner, Lieut. George Grieve, 43rd Regiment, of the second charge exhibited against him.

The Court having duly considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner, Ensign Cornelius Mahony, 43rd Regiment, has brought forward in his defence, is of opinion that he is not guilty of unofficerlike and ungentlemanlike conduct of violently assaulting and beating Lieut. Dumoulin, his superior officer, and do therefore acquit him of that part of the charge; but find him guilty of going to the room of Lieut. Dumoulin on the night of 20th May last, and there behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner, in breach of the 2nd Article of the 24th Section of the Articles of War, and do therefore sentence him, the said Ensign Cornelius Mahony, 43rd Regiment, to be publicly reprimanded and suspended from rank and pay for six months.

The Commander-in-Chief confirms the above sentences, though, after an attentive perusal of the proceedings, it appears to him that the conduct of Lieut. Grieve and Ensign Mahony was such as to deserve severer sentences. The sentences are to be carried into execution by Lieut.-Colonel Denniss reprimanding Lieut. Grieve and Ensign Mahony in the presence of the officers of the 43rd Regiment, and by his giving directions that no pay shall be issued for Lieut. Grieve or Ensign Mahony from the 25th instant to the days on which these respective suspensions from rank and pay shall expire.

From the Orders, we learn that the two delinquents were publicly reprimanded by Lieut.-Colonel Denniss, before all the officers of the Regiment, assembled in the Officers' Mess; that they were suspended; and that, at the expiration of their respective sentences, they were ordered to resume their ranks and draw their pay.

So much appears in the Book of Orders, and by con-

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sulting Levinge's *Historical Records of the* 43*rd*, we are able to discover that the three officers concerned in this Court Martial did not remain long in the Regiment. Lieut. Dumoulin came home with the 43rd from the West Indies in April 1800, but was placed on half-pay (9th Regiment) in 1802, and continued to draw half-pay until 1858, when presumably he died. Lieut. Grieve (who apparently took the additional name of Gulliman) also came home with the Regiment in April 1800, but, according to the Army Lists, had left the army within the year. Ensign Mahony was serving with the Regiment in January 1800, but as his name does not appear in the embarkation return of April 1800, he had probably gone home on leave. When he retired from the service is uncertain, but he is not shown in the Army List after November 1800.

Reading between the lines in the Order Book, it is easy to discover that this unfortunate Court Martial resulted, directly or indirectly, in ruining Lieut.-Colonel Denniss's career, and would have similarly affected that of Captain Charles Cameron had he not died. In what way the latter offended we have no means of discovering; he was not the senior captain present with the Regiment, as Captain John Cameron was senior to him; and we can only imagine that he supported his commanding officer. There were then no majors with the Regiment, and only three captains, viz., the two Camerons and Captain Hearn. In the middle of September 1799, the Commander-in-Chief of the West Indies received a letter, written by command of H.R.H. the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, expressing "His Majesty's high displeasure and thorough disapprobation of the very improper passion which prevails in the West Indies of too frequent recourse to Courts Martial." The letter deals with the subject at considerable length,

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and then refers more particularly to the 43rd, concluding as follows :—

His Royal Highness has felt it his duty to recommend to the King that Lieut.-Colonel Denniss and Captain Charles Cameron should be removed from the Service, receiving from their successors the regulated value of their respective Commissions, which His Majesty has been pleased to command shall forthwith take place; and His Majesty, the more strongly to mark his displeasure on this occasion, has further been pleased to declare that the persons who succeed them shall not be officers of the 43rd Regiment, but that officers from other corps shall be appointed in their room by purchase. His Royal Highness therefore desires you will cause this His Majesty's pleasure to be known to Lieut.-Colonel Denniss and Captain Charles Cameron of the 43rd Regiment, and that His Majesty has no further occasion for their services.

The above appeared in Regimental Orders on the 16th September, 1799. Nowadays it seems strange that such matter should have been published in Orders, but a hundred years ago it was evidently the custom to wash all dirty linen in public. On the face of things, one cannot help feeling that the authorities made a scapegoat of Lieut.-Colonel Denniss. There is evidence enough to prove that he was a keen regimental officer, and a strict disciplinarian. He wrote the first Standing Orders of the 43rd, when he was in temporary command of the Regiment in 1795, and they were excellent.[1] His several orders, in the beginning of the book under discussion, also lead one to believe that the discipline and well-being of the Regiment were his sole thought. Furthermore, there is evidence that his superior officers in the West Indies had a high opinion of him and of the Regiment. At his inspection on the 9th May, 1799, H.E. the Commander-in-Chief (West Indies) "expressed his approbation of the steady conduct and soldier-like appearance of the Regiment." Again, on the 1st June,

[1] A copy of these Standing Orders is in the Officers' Mess, 1st Battalion; and the Orders were fully discussed in the CHRONICLE, 1894, page 163.—ED.

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Major-General Keppel wrote to Lieut.-Colonel Denniss the following letter:—

St. Pierre, Martinico, 1st June, 1799.

SIR,

In addition to my approbation of and thanks to the garrison in the Orders of this day, I beg more particularly to express what I feel for the attention you personally showed to the peace and tranquillity of the town during the late Processions of the Church, which doubtless infinitely contributed to the good order and decency that reigned during that period. I beg leave also to express my thanks on the same account to the officers and men of the 43rd Regiment, under your command.

I have the honour to be
Your Obedient Honourable Servant,
WILLIAM KEPPEL, Major-General.

On Colonel Denniss's retirement, Captain John Cameron, the senior officer present, assumed temporary command of the Regiment, pending the appointment of a new commanding officer, and it is pleasant to find, in Regimental Orders of the 23rd September the following:—

The Commanding Officer desires that the Standing Orders, issued by Lieut.-Colonel Denniss, dated Exeter, December 1st, 1795, shall be observed and strictly adhered to until further orders. All other orders and regulations made by him to continue in force.

As far as Captain Charles Cameron was concerned, the letter ordering his removal from the service must have been written after his death, which appears to have taken place at St. Pierre, on the 11th July, 1799, as the following Regimental Order of that date proves:—

A party, consisting of one captain, two subalterns, three sergeants, and fifty rank and file, to attend the funeral of the late Captain Charles Cameron, at 5 o'clock this evening, with all the men off duty, with their side arms. For the above duty, Captain Hearn, Lieutenant De Yonge, and Lieutenant Wardrobe.

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LIEUTENANT JOHN WEIR.

43RD REGIMENT. 1775—1779.

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The following record of a Court Martial on a 43rd soldier was published in the Orders of the 26th January, 1800.

At a Garrison Court Martial, held 20th instant, of which Captain Foster, 57th Regiment, was President.

Morgan Rees, Private 43rd Regiment, confined by order of Major-General Keppel for unsoldierlike conduct, in having, on the 13th instant, discharged a loaded musquet and wounded a Negro man belonging to Mrs. Perinelle.

Sentence.—The Court, having considered the charge brought against the prisoner together with what appeared in his behalf, do find him guilty of unsoldierlike conduct in breach of the 2nd Article of the 24th Section of the Articles of War, and do therefore sentence him to receive One Hundred Lashes in the usual manner.

Major-General Keppel confirms the above sentence, which will be put in execution to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, in front of the 43rd Regiment and the Detachment of Royal Artillery, on the parade at the River Barracks.

We now turn to other matter contained in the Order Book. From it we discover that there were ten Companies, which were not distinguished by alphabetical letters as now, but were named thus:—

The Grenadier Company, sometimes called "The Grenadiers;"

The Light Infantry Company, also called "The Light Infantry," or "The Light Company;"

The General's Company;

The Lieutenant-Colonel's Company;

The Major's Company;

and five companies which were called by the names of the Captains who commanded them. In 1799 (January) they were as follows:—

Captain V. Munbee's Company.
Captain Charles Cameron's Company.
Captain N. Jekyll's Company.
Captain E. Hull's Company.
Captain Thomas Proctor's Company.

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In April Captain Munbee was appointed Major of Brigade to Brigadier-General Drummond, commanding at St. Lucia, and his company, though still called after him, was "paid" by Captain D. J. Hearn. A few months later, on the death of Captain Charles Cameron, his company was ordered to be named "Captain Hearn's," but this was subsequently altered, Captain Munbee's Company being called "Captain Hearn's," and Captain C. Cameron's Company being "called Captain Munbee's, and to continue to be paid by Lieutenant Deshon."

The Grenadier and Light Infantry companies were known as the "flank companies," from the positions which they occupied on parade, and their uniform differed to some extent from that of the other companies.[1] Who commanded these companies at this period is not clear, but they were probably under the temporary command of subalterns, for the only captains present with the Regiment and not accounted for in the above list, were Captain John Cameron and Captain-Lieut. H. Hamilton. The former was senior captain; and, in the absence of the Major, was doubtless commanding the Major's Company; while the latter went home on leave early in 1799.

It would seem that the General's Company was in charge of the Adjutant, though, of course, he could not have commanded it on parade. When Lieut. Tidy (Adjutant of the 43rd) was promoted Captain in the 1st West India Regiment, the following appeared in Regimental Orders (19th May, 1799):—

Sergeant-Major Hinckes will receive, from Captain Tidy, the books and accounts of the General's Company, made up to the 24th instant.

For some reason, Lieut. Kipling, the new Adju-

[1] See CHRONICLE, 1896, page 127.—ED.

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tant, did not take over the company; for, on the 7th November, the following order was published:—

The Commanding Officer thinks fit that Lieut. Wells should pay the General's Company until further orders. The Sergeant-Major will deliver over the books, stores, etc., of that company to Lieut. Wells, who will report to the Commanding Officer the state he finds them in.

The General was the Colonel of the Regiment, and his emoluments as such were derived from pay as Captain of a company in the Regiment, and what he could save out of a lump sum which was handed over to him for the purpose of clothing the whole Regiment.

Similarly, the Lieutenant-Colonel's and the Major's Companies were nominally under the command of those Field Officers, who drew pay as commanders of companies.[1]

A reference to old Inspection Reports shows that the Inspecting Officers paid particular attention to the state of the men's clothing, and to the condition of the Colours, which were also provided at the expense of the Colonel of the Regiment. This was to ensure that the latter officer did not stint his Regiment, but it was perhaps only natural that the officers and men should occasionally have had the feeling that the Colonel was not treating them too liberally. It seems more than likely that it was to prevent any such feeling of discontent that the following appeared in Regimental Orders of the 16th June, 1799:

Extract from a letter received by the Commanding Officer from the Agents of the Regiment:—

It is General Smith's[2] anxious wish that the 43rd Regiment should be in no want of clothing or half mounting. He has the welfare of the Regiment much at heart, and is almost daily engaged inquiring if it is in want of anything that he ought to provide.

[1] This arrangement was discontinued in 1803.—ED.

[2] General Edward Smith was Colonel of the 43rd from 1792 to 1809.—ED.

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To explain more fully the nomenclature of companies, we quote from the Orders of the 28th June, 1799:—

The Commanding Officer has thought proper to appoint the following Non-Commissioned Officers. To take place from the 25th instant:—Thos. Jones from the Grenadiers to be Corporal in the Lt.-Colonel's, *vice* Morrise, reduced; Jonathan Davis and Bernard Murphy of the Major's to be Corporals in the same, *vice* Flanelly and Peachey, reduced; Alexander Johnston and John Fullam of the Grenadier Company to be Corporals in the same, *vice* Jones, deceased, and Dunkin, reduced; Patrick Quigley of the Light Infantry to be Corporal in the same, *vice* Moore, reduced; Edward Russell of Captain Jekyll's Company to be Corporal in Captain Chas. Cameron's, *vice* Cross, reduced; William Mahody of Captain Proctor's to be Corporal in ditto, *vice* Byrnes, reduced; George Baker of the General's to be Corporal in Captain Proctor's, *vice* Waters, promoted; Robert Johnston of Captain Munbee's Company is transferred to the Grenadiers, and Thos. Lewis of Captain Hull's to the Light Company.

The following Orders taken haphazard from the book assist in throwing light on the minor details connected with the interior economy of the Regiment in 1799:—

The shoe-makers of the Regiment are in future to work, and as far as they can are to supply the Regiment with shoes, and keep the shoes of the men in repair. Under the inspection of the Quartermaster, Sergeant Waters will keep them at work continually, and to him the commanding officer looks for their sobriety, regularity and attention to business. They are to be regularly assembled in the room appropriated for them every morning, and Sergeant Waters will weekly furnish a report signed by the Quartermaster of what work has been done. Officers' work, when the men are unemployed, may be done, but an order from the Quartermaster must be had for that purpose.

On the 23rd July, 1799, there seems to have been an idea that the Regiment was likely to be required for active service, and a special Morning Order was published:—

Each soldier is to be provided with three good pairs of shoes, two linen shirts, two flannel waistcoats, and, if possible, a pair of white Russian duck trousers; also three pairs of good woollen socks. This is to be the kit provided for each soldier going on service, so that he will have to pack up in his blanket two good pairs of shoes, one linen shirt, one

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flannel waistcoat, two pairs of socks, and if they be procured a pair of duck pantaloons.

Officers will be particular in seeing that the shoes, and both blue and white pantaloons, are good ones, and such as will last on service.

Every company to furnish a return this evening to the Quartermaster of what ammunition and flints they want to complete their men to 60 rounds and flints each man.

The commanding officer wishes no doubt but that the officers will be most particularly attentive to their men, and take every pains to make them equal to any other Regiment, should they be called upon for actual service.

The chief interest of these two orders lies in the matter of the men's foot and leg gear. Drawings of the uniform of the period always show the men wearing breeches and long, black, cloth gaiters, reaching well above the knee. It seems probable, however, that the breeches and gaiters were only worn in review order; for we have here conclusive evidence that the 43rd were wearing, in 1799, blue *trousers*, and that white trousers were suggested, evidently for fatigue work. In the Peninsula, trousers were certainly worn, with gaiters (resembling "spats") fastened down over the shoes; and these shoes proved a great drawback to marching. It is easy to understand what happened only too frequently—the gaiter straps were cut through, the shoe laces broken, and the shoes were sucked from off the men's feet by the mud through which they had to toil. But the "ammunition boot" had not yet been devised, and the first record we have of such an article being thought of is contained in one of General Adam's Brigade Orders, issued a few weeks before the opening of the Waterloo Campaign.[1] We know, however, from the 43rd Standing Order of 1795, that the officers, at this period, wore "breeches and black-topped boots," when on duty, and at all morning parades; that they

[1] See CHRONICLE, 1905, p. 207.—ED.

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were permitted to wear shoes and buckles, in the afternoon, and at evening roll-call; and that black cloth leggings were ordered to be worn at reviews and on garrison guards.[1]

The flannel waistcoats referred to in the above Order were white, and had sleeves. They eventually became fatigue jackets; and they still survive in the Guards and in Highland regiments, though no longer made of flannel.

St. Pierre, 6th October, 1799.

The Commanding Officer has thought fit to appoint George Brice, of the Lieut.-Colonel's Company, to be Fife-Major. He is therefore to have the charge of all the Fifes, and to be obeyed accordingly.

The Commanding Officer has thought proper to make the following appointment :—Sergeant Reid, of the General's Company, to be Quarter-master-Sergeant, in the room of Sergeant Ashman, who, though a good man, is not equal to fill the situation.

Garrison Order. 29th September, 1799 :—

The rapid progress of the Allied Powers throughout Italy having been followed by the surrender of Mantua, after a short resistance, and Allessandria, a royal salute will be fired from Forts George and Edward this day.

Regimental Order. 21st October, 1799 :—

The Commanding Officer orders that no non-commissioned officer shall on any account strike or beat any of the private men. Should they misbehave, they are to be confined.

Regimental Order. 30th June, 1799 :—

Copy of a letter received by the Commanding Officer from Head-quarters :

Fort Royal, June 28th, 1799.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you that the Commander-in-Chief has received a letter from Colonel Brownrigg, returning a memorial that had been transmitted to the Duke of York by a Sergeant of the 43rd Regiment, who has hitherto gone by the assumed name of *William*

[1] See CHRONICLE, 1894, pages 164, 165.—ED.

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Faulkland, and praying, in consequence of some circumstances, to be allowed to take his real name and pass by it in future, which is *Galbraith James Joynt*, which having met with His Excellency's approbation, you will be pleased to observe the same.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most humble servant,
RICHARD DARLING.

Officer Commanding,
43rd Regiment.

The Commanding Officer accordingly directs that the above-mentioned man passes in future by his real name—Galbraith James Joynt.

Sergeant Joynt afterwards became Sergeant-Major of the Regiment, and was promoted Ensign in the 43rd in 1804, Lieutenant, 1805, Adjutant, 1804–1806. He served in the Expedition to Copenhagen; was transferred to the 103rd Regiment in 1808; and died a Captain on half-pay in 1818.

It will be of interest to say something of the officers who are mentioned in the Order Book as doing duty with the 43rd at this time, and we have already dealt with *Lieut.-Colonel Denniss*, *Captain Charles Cameron*, *Lieuts. Dumoulin* and *Grieve*, and *Ensign Mahony*. Besides the officers actually present with the Regiment, a few others are referred to incidentally, as giving their names to companies, or as being promoted; but if the following list be compared with the Army Lists of the period, it will be found that many officers were away, presumably on leave in England, though, of course, it is quite possible that some were on detachment duty at Barbados and elsewhere, and so not mentioned in the Headquarter Order Book.

Captain John Cameron, as we have already said, assumed command of the Regiment on the retirement of Lieut.-Colonel Denniss, and brought it home from the West Indies in the spring of 1800. He entered the 43rd as Ensign in 1787, and served continuously with

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it until 1807, when he was appointed to the command of the 9th Foot. He had a most distinguished career, received many decorations, held several high appointments, and died, a Lieut.-General and a K.C.B., in 1844.

Captain Valentine Munbee took up a staff appointment at St. Lucia in April 1799; and, though a company of the Regiment was still named after him, he appears to have remained on the staff after the 43rd came home. He had been brought into the 43rd from the Londonderry Regiment in 1794; was promoted Captain-Lieutenant 43rd, 1796; and he retired in 1804.

Captain Nathaniel Jekyll's name is in the Order Book only in connection with one of the companies, and there is nothing to show that he was present with the Regiment in the West Indies. Levinge says that he came to the 43rd as Lieutenant in 1794, was promoted Captain in 1795, and was "superseded 8th July, 1804." From the *Manual of Military Law*, 1887 (page 202) we learn the probable cause of his supersession. Captain Jekyll brought a charge against his commanding officer, Colonel Stewart, who was tried by a Court Martial, of which Sir John Moore was president. Colonel Stewart was "most fully and honourably acquitted," and the Court censured Captain Jekyll severely. Captain Jekyll then brought an action for libel against Sir John Moore, but the Court of Common Pleas decided that no such action could be maintained.

Captain Edward Hull was one of the company commanders, but was apparently away from Headquarters, on detachment, 1799, though he returned to England with the Regiment in 1800. He subsequently served with the 43rd in the Expedition to Copenhagen; commanded the 2nd Battalion at Vimiero and Corunna; and was killed at the Coa (July 1810), the day after taking up the command of the 1st Battalion of the 43rd.

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Captain Thomas Proctor held the command of a company, but went home on leave early in 1799. He served in the 43rd from 1795 to 1809, when, as Major of the Regiment, he died at Campo Mayor, from the effects of the march to Talavera.

Captain Daniel James Hearn, who succeeded to the command of Captain C. Cameron's Company, was serving with the Regiment all through 1799, but returned to England on leave in January 1800. He entered the 43rd as Lieutenant in 1795; was Major at the Battle of Vimiero (1808), where he was wounded; and commanded the Regiment at the Battle of Vittoria, for which he received the Gold Medal. He retired in 1814.

Captain-Lieut. Henry Hamilton went home on leave at the beginning of 1799. He joined the Regiment in 1790, and retired in 1801.

Lieut. Francis Skelly Tidy was Adjutant of the 43rd until 18th May, 1799, when news arrived of his promotion to Captain (with ante-date December 1798) in a West India Regiment. His distinguished services are thus recorded in Mr. Charles Dalton's *Waterloo Roll Call*:—

Youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Holmes Tidy, Chaplain to H.M.'s 26th Foot, and afterwards Rector of Red Marshall, co. Durham, by Henrietta Augusta, daughter of the Rev. William Skelly, by Lady Betty Gordon, daughter of Alexander, Duke of Gordon. If "fighting blood" is hereditary, then must "Frank Tidy," as he was always called, have had a good share, for he was maternally descended from Charles Mordaunt, the "fighting" Earl of Peterborough, and had for his uncle the gallant Francis Skelly, Major in the 71st Highlanders, who gained renown at the siege of Seringapatam. Joined the 43rd Regiment in Ireland as a volunteer at the age of sixteen, and was soon gazetted an Ensign. When serving with his regiment in the West Indies, a mortality of from ten to thirteen men a day reduced the 43rd to ninty-six rank and file, and Guadeloupe being disputed inch by inch, the 43rd, at the time of its capture at Berville, did not contain more than two officers and twenty men fit for duty. Tidy was confined for fifteen months on board a hulk,

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subject to the tyranny and cruelty of Victor Hughes, then sent to France, and eventually allowed to return to England on parole. Appointed Adjutant of the 43rd. Promoted Captain 1st West India Regiment, 1798; in 1799 exchanged to the Royal Scots. A.D.C. to Sir George Beckwith in the West Indies. Major 8th W. I. Regiment, and transferred to the 14th Foot 1807. Served in Spain in 1808; Walcheren Expedition, 1809. Horse shot at Waterloo. C.B. Served in Burmese War with 1st. Battalion. Lieut.-Colonel 44th Foot, 1825. Died at Kingston, Canada, while in command of the 24th Regiment 9th October, 1835, leaving issue, several sons and daughters. An interesting memoir of Colonel Tidy was published in 1849 (written by his daughter, Mrs. Ward), entitled "Recollections of an Old Soldier."

Lieut. Peter Deshon belonged to the Light Company, for which officers, as well as men, were specially selected. One of the orders in the book mentions him as "Lieutenant Deshon (a Light Infantry, Officer)." He had indifferent health in the West Indies and was invalided; but he afterwards did good service in the Peninsular War. Was severely wounded at the Coa; present at Busaco; exchanged to the 85th, January 1813, and with that regiment was present at San Sebastian, the Nivelle, and the Nive, receiving the Gold Medal for the latter.

Lieut. Edward Wardrobe, who joined the 43rd in 1797, was a young officer of some promise, as appears from a Regimental Order of the 10th June, 1799:

The Commanding Officer is extremely happy to have it in his power to express his entire approbation of the conduct of Lieut. Wardrobe, for these twelve months past, during which time he has been on detachment at Anguillar, and highly commends the extreme regularity of his returns, and his evident attention to the men. Such conduct, while it reflects the greatest credit on Lieut. Wardrobe, is worthy of the imitation of every officer, and must eventually be rewarded.

Exactly two months later, Lieut. Wardrobe died, the following being published, as a Regimental Morning Order, on the 11th August, 1799:

A Firing Party, consisting of one subaltern, two sergeants, and twenty-four rank and file, to attend the funeral of the late Lieut. Wardrobe,

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MAJOR HUNGERFORD RICHARD ELERS.

43rd Light Infantry. 1794-1811.

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at quarter before eight o'clock, with all the men off duty with their side-arms. For the above duty, Lieut. Dumoulin.

Lieut. Adrian De Yonge joined the 43rd as Ensign in 1794, and was promoted Captain in 1802, but left the Regiment in the same year, subsequently serving in the Nova Scotia Fencibles. He was one of the officers who returned to England with the Regiment in 1800.

Lieut. Charles Bygrave served in the 43rd from 1795 to 1803.

Lieut. John O'Carroll had been transferred to the 43rd from the 11th Foot in 1796 (Lieutenant). In the Order Book his name is always written as above, but Levinge writes it Carroll.

Ensign James O'Donnel (also written O'Donnell) joined the Regiment in 1797. Left, as Captain, 1807.

Ensign George O'Flagerty (or O'Flagherty, or O'Flarherty) was appointed to the 43rd, as Ensign, in 1797; Lieutenant, 1803; Captain, 1807. He served with distinction in the Peninsular War. An account of his services is given in Levinge's *Alphabetical Roll of Officers*.

Lieut. Ewen Cameron was an officer of the Grenadier Company. He joined the Regiment in 1797, and subsequently served with it in the Expedition to Copenhagen, as well as in the Peninsula until 1810, when he was killed at the Coa.

Lieut. Joseph Wells joined, as Lieutenant, at Martinique, in March 1799; and became one of the most distinguished officers of the 43rd. Levinge records his services at length.

Lieut. Hungerford Richard Elers served with the Regiment from 1794 to 1811, in which latter year he died, at Celerico, from the hardships of active service. He reached the rank of Major.

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Lieut. George Delisle was with the 43rd from 1795 to 1802, and was then transferred to the 1st Foot.

Lieut. William Proctor joined the 43rd as Ensign in 1796, and was placed on half-pay of the 9th Foot in 1802.

Lieut. Robert Kipling is mentioned in the Order Book as succeeding Lieut. Tidy in the Adjutancy of the Regiment in 1799. He enlisted in the 43rd in 1772; served as Private, Corporal, Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, Ensign, Lieutenant, Adjutant, and Captain; and retired, after 35 years' service, in 1807. He was at Bunker's Hill, and all the engagements of the American War of Independence.

Strangely enough there was, in 1799, another Robert Kipling serving with the 43rd, though not actually gazetted to the Regiment. The Order Book describes him as Volunteer Robert Kipling, a volunteer being an individual supernumerary to the establishment, and doing duty in hopes of being given a commission as Ensign on a vacancy occurring. By a Garrison Order of the 11th November, 1799, the Commander-in-Chief appointed "Volunteer Robert Kipling, from the 43rd Regiment, to be Ensign without purchase in the 3rd West India Regiment." On the 23rd of the same month the following was in Regimental Orders:—

> Ensign Robert Kipling, 3rd West India Regiment, has obtained the Commander-in-Chief's permission to do duty in the 43rd Regiment. He is therefore appointed to the Lieut.-Colonel's Company until further orders.

He was still doing duty with the Regiment in January, 1800, but he never actually held a commission in the 43rd.

Quartermaster Thomas Loftus was appointed Quartermaster in 1798, and in 1803 exchanged to the 5th Foot with Quartermaster Edward Barr.

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Most of the above-mentioned officers were serving with the Regiment in Martinique at one time or another of the period embraced by the Order Book. Several of them, however, went home on leave or on retirement, and some of them died, so that when, on the 25th April, 1800, the 43rd sailed for England, there embarked only the following Officers:—Captains John Cameron (in command) and Edward Hull; Lieuts. De Yonge, Elers, Delisle, O'Carroll, Bygrave, Grieve-Gulliman, Dumoulin, Kipling, E. Cameron, Joseph Wells; Ensign J. O'Donnel; and Quartermaster Loftus. The rank and file of the Regiment had almost disappeared; some volunteered for transfer to other corps in the West Indies, but the greater number had either died or been invalided; and the embarkation return showed only 37 sergeants, 12 drummers, and 99 rank and file—the remnant of a regiment which stood on parade, three years before, one thousand strong.

In addition to the officers already named, the Order Book refers (in extracts from "Gazettes") to three others, viz.:—

John Godfrey Drew, who was promoted Major in the 43rd from the 45th Foot in April, 1799, *vice* Major Robins, deceased. He never joined the Headquarters of the Regiment, and he was transferred to the 3rd West India Regiment in January, 1800.

William Montgomery was appointed to the command of the Regiment, from the 3rd West India Regiment, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Denniss. He did not come out to Martinique, and it is doubtful if he ever took up the command, as he died a few months after the 43rd reached England.

William Satterthwaite was brought into the 43rd (by purchase) from the 49th Regiment, *vice* Captain Charles Cameron, deceased, 5th September, 1799. He died in 1802.

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In the old Order Book which we have been discussing in this article was a loose sheet of paper, headed *Daily Sick Report of His Majesty's 43rd Regiment, 7th April,* 1801, and signed by C. Sullivan, Assistant-Surgeon, 43rd Regiment. It is of interest not so much for the information about the number of sick men (viz. 85), but because it places on record the order of companies on that date. They are described thus:—The General's, the Lieutenant-Colonel's, the Major's, Captain Philpot's, Captain Jekyll's, Captain Hull's, Captain Proctor's, Captain Munbee's, Captain Hearn's, Captain Satterthwaite's.

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A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Summary of Regimental Events of 1809.

THE CORUNNA CAMPAIGN.

1*st January.*—The 2nd Battalion 43rd and the 1st Battalion 52nd, forming part of Beresford's Brigade, were marching with Sir John Moore's army for embarkation at Corunna. The 1st Battalion 43rd and 2nd Battalion 52nd, with Craufurd's Brigade, had left the main route on the previous day, with orders to embark at Vigo.

3*rd January.*—Beresford's Brigade reached Calcabellos; 5*th January*, at the River Constantino; 7*th* and 8*th January*, in position at Lugo; 9*th January*, at Betanzos; 10*th January*, reached Corunna, and occupied the suburbs of St. Lucia.

13*th January.*—Craufurd's Brigade embarked at Vigo for England.

14*th January.*—Beresford's Brigade in position at Monelos, covering the embarkation of the sick and baggage.

16*th January.*—Battle of Corunna. Death of Sir John Moore.

17*th January.*—Beresford's Brigade retired within the works of Corunna, and held them during the day. Embarked at night.

25*th January.*—Beresford's Brigade reached England from Corunna.

27*th January.*—Craufurd's Brigade disembarked in England from Vigo.

The following casualties occurred during the retreat:—1st Battalion 43rd, 67 of all ranks; 2nd Battalion

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43rd, 181; 1st Battalion 52nd, 92 of all ranks; 2nd Battalion 52nd, not recorded.

THE TALAVERA CAMPAIGN.

25th May.—The 1st Battalions of the 43rd and 52nd (together with the 1st Battalion 95th Rifles), under the command of Brigadier-General Robert Craufurd, sailed from England for Portugal.

29th June.—Craufurd's Brigade reached Lisbon, and proceeded up the Tagus in boats for three days.

5th July.—Disembarked, and marched to Vallada.

6th July.—Craufurd's Brigade left Vallada, and thence marched through Abrantes, Villa Velha, Castel Branca, and Zebreira to Coria.

23rd July.—The Brigade halted at Coria for a day.

24th July.—The forced march to Talavera commenced.

27th July.—Reached Navalmoral.

28th July.—Bivouacked at Malpartida de Placenzia.

29th July.—Marched on to the field of Talavera, having covered a distance of 62 English miles in the last 26 hours.

The BATTLE OF TALAVERA had been fought on the 27th and 28th July, and Craufurd's Brigade assisted to bury the dead, after which it received orders to move out and take up the outposts of the army.

A company of the 43rd (2 Officers, 4 Sergeants, and 100 Rank and File), and a Company of the 52nd (4 Officers, 3 Sergeants, and 130 Rank and File) had taken part in the battle. These officers and men had been left sick in Lisbon in November, 1808, when Sir John Moore's army marched into Spain.

THE WALCHEREN EXPEDITION.

Whilst the 1st Battalions of the two Regiments were in the Peninsula, the 2nd Battalions of the 43rd and

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52nd were brigaded with the 2nd Battalion 95th Rifles, and ordered to join the British force destined for the occupation of the islands at the mouth of the Scheldt, as well as for the reduction of Antwerp and Flushing.

17*th July*.—The Brigade, commanded by Major-General the Hon. W. Stewart, marched from Shorncliffe to Deal for embarkation.

31*st July*.—Arrived in East Kapelle Roads, off Walcheren, and subsequently landed on South Beveland.

9*th August*.—Marched to Tergoes.

10*th August*.—To South Graven Polder.

Flushing was now blockaded and bombarded by the combined British naval and military forces, and surrendered on the 15th August. Hostilities then ceased, but the army suffered considerably from Walcheren fever.

30*th August*.—The Regiments re-embarked.

15*th September*.—Disembarked in England.

During the next few months a great many men died of disease.

WITHDRAWAL FROM TALAVERA.

3*rd August*.—Craufurd's Brigade, now called the LIGHT BRIGADE, left Talavera for Oropeza.

8*th August*.—Reached Almaraz.

20*th August*.—Marched from Almaraz to Castello de Vide.

11*th September*.—Arrived at Campo Mayor, and went into cantonments.

15*th December*.—The Light Brigade marched from Campo Mayor, by Portalegre, Abrantes, Thomar, Leiria, Coimbra, and Celerico, to Pinhel, close to the River Coa, where cantonments were taken up early in January, 1810.

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WITH A DRAFT TO THE PENINSULA, 1811.

By Lieut. J. H. Cooke, 43rd Light Infantry.

About this time (June 1, 1811), three hundred and twenty men of the Second Battalion, with a proportionate number of officers, were ordered to proceed to Portsmouth for embarkation to join the First Battalion in Portugal. On the morning of their departure the bugles sounded the march. My mortification was extreme, for positively the last officer was selected to accompany them, and two of my seniors stood by my side, who, of course, had a prior claim to mine, and who could not succeed in obtaining permission to go; so that all hope for me seemed now entirely to vanish, and we were obliged to content ourselves by accompanying them a short way on the road, until their first halt—the merry notes of the horns striking up "Over the Hills and Far Away," the signal for wives to be torn from their husbands, children from their fathers, friends from their companions—many bidding a long and last farewell. The detachment followed the broad path of their profession, while we, through dire necessity, took that which led to peace and pasturage amongst the Essex graziers; but no sooner had we reached our quiet quarters, than another consultation took place, between Lieutenants the Honourable Charles Gore, Wilkinson, and myself, wherein we pledged ourselves, that the trio should not be separated for individual interest (and, as I was the junior officer, that point was of consequence to me); then hastening to the house of the senior officer, we assailed him *ensemble* by entreaties and arguments,

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until, finding we were bent on carrying our point, he consented to forward a memorial to the Duke of York, penned by us, which he signed. That done, we ran down to the post office, popped it into the box, and by return of post a favourable answer was given. What a moment! Gore and myself rubbed our hands, and the "little corporal" Wilky (for that rank he had borne at the Military College at Marlow, and still continued the title) fell on his knees and returned thanks to Heaven, for his good fortune. Our heavy baggage was crammed into the store, and ourselves, with light hearts, that evening proceeded to London.

Notwithstanding the usual hurry and preparation when going on Foreign service, I managed to find my way to Wimbledon Common, where, I heard, a grand review was to take place on the 10th of June of the Household Cavalry, a brigade of Hussars, commanded by Lord Paget (now Marquis of Anglesea), a brigade of the Foot Guards, a battalion of Foot Artillery, wearing cross belts and white pouches, armed with muskets, and a multitude of volunteers, besides a proportionable train of artillery. When the Prince Regent rode down the line, I was much struck at the Duke of York's preceding him, dismounting in front of the two regiments of Foot Guards, and standing with his sword across his body, while his royal brother passed. This was an excellent example of discipline, so like the prince, the soldier, and the gentleman.

The next day, leaving the metropolis, we arrived at the place of embarkation, and so managed as to meet the detachment about the same distance from Portsmouth, that we had left them on the road from Colchester; being not a little anxious to observe the astonishment that our unexpected reappearance would create amongst them.

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My friend instantly ran towards me and expressed the happiness he felt at meeting me in such a way; and, almost in the same breath, said, "Oh! we have had such fun this morning!" On leaving Chichester at the break of day, the head of the column had been thrown into the greatest confusion by the assistant surgeon. "Halt! halt!" cried he, "stop, pray stop; you are trampling on my teeth," at the same moment throwing himself on the ground, and groping in the dust for four artificial teeth that had dropped from his mouth. The officers and soldiers were confounded at his exclamations, while the wondering circle encompassed him in mute expectation. At length, having put several questions, to which they only obtained confused and unintelligible answers, an officer ordered the men to proceed; and several voices, joining in chorus, exclaimed: "Why, he's mad; the doctor's intellects are impaired;"—for they did not fully comprehend his real loss, owing to his wild, incoherent and extraordinary gesticulations—nor did he overtake the party or make his reappearance until they had halted at the halfway house, where he found them seated round a smoking tea urn, hot muffins, toast, chickens, ham, and all those little delicacies so tempting after an early walk to those possessing youth, health, and *good grinders*. The woe-begone countenance of the doctor, on his entering the room, caused a momentary commiseration; but no sooner did he open his mouth, and display the vacant orifice, which no longer left any doubt of the nature of the loss he had sustained, than bursts of merriment, and noisy pity, were the only consolation the unlucky and crestfallen *medico* received —who merely vented his wrath in broken monosyllables, no longer daring to trust his mouth with a laugh.

The *Monarch*, transport of three masts, and of considerable tonnage, was lying at anchor at Spithead for

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our reception. Nearly the whole of us being embarked, and the Blue Peter flying at the mast-head on the 18th, there was a sufficient warning to the few left on shore to hasten on board. The sails being hoisted, and spreading their white bosoms to the gale, we cut through the water, with a spanking breeze, cleared the Needles, and, steering a prosperous course, in three days were brought into the Bay of Biscay. The wind howled, the vessel heaved and cracked, one instant on high, and the next moment hurried downwards as if about to be engulphed and buried in the mighty waters; the huge waves lashed and beat against her sides with foaming violence, whilst every loose article rattled about the cabin; the strife of pots and kettles being only interrupted by the smashing of cups and saucers, and other brittle utensils. During this combination of sounds I lay in my berth, with a wash-hand basin betwixt my legs, ready at a moment's warning, and with my eyes, half-closed, fixed on a solitary candle, sliding to and fro on the table, and threatening to extinguish itself into one of the lower berths. Thus stretched out, and sinking into a disturbed and feverish slumber, I soon again awoke with my tongue parched, a horrible taste in my mouth, and my lips glewed together, counting the tedious hours of the coming morn, till I should be enabled to procure a refreshing glass of water. At last the happy moment arrived, my trembling hand was put forth to grasp the liquid stream—my mouth opened—but my nose gave warning of that which smelt and tasted like the Harrowgate Spa, and was anything but *aqua pura*. The next evening I made an effort to gain my sea legs, crept out of the cabin, mounted on the deck, and slipped and staggered towards a poultry-coop, on which I sank in a reclining position, to inhale the freshness of the air. The dark and broad clouds flitted past, and at intervals

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veiled the moon, which seemed flying away in the opposite direction, and smiling in derision at our clumsy progress (with double-reefed topsails) over the troubled waves. Perpetual motion seemed at last accomplished, as the bows and stern of the vessels rose alternately, and in rapid succession. In the morning a thick haze hung over the atmosphere, through which we could discern the outlines of the ponderous mountains of Spain, rising one above the other, until their gloomy shadows were lost to view in the interior.

On the tenth morning, with a gentle breeze and spotless sky, we glided along the rugged coast of Portugal, and observed a number of barks making towards us, decorated with white flapping sails and filled with swarthy ragamuffin pilots, who were hallooing, pulling, and hauling at each other in a confused way, which gave the frail bark the appearance of being about to overturn keel uppermost, and leave its brown-visaged, cocked-hatted navigators floundering and splashing for their existence in the briny waves of the dark blue ocean. Shortly afterwards we entered the sparkling waters of the Tagus, skirted by purple-capped mountains, curling vines, fragrant orange groves, and a white city reflected in its glassy waters, canopied by an azure sky, a golden sun, and a genial atmosphere. We dropped our anchor within a short distance of Lisbon.

The following day, the 28th, we landed, and the soldiers took up their quarters at the Convento di Carmo. The interior of the city by no means corresponds with the exterior, as viewed at a distance, owing to the general narrowness of the streets that are choked up in some places with heaps of filth, continually stirred up and eagerly devoured by packs of prowling and half-famished dogs.

Towards evening a small piece of paper was handed to

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myself and friend, with the name of a Portuguese inserted, at whose house we were to be quartered. Having made the necessary inquiries of a bragging native, he pointed out to us the direction we ought to take, and also made motions by way of intimating to us our good fortune in having so spacious an abode for our accommodation. Having traversed over a great portion of the town in search of our billet, we at length came to a large gloomy-looking mansion, the door of which we found open, and ascended a dirty stone staircase, where at each landing-place we found ponderous doors; but it was in vain we kicked, thumped, and called, the echo of our own voices was the only answer returned.

Night coming on, we again sallied forth into the streets, and, while passing near a church, we met a procession following a deceased nobleman for interment. Large wax tapers being offered to us, about four feet long and thick in proportion, we each grasped one, and entered the church with others. The lid of the coffin being removed, we beheld the pale corpse attired in a magnificent satin dress and mantle superbly embroidered with gold; the pantaloons were of white silk, and full satin rosettes were attached to the velvet shoes. A full-dress court sword lay by his side, and a black hat of velvet, with a nodding plume of ostrich feathers, looped up with a brilliant stone, rested at the head of the coffin. His costume, in short, was similar to that worn by Don Juan on our own stage. The ceremony being concluded, a man stepped forward with a basket filled with quick lime, which he threw on the dead body in the presence of the spectators; that done, all the bystanders instantly retired, and gave up their tapers to persons waiting to receive them at the church door.

Much fatigued, we returned, and reached the cloisters of the convent in search of our servants and baggage.

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While we were debating on the best method of securing a place of rest for the night, an athletic figure came stalking towards us enveloped in the garments of a friar, having a fine dark countenance, and jet-black hair cut short and shaved on the crown of his head, about two inches in diameter. He demanded how it was that we seemed wandering about at so late an hour of the night. We briefly informed him of our situation, when he most courteously invited us to follow him, and led us through several passages and up many flights of stairs to a couple of small bedrooms at the very top of the convent; then retired for a short time, and re-appeared loaded with wine and sweetmeats. My friend had previously been in the country, and therefore could make himself understood, and, as he was acting quartermaster (at eighteen) for the detachment, he was glad of this opportunity which now offered to be near the men, to enable him to superintend the serving out of rations early on the following morning. Our host proved to be the abbot, and after a short conversation he wished us a sound repose to follow our sea voyage, and retired.

During our stay at Lisbon we made a point of seeing the handsome churches, the opera, the grand aqueduct, and other curiosities. The night previously to our quitting this place the Consul gave a ball, to which we were invited, and I was surprised to observe the Portuguese gentlemen in coloured clothes, with pink and various-coloured silk stockings. The costume of the ladies was gaudy, but their dresses were ill-made and worse put on. We only danced one set, and, some hours having elapsed without any appearance of supper (which was of serious consideration to us, as we were ordered to be on the banks of the Tagus the next morning at daylight for the purpose of embarking in boats for Villada, some distance up the river), I explored a suite of rooms, at the extremity

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of which I espied on a sideboard a huge dish filled with wafer-cakes; but, not wishing to attack such a prize without an ally, I hastened to my companion to communicate my good luck, who, without further ado, assisted at their demolition. Although they were the largest of the kind I had ever seen, our young teeth cracked them with an extraordinary rapidity; smash! smash! they went, and two layers had now disappeared, when a Portuguese attendant out of livery, observing such dreadful havoc, advanced to their rescue, assuring us with solemn physiognomy that they were reserved for the ladies. Hostilities ceased on their protector's consenting to procure us a bottle of wine, two goblets of which we hastily swallowed, and instantly sallied out into the odoriferous streets. "Agua fresca, agua fresca," resounded from all quarters, while buckets of the most nauseous contents fell with a splash from the upper stories of houses into the space below—like the bursting of water spouts. "Conceal yourself," cried my friend, "or you will be scented and sprinkled all over." In this manner, running the gauntlet at every turning, we proceeded until we reached the dark and narrow flight of stairs leading to our heavenly apartments, where we had no sooner entered than I put my foot on the body of a man who lay stretched at full length across the doorway. I hung back, and we re-groping our way down into the courtyard, and alarming the guard, lights were procured: the rays of the lamp fell on the face of my drunken, snoring servant, encircled with bottles, having emptied the contents into his own stomach. From the effects of this he had scarcely recovered at the hour of our departure, leaving me the agreeable task of packing up and seeing my mule safe off, as the baggage and animals were to cross the grand lines of Torres Vedras, and meet us at the place of disembarkation.

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Passing through the principal streets we entered the boats for our conveyance (after a stay of eleven days at Lisbon) and landed in the evening at Villada.

Our animals and baggage having joined us the next day, we took the road towards Santarem, and about dusk reached the causeway leading up a steep hill into the town, where the French, previously to their retreat under Marshal the Prince of Essling,[1] had thrown the dead from their hospitals into the wells—the idea of which caused such horrible thoughts, that we could scarcely summon up sufficient resolution to drink while at that place.

The excessive heat of the following day having somewhat subsided, towards the cool of the evening we began our march, but, by some unaccountable accident, took the wrong road for upwards of a league before the mistake was found out. Retreating our steps, we at length regained the identical spot from whence we had previously started nearly three hours before; glancing my eye towards the battlements of the town, a smile prophetic passed my countenance, that I should not again behold its turrets. Turning our backs, and pursuing the right road, we gaily tramped along towards Golegam; and, as the morning dawned, I was loudly knocking for admittance at the door of a small house, on the confines of the church-yard, that was strewed with skulls which had been torn from the sepulchres and graves, in search of gold, by the French soldiery.

After the usual halt we pursued our march through Punhete to Abrantes, where two of us were nearly carried away amongst the quicksands, while bathing in the River Tagus, and only reached the shore by

[1] Massena.

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making the greatest efforts. Various individuals had been drowned at this place by the current.

Having halted here one whole day, we crossed over the bridge of boats to the southern province of the Alentejo, and entered Gaviao, where I was billeted in a very poor house. At night I entered a recess, much fatigued, and, upon quitting the mattress in the morning, the bugs had made such a feast on my right leg from the hip to the very sole of my foot, that I could scarcely walk, and was in a most dreadful state of irritation.

Passing onwards in our march, on the ninth day, we ascended a high hill on the summit of which stood Aronches, commanding an extensive prospect over a diversified sandy country, intersected with forests, vineyards, rocks, and small fields of Indian corn, and encompassed by dilapidated walls formed of loose stones carelessly heaped one on another without mortar. The streets of the town were narrow and almost deserted, with huge shapeless rocks at every few yards, rearing their heads and blocking up the way, whilst a solitary Portuguese was seen striking an old battered guitar with all his fingers (as on a tambourine) and hallooing forth some ditty loud enough to be heard in the distant valleys. The heat of the day was quite overpowering, the firmament was of heavenly blue, while the sun shone forth in full splendour, forcing us to retire to some shady spot from its scorching rays, and to take some repose after the fatigues of the march.

Towards the close of the evening we again stood on the ramparts to inhale the cool and delicious air. The shades of night had scarcely hidden the face of the country from our view, when the moon, rising in all her grandeur, threw a pale light around, and tipped with silver the battlements of those venerable towers built

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by the Moors, which for centuries had endured, and had frowned defiance on the flitting shadows of many generations, gliding by their grey walls unheeded and forgotten. As we gazed in sweet contemplation on the surrounding scenery, all nature seemed hushed, and the universe sunk into slumber, when suddenly the bell of a monastery close at hand tolled loudly, and in the gentle breeze, at intervals, we heard the solemn dirge of a religious procession, which, by degrees, arose on the ear, and gradually increasing became louder, and swelled into such an awful bass strain, as one might conceive to inspire reflection in the firm, horrors in the nervous, and all the terrors of purgatory in the dying. The long procession of monks passed us, wrapped in their sombre drapery, as if they had emerged from the very bowels of the earth. The scene was impressive. After we had retired, my slumbers were disturbed by the horrors of the nightmare; and, when the merry rays of the sun sparkled in at the windows the next morning, I felt as if delivered out of some dungeon, longed for the camp, and hoped that, should fate cut short my career, the sun and moon might alternately throw their rays over my expiring body, rather than that I should die a lingering death, surrounded by wax tapers and priest-craft, and then buried in satin and gold, and finally extinguished by a basket of quick lime.

On the 20th of July we descended into the valley, and, at the edge of a wood, awaited the coming of the Division, from an advanced camp on their way to Castello de Vida. Every eye was on the stretch, and in the distance we descried a cloud of dust rolling towards us, the bright sparkling rays of the sunbeams playing on the soldiers' breast-plates, when suddenly the leading regiment of the Light Division burst forth; their

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bronzed countenances and light knapsacks, and their order of march, all united to inspire a conviction that their early discipline had not only been maintained amidst privations, battles and camps, but had become matured by experience. They had traversed mountains, and forded rivers; the grim and icy hand of death had grasped many in the unhealthy marshes of the Alentejo, and with sure effect had scattered balls amidst their ranks without distinction; yet the remainder of these veterans were still bent onwards, to gather fresh laurels in the rugged and uncertain paths of fortune. Seven regiments of light infantry and riflemen defiled before us with their threadbare jackets, their brawny necks loosened from their stocks, their wide and patched trousers of various colours, and brown-barrelled arms slung over their shoulders, or carelessly held in their hands, whilst a joyous buzz ran through the cross-belted ranks, as their soldier-like faces glanced towards us to greet many of their old comrades now about to join in their arduous toils after a long separation. A cloud of dust alone marked their further progress as they receded from our view. Following in succession, we brought up the rear. At the expiration of an hour's march, we entered a wood, formed column, called the roll, and the whole Division was then dismissed. The assembled multitude of voices, the tearing and cutting down of branches of trees, crackling of fires, rattling of canteens, shooting of bullocks through the head, and the hurrying of parties of soldiers for rum and biscuit for rations, the neighing of horses, braying asses and rampant mules, all resounded throughout the forest, giving new life and merry echoes to its most intimate recesses. Groups of officers stood in circles; every countenance seemed decked in smiles, and a hearty welcome greeted us from all hands.

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Under the wide-spreading branches of a venerable cork-tree, decorated with pack-saddles, accoutrements, and other military trappings, dinner was served up and laid out on a pair of hampers, which served us instead of a table. Beef, biscuits, tea, rum, and wine composed our fare, it being a usual custom to join breakfast and dinner, so as to make one meal serve for the twenty-four hours, the troops merely halting to cook and refresh themselves during the heat of the day. A more happy meal, I can safely say, I never partook of; and with infinite admiration did I regard the purple jackets and battered epaulettes of my companions. Our small keg of wine being emptied, the word passed to pack up and accoutre; and, in an incredibly short space of time, the column re-formed. The "Assembly" sounded (the signal of march), threes from the right of companies, the bands struck up, and at the end of two hours' march, and towards night-fall, we entered another wood. The same ceremony gone through as already described, the blankets were spread out, the earth our bed, knapsacks our pillows, and the overhanging trees our canopy; the busy hum of life no longer vibrated through the bivouac, and thousands of soldiers slumbered and reposed their weary limbs, lying scattered throughout the forest, or around the dying embers of expiring fires. My companions insisted on stretching themselves on each side of me, protesting that they ought to do thus, as a protection against cold for the first two or three nights, since a very heavy dew fell, so as almost to wet through the blankets, notwithstanding the great heat of the weather by day. For some time I was unable to close my eyes, owing to some insects flocking up my legs in swarms, and creating much irritation.

Let us, for a moment, withdraw the veil of futurity,

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and make a few anticipations. On my right tranquilly slumbers a youthful warrior of sixteen years old, and on my left unconsciously sleeps the other, one year older. Lieut. E. Freer is doomed to undergo two more years of the toils of war, to suffer sickness and privation, and, at the sanguinary assault of Badajoz, to receive a severe wound in the upper part of the thigh; and lastly, at the age of nineteen, while in the Pyrenees, a ball passes through his right arm, and enters his side: he staggers, utters three words, and falls a lifeless corpse amid those dreary regions!

Lieut. J. Considine, at the assault of Badajoz, receives a ball through his body, and, stretched on the damp sod, enveloped in darkness, bleeds inwardly. A light is held over his pale face, and discovers the blood flowing from his mouth. Borne, however, to a place of security, he recovers. The next year he is tormented by a malignant fever, and afterwards, on the highest pinnacle of the Pyrenees, a ball strikes him; his thigh-bone is broken near the hip: he cries for help. I look down: he lies prostrate between my legs. The balls carry death and destruction around: we are under the walls storming a fort, and fighting hand to hand. Four soldiers attempt to carry him off, and, not being aware of the place of his wound, hoist him up, and turn his left foot outwards over his shoulder; by which means the thigh-bone is completely broken asunder. His screams are dreadful, and two of the soldiers fall dead, pierced with balls. The battle ended, he is carried to a place of security, where he eventually recovers!—and he now commands the 53rd Regiment.

Early the next morning we were again on the road. The martial music struck up, and continued to play for a short distance: the word passed to march at ease: conversation then commenced. The soldiers lighted

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their pipes; and, before the sun had reached its meridian, we filed into Portalegre. The streets were marked off, in the first instance, for different corps; then the houses, again, subdivided amongst officers and soldiers; the latter portioned off according to the size of the different dwellings; the butt ends of the soldiers' firelocks, serving as knockers, to rouse the sulky inmates, who would fain plead ignorance of the arrival of so many guests. It was by no means an uncommon occurrence for owners of houses to try all kinds of expedients, by absence, paltry excuses, or otherwise, to drive away the tired officers in disgust, who presented billets of lodgement. One day, an officer on the staff had patiently waited some time at a door without being able to gain admittance, until at length the *patron* walked up from the street and feigned civility, making a low bow, and saying to the officer, "*Senhor*, I have no key;" when the officer returned his salute, coolly lifted up his long leg, and applied it to the door with such force that it flew open at the first blow—then turning to the astonished Portuguese, said, "*Senhor, tiengo bon chave*,"[1] and, at a slow march, and with clanking sabre, took possession of the house. From that day he was known by the appellation of *Bon chave* throughout the army.

Another division entered the town the same day. The army was composed of eight divisions of infantry, besides cavalry and artillery; the former force was known throughout the army by the following familiar appellations: "the Gentlemen's Sons," "the Surprisers," "the Fighting Division," "the Supporters," "the

[1] A jargon mixture of the Portuguese, Spanish, and French languages was frequently resorted to in our anxiety to make ourselves understood by the natives, and when one word failed another was substituted. An officer who had just entered the country was most anxious to procure an egg, and having failed to make himself understood, as a last resource, he cut a piece of *pipe-clay* into the shape of an egg, and was instantly supplied.

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Invisibles," "the Never-Heard-Of," "the All Sorts," and "THE Division:" but, before the end of this most sanguinary war, they all fought again and again, covering themselves with fame and lasting glory.

The following day we proceeded to Castello de Vida, an ancient fortified place within a league of Marvao. The first brigade entered the town, and the second bivouacked in a grove without its walls. The adjacent country presented a wild appearance; but more particularly the latter town, which was perched on a rugged and stupendous mountain, inaccessible on every side, save only one approach, and even that impracticable for carriages, the road winding under the overhanging shelving of rocks, others of which reared their rugged points in the very middle of this (hardly to be so termed) pathway. A party of us with difficulty ascended to this strange place, at a season of the year when every particle of vegetation is parched and dried up. The adjacent grey precipices presented a frightful wilderness,—the hiding-place of innumerable wolves. The mind of the beholder on surveying such a prospect became perplexed how so barren a spot, even at the remotest period of antiquity, should have been fixed on for any human habitation, far more for a fortification. Some cannon of ancient construction were still on the ramparts, but few mounted, and even the carriages of those mouldering to decay. Here and there a few miserable Portuguese were observed basking in a sunny corner, grouped and huddled together, and consisting of young and old women with dark countenances, and still darker tresses, enveloped in shabby blue cloth cloaks, and extracting *piochos* from each other's heads; that occupation being the greatest source of delight and amusement amongst them. Their general food consisted of roasted chestnuts, washed down with cold spring

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water—which caused their teeth to decay at a very early age; and when they could procure a little dried fish, or *sardines*, with black sour bread, they would consider it a point of luxury. The extreme heat of the weather, and the exertions that we had used to reach this spot, created excessive thirst; looking round, therefore, in search of a house of entertainment, we espied a leafless branch of a tree suspended over a doorway, which bespoke the object of our search. On our entering and demanding wine, the corner of a pig-skin was untied, out of which spouted the wine into a filthy measure. It was strongly impregnated with the taste of the skin, about milk warm, and exceedingly thick, owing to its having been recently removed from a mule's back. These animals are usually loaded with two dried pig-skins, sewed up and slung across a pack saddle for the conveyance of wine from one place to the other—the muleteer being astride in the middle, and, above all, singing a wild air, and beating time with his heels against the bags.

Quitting this isolated place, and returning to our quarters, we remained there two or three days, and then resumed our march towards the northern frontier. The first night we halted in a wood near Niza. The next morning, an hour before daylight, we started; and, while passing over the summit of a high hill, as the morning dawned, we observed a thick mist overspreading an extensive valley. As the sun rose, its refulgent light pierced through the white fog, which resembled a beautiful floating sea, out of which peeped forth the tops of hills covered with investing shrubs. As the rolling mist passed away, so these apparent islands enlarged, until nothing of this enchanting illusion remained, except a bare country covered with *gum cistus* (a small tree), producing a most sickly smell, and the more particularly

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to those with empty stomachs. After a fatiguing weary march, half suffocated by heat, added to which our eyes, nose, and mouth, were filled with sand, we descended the pass of Villa Velha, where we observed a number of vultures perched on the pinnacles of inaccessible rocks, as if watching our motions, or waiting in anticipation of more devoted victims.

Crossing the Tagus by the bridge of boats, we bivouacked under the agreeable shade of an olive grove. The surrounding scenery presented everywhere a beautiful, romantic, and grand spectacle: the river foamed over the rocks that had fallen into its dark stream from the overhanging crags. The narrow road running at the base of the adjacent mountains was filled with loose stones; woe, therefore, to the sore-footed soldier who happened to stumble amongst them! Woe to the sick or wounded to whose lot it fell to be placed in those Portuguese cars, rudely constructed, with small solid wooden wheels, revolving on an unoiled axle-tree, and causing an indescribable creaking noise to be heard at a very considerable distance; sounds so horrible, that the bigoted peasantry declare they frighten away the evil spirit of Old Nick himself!

The jolting of these vehicles frequently tore off the plasters, and ripped open anew the wounds of the suffering soldiers; nor was it at all unusual to behold the sick, wounded and dying, with pallid countenances expressive of unheard-of agonies, while these engines of torture, drawn by a pair of bullocks, with their heads thrust under a shapeless piece of wood, (for the purpose of yoking them together), rolled on their heavy way. The conductor guided them with a long pole, with a piece of pointed iron at the end of it, which he poked into the beasts' necks, and directed them by such sort of "sharp practice."

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Continuing our route through the town of Castello Branco and several villages, we obtained to the left a view of the tremendous ridge of snow-capt mountains of the Sierra d'Estrella. The barrier of bare and rugged rocks towards the Spanish side, when gilded by the departing glare of the setting sun, assumes the grandest appearance, and, in the revellings of imagination, a thousand palaces of burnished gold may be fancied amid these adamantine rocks, vying with each other in height and endless variety of form. Afar off, an old monastery might be descried, perched on the summit of bare and wild precipices; its spiral turrets shooting on high, and encompassed by the immensity of space; the frowning battlements overhanging the valley below, and threatening to overwhelm the passing traveller with loose stones and crumbling ruins, while the deep tones of the monastic bell chimed the vesper hour. On a solitary eminence a lonely shepherd stood, tending his flock, with a carbine slung across his shoulder, and a couple of wolf-dogs crouching at his feet, their necks encircled by strong iron collars bristling with long spikes, to protect them against the grip of the voracious wolves. All around seemed of other times in this precipitous part of the country, composed principally of solid rock. The rude hand of time had identified towns and villages with their primitive stones; houses had fallen to decay, but nothing new had arisen on the ruins; streets branched out, but it was no wise uncommon to find huge rocks, of many tons weight, sticking up in the middle of them, never having been removed, and leaving the traveller the option of a choice of one of the two narrow roads round these natural obstacles.

As the Division threaded its march over winding and difficult roads, its horse-artillery might be heard rumbling in the rear, while the winding notes of the bugle

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horns echoed in the distant valleys. Major-General R. Craufurd commanded the Light Division. His arrangements and regulations of march stood unrivalled; at the expiration of every hour, the Division formed close columns of regiments, and halted for about ten minutes; the leading corps were generally again marching off by the time the rear came up. When any obstacles came across the line of route, each officer, commanding a company, saw that they were closed up before he put them into the regular marching pace, and that even if a break in the column happened of fifty yards between each company. I have frequently witnessed the whole Division marching in this manner through a difficult country, by which means they were always in hand, ready to engage by companies. If a man found himself exhausted between the halts, the senior officer of the company ordered him to have a ticket, which he was obliged to hand over on his arrival in camp, or to shew to anyone who questioned him on the road as to his authority for being absent from his corps.

The code of discipline was very strict; but everyone knew exactly that which was required of him, and, in the event of any irregularity even on the line of route, amidst wilds and mountains, no matter where, the column was closed up *instanter*, and a summary punishment inflicted on the spot. This was far from harsh treatment: it was lenity in the end; it preserved the health of the soldiers, by keeping them in their ranks; it maintained discipline and concentration, the great requisites in war; it prevented marauding on the inhabitants; soldiers were debarred from coming to unpleasant collisions and assassin-like encounters; and thus peace and harmony were established among those whom we were bound to defend. The followers of the Division (and of the army) were composed of lank Barbary bulls

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and bullocks; mules loaded with bags of biscuit, kegs of rum, kegs of ball cartridge, reserve ammunition; a few hardy women (mistresses, or wives of soldiers) mounted on strong and weak asses; Portuguese boys, drivers; officers' milch goats; purveyors and medicine chests; and sometimes a few suttlers, headed by a man better known by the name of *Tick*, owing to his giving credit to officers in precarious times. This person, by the bye, as a natural consequence, would lay on an enormous percentage for small articles of luxury; disposing of bread itself at nine shillings a four-pound loaf. Tea, sugar, and brandy in a proportionate ratio.

On the 9th of August we emerged from Portugal and passed Albergeria, a village on the Spanish frontier. My astonishment and curiosity were highly excited on observing the extraordinary difference between the natives of Spain and Portugal, and that it could be possible, for people living so near one another, to be so dissimilar in complexion, costume, and manners—even when inhabiting respectively the banks of a narrow stream, which holds its course near the frontier of the two kingdoms, being scarcely two yards wide, and only ankle deep.

The merry Spanish peasant girls came forward with bold smiles and strutting steps, greeting us in familiar terms, such as *Vivan los Ingleses: vivan los Coluros, y Mil anos a ustedes;* then pulling out their castanets, jumping and saying, *den nosotros la musica: vivan los Ingleses.* Others came running forward with pitchers, and, against all rules, broke the ranks, insisting on supplying the soldiers with water. Some of them were extremely pretty; their lively manner and becoming costume made them appear to great advantage. Their complexions generally are of a fine healthy brown, they have sparkling black eyes, and dark hair combed back

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and tied in a knot with a bunch of black ribbons, hanging down their backs; their jackets of brown or blue cloth are laced up the front, and slit open at the sleeves, so as to display a white chemise. Their petticoats are of various bright colours, reaching just below the knee; and their stockings are red, blue, and white, most fancifully worked up the middle of the calf of the leg; their feet are remarkably small, with silver buckles on their shoes, besides gold or silver ornaments in their ears and round their necks. When going to church or visiting each other, they wear a black cloth mantilla over the head, and held across the breast with both hands. On entering a place of worship they cross themselves quickly and drop down on the pavement on both knees, looking very devout, unless some object of attraction happens to catch their attention. The male peasantry are hardy and well-made, but by far the shortest race of men I ever saw in any other country, although their picturesque dress gives them the deceptive appearance of a height which they really do not possess. Their principal amusement out of doors is the game of hand ball, or throwing an iron bar with the right hand a considerable distance, and also pitching it betwixt their legs in various other ways which may suit their fancy. On Sundays and fête days they dance *boleros* with their village maids, who beat time with their castanets, and sing when music cannot be procured. That favourite dance is formed by four or eight couples standing opposite one another, not unlike the formation of a quadrille party. The male attire in the province of Leon is a large *sombrero*, or broad-brimmed hat, with a wide black ribbon tied round it; a brown jacket slit open at the sleeves; a blue or green velveteen waistcoat decorated with two rows of long-shanked silver buttons, and cut out at the breast, showing a white shirt, handsomely

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plaited or worked, with a collar about half an inch wide, fastened with a clasp. The belt round their waists is of durable leather, about five inches broad. Their breeches are dark brown, stockings of similar colour, with shoes and silver buckles. When they go out, or during holidays, they envelop themselves in large brown cloaks, which they throw gracefully over the shoulder, and conduct themselves with a manner and deportment very far beyond the peasantry of other countries. Their villages are built in a cluster round good churches, the body of those edifices towering high above the small houses of one storey high that encircle them. The floor is usually composed of earth beat down to a hard substance. There is no glass in the windows, which are merely small square apertures, one foot by six inches, divided by an iron bar, with a little shutter on hinges, which is closed at night. Their usual furniture consists of a bedstead, wool or straw mattress, covered by very coarse sheets and blankets, a table, two or three forms with backs to them, a large chest with a partition for the double purpose of stowing away flour and holiday apparel. Sometimes in winter a brass pan with handles is used under the table, which they fill with hot embers to keep their lower extremities warm. The only chimney in the house is in the kitchen, where they use a small iron lamp filled with *aziete* or oil, and burn wood from their neighbouring forests; and when afar removed from woods, and that article becomes scarce, charcoal is substituted for cooking. Their usual food is sausages, garlic, and chocolate, the latter made into cakes ready sweetened, but only used as a luxury, and mixed so thick, that a teaspoon will stand upright in it. The bread is extremely white and compressed, without yeast, made in the shape of a pancake, being ten inches in diameter, and about two inches and a half thick, and weighing four pounds.

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The women wash by the side of streams, and continue to dip the articles in the water, and then strike them on a large round stone, on which they kneel, and finally lay them on the ground to dry, by which means they bleach their linen very white.

It is curious to observe a mother dressing a young child. After putting on its petticoat she rolls several yards of coarse cloth so tight round the body of the infant that a stranger would conceive it would be unable to respire, as its little arms stick out horizontally.

We continued our march over the plain of Fuente de Guinaldo, and within half a league of that place took up our ground in a wood, where we encamped, that is to say, cut down branches of trees and constructed huts; and although the canopy of heaven, or a rudely formed hut, for months in succession was the only shelter for the troops, the bivouac resounded with merriment and afforded frequent good cheer. For my own part I felt perfectly happy, my eyes and inclinations were directed towards the front; I felt myself securely lodged on *terra firma*, and no longer a sort of amphibious animal. I had escaped the dreadful fever and mortality of Walcheren, nor could I well call to mind the having ever experienced a day's serious illness. This was about the period of the year when the sickly season commenced; but I flattered myself that any impression on my unimpaired constitution was quite out of the question; in fact, I never troubled myself with gloomy thoughts. A wide field was now open, to which I looked forward with great anticipation, little dreaming of the example that was about to be visited, in the space of a short week, on my active limbs.

What situation is superior to the camp? And what period of a soldier's life is called to mind in such glowing

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colours as the days of youth, when he was reclining under the shady branches of a forest oak, surrounded by young companions in arms, with light pockets and still lighter hearts, cheerfully talking to each other of glittering and moving armies, and all the imposing grandeur and pomp of war?—or fancy him nourishing the fonder feelings, and expatiating on the beauty of some foreign damsel, by whose wit and graces all hearts are captivated; while many another, more constant, indulges the fond hope of once more clasping the native mistress of all his thoughts to his arms, on his return to his own shores.

Spain, of all countries, tends to produce in the mind the most romantic thoughts, from the salubrity of its climate, its diversified scenery, clear sky, and bright sun—a sun which shines throughout the summer from morning till night, so that to those who sleep under the canopy of heaven all days seem the same, and when summer closes and clouds darken the atmosphere, the preceding season appears to the imagination as one continued day. These, and many other feelings are indelibly fixed on the mind of a soldier, who closes his eyes on the highest mountains, in the deepest valleys, in woods, in morasses, in dusty, parched, and arid plains, or amid orange groves, luxuriant gardens, and beneath the marble fountain; or amidst frost and snow—the inmate alike of the palace, or of the peasant's menial hut—one night reposing on a bed of down, enveloped by satin drapery, the next stretching his tired limbs on the ground, or on a miserable bed filled with vermin—one hour gazing on the sumptuous, light, flowing drapery and satin slipper of the graceful *señora*, the next on the ruddy healthy cheek of the more humble *muchacha*. All these opposite changes attend the soldier's career in rapid succession.

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But lo! dinner is served up and announced. A truce to reflections! While we were employed handling our knives and forks, displaying a hungry dexterity, and bolting morsels of unchewable ration beef, a smoke was observed issuing from a valley, in the direction of our outposts, a mile to the front, which continued to increase, and then burst into a flame. A gentle wind blew towards our bivouac. The blaze increasing, and extending with great velocity, the cry of "fire," resounded from all quarters—"The camp's on fire." All was confusion; officers and soldiers seizing their baggage, ammunition, and horses. In the meantime, some tore large branches from the trees, and advanced to check the devouring element, the dried corn burning and whizzing towards us with the noise of a whirlwind; the heat was excessive; opposition was useless; the trees of the forest blazing away like a whisp of straw; and the whole brigade was *en déroute*, flying to save their lives, by reaching the road, where the second brigade had hastily formed, with boughs in their hands, as a last effort to endeavour to repel this vast conflagration. Fortunately, the wood here ended, and the grass burnt itself out to the edge of the sandy road, which was one of great width, such as are frequently met with in the open parts of Spain. Had I not been an eye-witness to so quick and extensive a devastation made in a short time, I could hardly have pictured to my mind such a grand and awful spectacle.

Taking up fresh ground for the night, we descended in the morning the precipitous banks of the River Agueda, leading to the remote village of Martiago, nearly at the base of the Sierra de Gata. On the night we entered it, a pack of famished wolves devoured a donkey, and tore the hind quarters of a horse away. The poor animal was found in the morning, having

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crawled from his ferocious pursuers into the middle of the village for refuge, in that miserable condition.

Ciudad Rodrigo was to be reconnoitred. As convoys of stores and provisions were expected from Salamanca, through the great forest, of four days' march, between those places; and as Don Julien Sanches, with his Guerillas, hovered about ready to cut off all small parties, the French were under the necessity, with incalculable inconvenience, to assemble their army, stretched over a great extent of country, to keep the inhabitants under control, to protect their hospitals, levy contributions, and to make perpetual countermarches in order to keep open their line of communication.

On the 11th of August, before day-light, our Division was bending its course over ravines, and almost impassable pathways, to show front during a reconnaissance made by Lord Wellington, who usually wore in the field, at this period, a small low-crowned cocked hat, a blue pelisse coat, and a Hussar sash.

The sun blazed forth as usual (for not a drop of rain had fallen since I had put my foot into the country), and biscuit and rum were served out to refresh the exhausted soldiers; a humble refection which no one would think of grudging to those who had been under arms for ten hours, under a burning sun, and crowning the highest hills without a bush to shelter them, or a drop of water to refresh their parched lips.

With my rum in one hand, making a shallow appearance at the bottom of a soldier's tin, and my mouldy biscuit in the other, I beheld an officer approach me, in the act of drawing from his bosom an old ragged black silk neckerchief worn out in the service, and now converted into a pocket-handkerchief. He fumbled it over for a whole corner to apply his nose to; and during this operation, his eyes were fixed on my

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tin. After a variety of hems, coughings, and such like indications, he took courage to beg that I would permit him to dip his dry biscuit into my shallow allowance of rum, to moisten his lips; his request being granted, and thanks returned for the given relief, he told me that, in the hurry to grasp his share, he had unfortunately upset it on the ground, and had the additional mortification to see it dry up in an instant.

We were spread out rank entire within sight of the garrison, for the governor to suppose our force stronger than it really was, so that he might inform the Duke of Ragusa, and oblige him to bring up and deploy his whole army, for the protection of his intended convoy.

Late in the evening we reached our cantonments in good spirits, though well tired, but not so much so as to prevent my making a good meal. Turning into a small recess, and getting into bed for the first time for weeks, after some hours I awoke rather feverish, went to the door in my shirt to cool myself, and found the air so refreshing that I continued stationary for a considerable time, certainly much longer than my prudence ought to have dictated; however, I did not feel any ill effects from it at the time.

On the day following, our paymaster was encircled by a group of officers, who were listening to his odd remarks, relative to warfare. He declared that he hated *bullets* and *swords*, but with fists he flattered himself he was able to cope with, and would not turn his back on any man. "Oh!" said he, "how I should like to see a fine boiled leg of pork, and a pease pudding, smoking before me; why, the very thought makes me ravenous, and I could eat anything, from a gnat to an elephant; yes, sir, I could eat an elephant stuffed with militia-men!" Then with both hands, pulling his cheeks, his breeches and his waist-

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coat, for in quarters he actually wore the identical dress he had joined the regiment in: "Look at these," said he, "why, they fitted me as tight as a drum before I came to this cursed country; and look at them now! Well, only let me get my wife on my knee by my comfortable fire-side once more, and, if ever I leave old England again, may I be . . ! and as my poor brother *did die*, I wish he had taken his departure before he ever persuaded me to enter the army!"

COLONEL H. S. COCHRANE, V.C.,
43rd Light Infantry, 1878–1881.

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ARMY LIST, 31ST MAY, 1881.

43RD (MONMOUTHSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).

[*Burmah.*]

Linked Bn. 53 F - - - - - - - - - Chatham.

Brigade, Sub-District and Brig. Dep. (*Shrewsbury*), 21.

"Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "New Zealand."

Colonel.

Spencer, *Hon. Sir* A. A., *G.C.B.* - - - 14 June '69.

Lt.-Colonel.

V.C. Cochrane, Hugh S., *c.* - - - - 16 Feb. '78.

Majors.

Brett, H. A. l.c., p.s.c., s. - - - - - 20 Sept. '71.
Crozier, Stanley - - - - - - - 1 Dec '75.
Livesay, Wm. - - - - - - - - 19 June '76.

Captains (10).

Vesey, Geo. F., *m.* - - - - - - 8 May '66.
Hammick, St. V. A., p.s.c., s. - - - - 26 Feb. '70.
Money, Art. Campbell - - - - - 12 Oct. '70.
Nicholl, Spencer P. T., *d.* - - - - - 4 Jan. '71.
Clark, Wm., *d.* - - - - - - - 20 Sept. '71.
O'Brien, Jas. Thos. - - - - - - 18 Oct. '73.
Langlands, John S. - - - - - - 1 Dec. '75.
Wilson, Wm. Horace - - - - - - 31 Oct. '71.
Williamson, Ralph B. R. - - - - - 19 June '76.
Bowen, Herbert - - - - - - - 22 Mar. '79.
Strachan, Jas. Arthur - - - - - 19 Sept. '79.
Curtis, John Geo. C., *d.* - - - - - 12 Mar. '81.

Lieutenants (10).

Plowden, F. Hugh, *I. of M.* - - - - - 5 Oct. '72.
Rivett-Carnac, Percy T. - - - - - 3 July '73.
Talbot, Fra. A. B., adj. - - - - - 12 Nov. '73.
Prichard, Geo. Herbert - - - - - 11 Feb. '75.
Eccles, Robert - - - - - - - 28 Feb. '74.
Porter, Reginald W. - - - - - - 6 Sept. '76.
Terry, Horace Aug., *d.* - - - - - 29 Nov. '76.
Mockler, Augustus F. - - - - - 3 May '78.
Clark, Paul Treby - - - - - - 23 July '79.
Kerrich, Geo. Stewart (prob.) - - - - 19 Sept. '79.
Williams, J. Hanbury, *d.* - - - - - 3 Apr. '80.
Stewart, Wm. H. M. - - - - - - 12 Mar. '81.

2nd Lieutenants (8).

Dobbs, Alex. Hugh (prob.) - - - - - 1 May '78.
Mockler, Gerald F. - - - - - - 14 Sept. '78.
Cotton, Hen. Robt. S. - - - - - 4 Dec. '78.
Rideout, Fredk. C. W. - - - - - 22 Jan. '79.
Howell, Llewellyn J. - - - - - - 22 Jan. '79.
Holloway, Edward L. - - - - - - 25 Feb. '80.
Acton, Henry L.B. - - - - - - 11 Aug. '80.
Thring, Richard H. D. - - - - - - 22 Jan. '81.

Paym.—Brereton, J. S., *hon. capt.* (*Paym.* A. Pay Dep.).
I. of M. Plowden, F. H., *lt.* - - - - 29 Dec. '76.
Adj. Talbot, F. A. B., *lt.* - - - - - 27 Aug. '77.
Q.M.

Scarlet—Facings White.

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ARMY LIST 31ST MAY, 1881.

52ND (OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).

[*Chatham.*]

Linked Bn. 85 F - - - - - - - - *Natal.*
Brigade, Sub.-District and Brig. Dep. (*Oxford*), 42.

"Hindoostan," "Vimiera," "Corunna," "Busaco," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "Delhi."

Colonel.

Dennis, John Leslie, C.B., *g.* - - - -	27 Sept. '79.

Lt.-Colonel.

Barwell, W. Barwell B. - - - - -	1 Nov. '77.

Majors.

Bailie, Thos. M., *l.c.* - - - - - -	10 June '71.
Powys, Hen. Lyttleton, *d.* - - - - -	1 Nov. '77.

Captains (10).

Kingscote, Howard - - - - - -	2 Sept. '68.
Adams, Hen. Coker - - - - - -	30 Sept. '68.
Blackwood, Robt. Wm. - - - - -	28 Oct. '68.
Brownrigg, Metcalfe S. - - - - -	10 Nov. '69.
Crosse, Art. Thurstan, *d.* - - - - -	10 June '71.
Butler, Thos. Dacres, *d.* - - - - -	31 Oct. '71.
Douglas, Hen. M. Sholto - - - - -	31 Oct. '71.
Johnstone, James - - - - - -	14 Feb. '74.
Meade, John Percy - - - - - -	1 Nov. '77.
Pocklington, Evelyn B. - - - - -	15 Jan. '78.
Pratt, *Lord* Chas. Robt. - - - - -	10 Jan. '79.
Boyle, Chas. John - - - - - -	13 Sept. '79.
Cunliffe, Walter Howell - - - - -	10 Aug. '80.

Lieutenants (10).

Dalzell, Arthur Edward - - - - -	28 Oct. '71.
Odell, Wm. Henry, adj. - - - - -	30 Dec. '71.
Gough, Wilfred A., *p.s.c.* - - - - -	26 June '72.
Scriven, Algernon G., *I. of M.* - - - -	26 June '73.
Hutton, Chas. M., *s.c.* - - - - -	9 Aug. '73.
Stopford, *Hon.* John M., *d.* - - - -	12 Nov. '73.
Fyler, Fredk. John Fane - - - - -	28 Feb. '74.
Evelegh, Fredk. John - - - - -	13 Nov. '74.
Monro, Hector Edmond, *d.* - - - -	28 Feb. '75.
Mansel, Eustace Gambier - - - - -	4 Oct. '75.
Cocks, Edwd. Lygon Somers - - - -	4 May '81.

2nd Lieutenants (4).

Bower, Edm. T. Chivers - - - -	13 July '78.
FitzGibbon, Louis T. - - - - - -	14 Jan. '80.
Scott, Francis W. M. D. - - - - -	22 Jan. '81.

Pay.—Jackson, J. H., *hon. capt.* (*Paym.* A. Pay Dep.).

I. of M. Scriven, A. G., *lt.* - - - - -	1 Oct. '79.
Adj. Odell, W. H., *lt.* - - - - -	23 Mar. '81.
Q.M. Reilly, John - - - - - -	29 June '66.
	31 Mar. '60.
Ens.	4 June '58.

Scarlet—Facings Buff.

Ag. Messrs. Cox & Co.

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RECORD OF THE 43rd LIGHT INFANTRY (1st OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY) 1881—1891.

1881.

1st July.—In accordance with General Orders, by H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, of this date, the designation of the Regiment was directed to be the *1st Battalion, The Oxfordshire Light Infantry*, Oxford being appointed as the place of localisation, and the other battalions of the Regiment being formed of those previously known as the 52nd Light Infantry, the Royal Bucks Militia, and the Oxford Militia. Distinctive numbers were on this day officially abolished, and the pattern of lace on the Officers' tunics was changed to that described as "Rose Pattern."

The Regiment, under the temporary command of Major Stanley Crozier, was quartered in Burma; Headquarters, with C and D Companies, at Thayetmyo, F and H Companies on detachment at Alanmyo, and A, B, E, and G Companies at Toungoo.

3rd July.—Lieut. A. F. Mockler was appointed Regimental Interpreter in Hindustani.

6th July.—Lieuts. F. H. Plowden and R. W. Porter returned to Headquarters from leave of absence to the Straits Settlement.

10th July.—Lieut. A. F. Mockler proceeded on 3 months' privilege leave to China and Japan.

9th November.—Colonel H. A. Brett arrived at Headquarters and took over the command of the Battalion.

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24*th December*.—Colour-Sergeant George Williams was appointed Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

26*th December*.—Intimation received that Lieut. A. F. Mockler has been permitted to assume the name of Ferryman, in addition to that of Mockler.

1882.

2*nd January*.—Headquarters and Right Wing, under the command of Colonel H. A. Brett, marched out of Thayetmyo, and embarked on board the river steamer *Yunan*, with one flat in tow, for Rangoon, *en route* for Bangalore. Strength:—10 Officers, 2 Staff, 24 Sergeants, 15 Corporals, 6 Buglers, 436 Privates, 28 Women, 60 Children.

6*th January*.—Headquarters and Right Wing arrived at Rangoon, and moved into camp on the Church Maidan.

Major S. Crozier proceeded to England, on leave of absence.

9*th January*.—Headquarters and Right Wing embarked on board s.s. *Himalaya* and I.G. Transport *Czarewitch* (sailing vessel, in tow of former), to proceed to Madras, *en route* to Bangalore.

16*th January*.—Headquarters and Right Wing arrived at Bangalore, there to be quartered, in relief of the 2nd Hampshire Regiment (old 67th).

23*rd January*.—The Left Wing, under the command of Major A. C. Money, left Toungoo.

26*th January*.— Lieut. and Adjutant F. A. B. Talbot rejoined Headquarters, from leave in England.

27*th January*.—Marching-in Inspection of Headquarters and Right Wing by Major-General W. Payn, C.B., commanding Mysore Division.

31*st January*.—The Left Wing arrived at Rangoon.

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27*th February*.—The Left Wing embarked on board the Transports *Tenasserim* and *Czarewitch*, the latter in tow of the former, to proceed to Madras, *en route* to Bangalore, having been detained in Rangoon on account of cholera.

6*th March*.—The Left Wing arrived at Bangalore. Strength:—7 Officers, 15 Sergeants, 18 Corporals, 7 Buglers, 236 Privates, 11 Women, 20 Children.

10*th*, 11*th*, and 14*th March*.—On these days, the Regiment, under the Command of Colonel H. A. Brett, underwent the Annual Inspection by Major-General W. Payn, C.B., commanding Mysore Division. Present on parade:—2 Field Officers, 3 Captains, 11 Lieutenants, 2 Staff, 39 Sergeants, 30 Corporals, 11 Buglers, 583 Privates.

4*th April*.—A Draft, consisting of 1 Corporal, 1 Bugler, 78 Privates, under the command of Major W. Clark and Lieut. H. A. Terry, joined Headquarters, from the 2nd Battalion.

21*st June*.—A letter was received, dated Horse Guards, 29th April, 1882, stating that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that the victory of QUEBEC, 1759, shall be inscribed on the Colours of the Regiment.

7*th November*.—"Horse Guards G.O. No. 252 of 1882" was received and contained the following announcement:—

"Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned Regiments of Cavalry, and Line Battalions of Regiments of Infantry being permitted to bear on their Standards, Colours, or Appointments, respectively, in commemoration of the gallant behaviour of the Corps specified, when engaged in operations in South Africa during the years 1835, 1846 and 1847, and 1851, 1852 and 1853, the words SOUTH AFRICA,

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followed by the date of the operations in which they took part:

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry (43rd foot), 1851-2-3."

1883.

16*th and* 17*th February*.—Annual Inspection of the Regiment by Lieut.-General W. Payn, C.B., commanding Bangalore Division. Present on parade:—Colonel H. A. Brett, commanding, 3 Field Officers, 3 Captains, 9 Subalterns, 2 Staff, 23 Sergeants, 24 Corporals, 14 Buglers, 427 Privates.

7*th April*.—A Draft, consisting of 1 Colour-Sergeant, 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, 200 Privates, under the command of Captain J. G. C. Curtis, joined Headquarters, from the 2nd Battalion.

14*th August*.—The Regimental Rifle Meeting took place on the Hebbal Ranges.

7*th September*.—Major G. F. Vesey proceeded to England, on sick leave.

14*th November*.—A Draft of 2 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Buglers, 190 Privates, under the command of Lieut. F. G. Cardew, joined Headquarters from the 2nd Battalion.

1884.

5*th January*.—The Regiment marched into camp at Krishnarajapuram, in order to take part in the Camp of Exercise. Strength:—5 Field Officers, 8 Subalterns, 2 Staff, 2 Warrant Officers, 3 Staff Sergeants, 23 Sergeants, 23 Corporals, 8 Buglers, 642 Privates.

Officers:—Colonel H. A. Brett, commanding a Brigade; Major A. C. Money, Brigade Major; Lieut.-Colonel S. Crozier, commanding the Battalion; Majors W. Clark, and W. H. Wilson; Captain and Adjutant F. A. B. Talbot; Lieuts. A. F. Mockler-Ferryman, P. T. Clark, J. Hanbury-Williams, C. R. Day, F. G.

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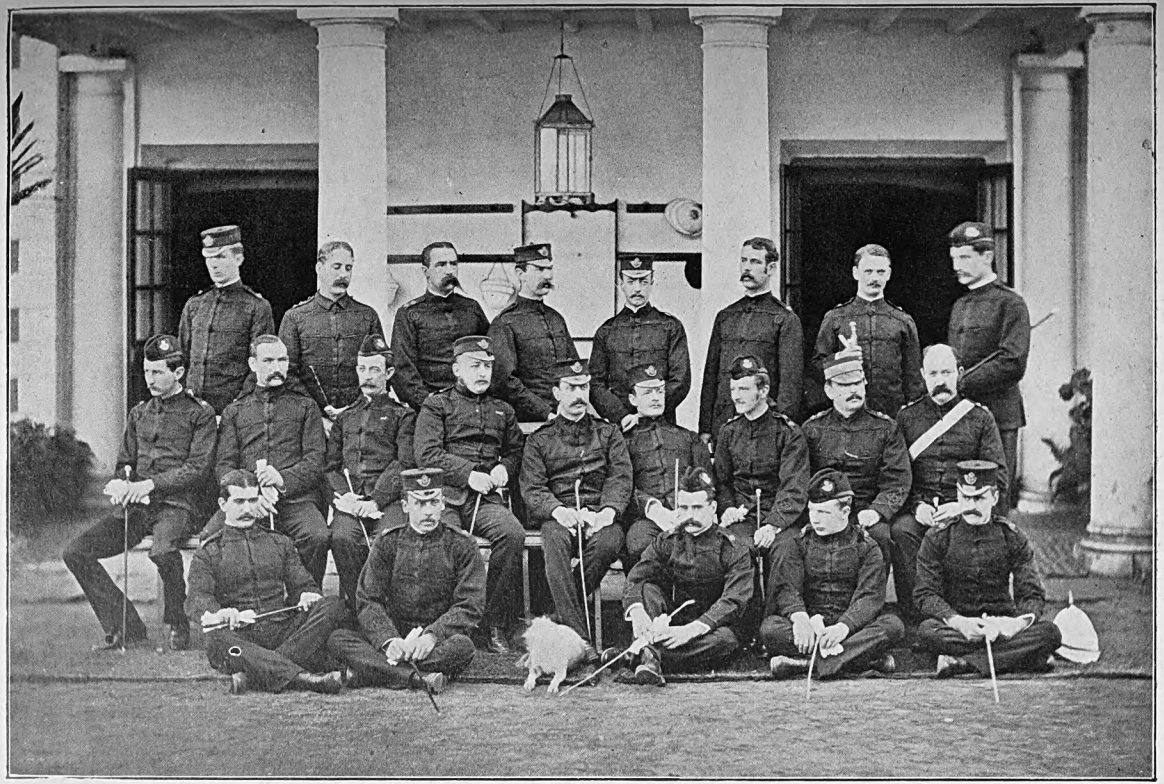

Top Row.—Lt. R. H. D. Thring. Surg. McLaughlin. Lt. A. F. Mockler-Ferryman. Lt. H. R. S. Cotton. Capt. J. A. Strachan.
Capt. R. B. R. Williamson. Lt. L. J. Howell. Lt. P. T. Clark.
Middle Row.—Lt. R. W. Porter. Major A. C. Money. Capt. F. A. B. Talbot. Capt. F. H. Plowden. Capt. Brereton, A.P.D.
Lt. and Qr.-Mr. G. Williams. Col. H. A. Brett. Capt. R. Eccles. Surg.-Maj. F. Pout.
Bottom Row.—Lt. G. F. Mockler. Lt. P. T. Rivett-Carnac. Lt. E. L. Holloway. Lt. H. L. B. Acton. Lt. B. Holloway.

OFFICERS, 1ST OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

BANGALORE, 1884.

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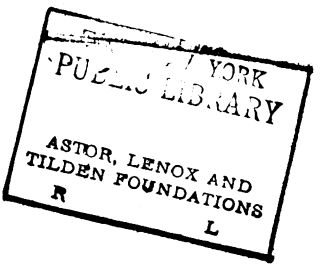

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Cardew, W. A. Oswald, Lieut. and Quartermaster G. Williams.

24*th January*.—The Regiment returned to Bangalore, from Camp of Exercise.

6*th February*.—The Regiment, commanded by Colonel H. A. Brett, underwent the Annual Inspection by Lieut.-General W. Payn, C.B., commanding Bangalore Division. Present under arms :—18 Officers, 803 other ranks.

16*th February*.—Major J. T. O'Brien, A.P.D. (late 43rd Light Infantry), joined the Regiment as Paymaster.

24*th June*.—Lieut. J. Hanbury-Williams appointed acting A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor of Madras.

Lieut. G. F. Mockler, acting Commandant at Poonamalee, appointed Acting Cantonment Magistrate, and a Justice of the Peace, with powers of a Second Class Magistrate.

18*th July*.—The Regiment took part in a review of the troops of the Garrison by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army (Sir Frederick Roberts, V.C.).

This was the first grand parade held by Major General Hugh Rowlands, V.C., C.B., who had succeeded General W. Payn, C.B., in the command of the Bangalore Division.

1*st September*.—Lieut. G. B. Hodson left the Regiment, on appointment as a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

25*th and* 26*th November*.—F, or Captain J. G. C. Curtis's, Company proceeded in two parties to Malapuram, on detachment duty :—Officers, Captain Curtis, Lieuts. C. R. Day and F. G. Cardew.

27*th*, 28*th*, *and* 29*th December*.—Captain Curtis, commanding the Detachment at Malapuram, was called out on these days, in aid of the Civil Power, against a band of Moplah fanatics.

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The following extract from Proceedings of the Madras Government Military Department, describes the affair :—

No. 23. From Brigadier-General Godfrey, Clerk, Adjutant-General, To Lieut.-Colonel Kenny-Herbert, Officiating Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Ootacamund, 13th January, 1885 (No. 12. M.).

I am desired to submit, for the information of the Government, the accompanying report, dated 31st ultimo, from Captain Curtis, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, of the part taken by the Detachment under his command[1] in the recent Moplah disturbances in the Calicut Collectorate.

2. In forwarding this report I am to say that the Commander-in-Chief considers credit is due to all concerned, for the prompt and satisfactory manner in which this fanatical outbreak was suppressed.

3. It is true that the fanatics were few in number, but the Trikkalur Temple in which they made their stand was a strong position and difficult of approach, and His Excellency is of opinion that the duties entrusted to Captain Curtis and the other officers and men serving under his orders were efficiently carried out, and that an excellent soldier-like spirit would appear to have animated all ranks.

4. I am to add that Sir Frederick Roberts thinks Government will be pleased to hear that Mr. Logan, Collector of the District, has informed His Excellency how well satisfied he was both with the prompt manner in which his requisition for troops was complied with, and also with the manner in which the officers and men behaved.

From Captain J. G. C. Curtis,
Officer Commanding Detachment,
1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

To

The Adjutant General,
Dated Trikkalur Temple,
Near Arriakod, 31st December, 1884.

I have the honour to state that on the 27th, on the requisition of the Constable in Charge of the Malapuram Police Station, I marched with a party of twenty-eight men ten miles towards Kundoli on the Calicut road; on arrival at the place, 12 noon, where the Moplah band of

[1] Captain Curtis, Lieuts. Day and Cardew, and 56 men and N.C.O.'s of the 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Captain Heron Maxwell and 54 N.C.O.'s and men of the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers. Surgeon Heath in Medical Charge.

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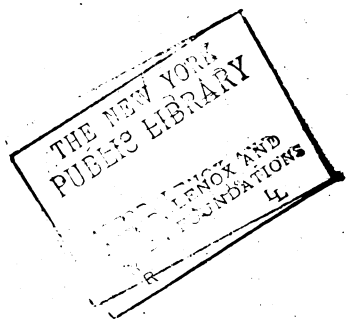

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fanatics was supposed to have taken post, they were reported to have passed early that morning into the hilly and jungle country to the north-west. The Ernad Tahsildar informed me that he was uncertain whether his information was reliable, and stated that the police force at his disposal was sufficient to trace the fugitives, and that he did not require any men. I therefore marched them back to Malapuram.

At 2.30 a.m. 28th instant, I received a letter from the Collector of Malabar, stating that the fugitives were probably in a temple near Arriakod.

I therefore despatched a party of twenty-eight men under Lieut. Day to that place at 4 a.m.

At 6.30 a.m. I received another letter to the same effect, but asking for a strong party.

I then despatched a party of twenty-eight men under Lieut. Cardew in carts to reinforce the first party at 8 a.m.

The party under Lieut. Day arrived at the foot of the Trikkalur Hill at 2 p.m. the 28th instant; after a short halt to rest the men after their long march (twenty-four miles), the party advanced up the hill to the west of the temple, where the ground is open for a considerable distance. When the crest of the hill was reached they advanced in extended order towards the western gateway, followed by the police in reserve, and having entered the western gateway found the west doorway barred.

In the expectation of the usual rush being made by the fanatics, the party took post under cover close under the gables at the north-west and south-west corners of the inner enclosure; the police were drawn up between these two points with fixed bayonets.

From both corners part of the soldiers advanced in skirmishing order, firing on the upper story from which the enemy had previously fired.

A party of the fanatics came down from the upper story and began to fire through loop-holes in the tiled roof and in the western and southern doorways of the inner enclosure.

It was at this time that Lieut. Day while reconnoitring the position with great coolness and courage, received his wound from a shot fired from a loophole in the southern doorway. He was not disabled from walking, and came round to the western doorway and placed Sergeant Burton in command of his men, and then walked through the west gate and asked Major Hole of the police to take command of the troops.

The fanatics meanwhile showed a disposition to leave their stronghold and kept up a brisk fire on all within range. An axe was procured, and an ineffectual attempt made to break in the west doorway. By this time the evening was advanced, and it became necessary to withdraw the men from their position. Four men of the Oxfordshire retired one by

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one at the double through the west gateway and lined both sides of it, and kept up a brisk fire on the west doorway and the loopholes on the roof.

Orders were given to the police to fire at the doorway and roof in order to drive the fanatics from their loopholes while the retirement was being carried out.

Several shots were fired at this critical moment, fortunately no one was hit. While this movement was being effected, Lieut. Cardew's party appeared in sight advancing in skirmishing order across the west front. It was then that a bullet from the west doorway knocked off Lieut. Cardew's helmet.

At 4 p.m. the 29th instant I received a letter from the Collector of Malabar giving me certain and definite information that the Moplahs were strongly posted at a temple six miles from Arriakod, a small village north-north-west of Malapuram.

I arrived at the Trikkalur Temple at 3 a.m. the 29th, and found the party bivouacked on the hillside, about two hundred yards from the temple, and the exits of the temple guarded by outposts.

The position that the Moplahs had occupied consisted of a rectangular laterite enclosure wall, seven feet high, doors strongly barricaded and loopholed at the middle of each side; the slopes of the hill on which it is built are well commanded by its fire.

In the east face is a two-storied building through which the main entrance to the temple runs. The walls of its lower story are of great thickness, the upper part built of massive timber. The gaps between the planks forming the sides and ends render an all-round fire possible. The inner enclosure is surrounded by an outer enclosure, a thick laterite wall varying in height from twelve to six feet capable of being occupied for offence for the greater part of its length, except on the eastern side, where the hill falls steeply and where the wall is highest. In the middle of the east and west sides are open gateways.

At daybreak the building and enclosure were reconnoitred.

As soon as it was light the Moplahs began to fire on us whenever such events as the relief of sentries, etc., exposed our men to their view.

At 7.30 a.m. a party of the Royal Fusiliers under Captain Heron Maxwell, strength fifty-four men, arrived.

After a consultation with the collector it was determined to dislodge the Moplahs by blowing in the doorways by dynamite.

The following dispositions were made:—

The east gateway was guarded by eight men and one N.C.O., the west side of the outer enclosure was occupied by a covering party of twenty-five men, Royal Fusiliers, and twenty-five men Oxfordshire Light Infantry, while twenty men Royal Fusiliers, and twenty Oxfordshire

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Light Infantry, were posted close at hand under cover in readiness for the enemy should he emerge into the courtyard. The other sides were held by the Malabar Police.

About 8.30 a.m. Private Barrett, 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry placed a dynamite charge against the west door, the fuse went out; undeterred by a brisk fire on the courtyard, he placed a second charge.

The door was much damaged, but it had been so strongly barricaded that the passage was stilled barred.

About an hour after Private Rolphs, Royal Fusiliers, placed a charge under the eastern doorway, the fuse went out, and, while waiting to load a second charge, Private Miles was shot dead through the head close by him; undaunted by the enemy's plunging fire on the courtyard, Private Rolphs again advanced as coolly as before to lay a second charge. The wooden porch was shattered, but the Moplahs still held firmly to their position in the upper story.

The outer courtyard on the western side was next taken possession of. By dynamite charges the north door was sufficiently shattered to admit of our firing through it, and the west door cleared; then the enclosure wall was loopholed at the south corner.

During these events a steady fire was kept from the outer wall on the defenders, whose fire gradually became slacker and slacker; an advance was made into the inner courtyard, and a charge exploded at the base of the upper story building, which had scarcely any effect on its solid granite wall.

The enemy's fire had now ceased, and the doors of the upper story building being found open, the police were sent to search the temple buildings, and with a final charge of dynamite the trap-door which gave access to the upper story by means of a moveable ladder was blown to pieces.

There eleven corpses were found and one man seriously injured.

I request permission to bring to the favourable notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the coolness and judgment displayed throughout the affair by Lieut. Cardew and Sergeant Burton 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and untiring energy shown by Doctor Heath in caring for the sick and wounded.

The Collector of Malabar and Major Hole of the Malabar Police have been good enough to furnish me with an account of what occurred before I arrived.

No. 24 Order thereon, 2nd February, 1885, No. 537.

The Government consider that the suppression of the Moplah disturbances as reported in the foregoing correspondence reflects credit on the officers and men concerned.

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2. The conduct of Privates Barrett and Rolphs is highly commendable, and will no doubt meet with due recognition at the hands of the proper authorities.

1885.

1*st January.*—The Battalion, under the command of Colonel H. A. Brett, was quartered at Bangalore; Captain J. G. C. Curtis's Company on detachment at Malapuram, Malabar Coast.

22*nd January.*—A Draft of 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, and 28 Privates, under command of Captain R. Eccles, joined from the 2nd Battalion.

8*th February.*—Three Companies, viz.—Major G. F. Vesey's, Major A. C. Money's, and Captain R. Eccles', under the command of Lieut.-Colonel S. Crozier, proceeded to the Malabar Coast. Major Vesey's Company proceeded to Calicut, the remaining two to Malapuram, in order to reinforce the garrisons at those stations. Total strength:— 6 Officers and 244 N.C.O.'s and men.

11*th March.*—Sudden orders received for the Battalion to concentrate, and hold itself in readiness to proceed to Quetta, to form part of a force to be mobilised on the Frontier, and to await the development of events connected with the Anglo-Russian delimitation of the Afghan Boundary.

13*th March.*—Major Vesey's and Captain Eccles' Companies rejoined Headquarters from the Malabar Coast.

19*th March.*—Major Money's and Captain Curtis's Companies rejoined Headquarters from the Malabar Coast.

23*rd* and 25*th March.*—The Battalion, under the command of Colonel H. A. Brett, was inspected by Major-General Hugh Rowlands, V.C., C.B., commanding Bangalore Division. Present on parade 18 Officers and 724 other ranks.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

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30th March.—The Battalion, under the command of Colonel H. A. Brett, left Bangalore, in three special troop trains, for Bombay, *en route* for Quetta, equipped on active service scale. Strength, 19 Officers and 786 men.

4th April.—The Battalion arrived at Bombay, having halted *en route* at Arconam, Gooty, Wadi, and Poona; embarked on board the I.G.S. *Clive* to proceed to Karachi for Quetta. Strength, 19 Officers, 794 men (three men joined at Poona and six at Bombay, one man left at Poona). *Names of the Officers with the Battalion:*—Colonel H. A. Brett, Lieut.-Colonel S. Crozier, Majors G. F. Vesey, A. C. Money, W. Clark; Captains R. B. R. Williamson, J. H. Strachan, J. G. C. Curtis, F. A. B. Talbot (Adjutant); Lieuts. R. W. Porter, P. T. Clark, G. F. Mockler, C. R. Day, F. G. Cardew, F. G. L. Lamotte, F. W. H. Cox, C. G. Prendergast, F. J. Newton-King, Quartermaster G. Williams. Major J. T. O'Brien (Paymaster), and Surgeon F. Maclean also accompanied the Battalion.

Lieut. H. A. Terry was left in command of the Depôt at Bangalore.

6th April.—Arrived at Karachi and landed the baggage.

7th April.—The Battalion disembarked in the morning and marched to Camp near Barracks.

9th April.—Inspection by Brigadier-General Luck, commanding Sindh District, in the morning. Left at night in two special trains for Rindli (rail-head.) 18 men left in hospital at Karachi.

11th April.—Arrived at Rindli and encamped close to the railway. Acres of stores waiting to be transported up the Bolan Pass.

12th April.—The Battalion furnished several working-parties to unload trains, which arrived with stores at frequent intervals.

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15*th April.*—The following officers arrived at Rindli and joined Headquarters of the Battalion:—Captain R. Eccles (who had been left at Bangalore to hand over the Barracks and Depôt to Lieut. Terry), Lieut. A. F. Mockler-Ferryman (from leave in England), Lieut. J. Hanbury-Williams (from Acting A.D.C. to the Governor of Madras), and Lieut. A. H. Spencer (from England on first appointment.)

19*th April.*—Still halted at Rindli, awaiting transport for conveyance to Quetta.

20*th April.*—Transport camels handed over to the Battalion. Lieut. A. F. Mockler-Ferryman appointed Regimental Transport Officer.

21*st April.*—Headquarters and Right Wing marched to Koondalani, nine miles; hot march; considerable difficulty with raw camels.

22*nd April.*—Marched from Koondalani to Kirta, eight miles.

23*rd April.*—Marched from Kirta to Bibinani, 12½ miles; hot and trying march; route much shut in by sides of the Bolan Pass.

24*th April.*—Marched from Bibinani to Mach. Long and up-hill march of 14½ miles.

[The Left Wing, under command of Lieut.-Colonel S. Crozier, commenced the march from Rindli.]

25*th April.*—Headquarters and Right Wing halted for the day, in order to rest the bullocks of the Ammunition Train, which was under escort of the Regiment.

26*th April.*—Marched from Mach to Dozan, nine miles. Very cold day.

Lieut. A. F. Mockler-Ferryman re-appointed Interpreter to the Regiment.

27*th April.*—Dozan to Durwaza: eight miles. Very cold.

28*th April.*—Durwaza to Siriab; 15 miles.

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29*th April*.—Marched from Siriab to Quetta, 10 miles; and went into Camp, on rough stony ground, two miles from Quetta, near the mouth of the Hanna Pass.

1*st May*.—The Left Wing marched into Camp.

11*th May*.—The Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Sir O. V. Tanner, K.C.B., commanding Quetta District.

4*th June*.—Cholera broke out in the Regiment. One man died.

6*th June*.—Moved Camp to ground nearer the Hanna Pass.

10*th June*.—Moved Camp.

11*th June*.—Lieut. A. H. Spencer died of cholera.

15*th June*.—Moved Camp to ground five miles from Quetta, on the Kandahar road. Men dying of cholera daily.

21*st*, 26*th June*; 2*nd*,14*th July*.—On each of these days the Regiment moved its camping ground, but the deaths from cholera still continued.

18*th July*.—The Regiment paraded in Camp at Sarakula Pass, for the presentation, by Brigadier-General Sir O. V. Tanner, K.C.B., of the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field to Lance-Sergeant Barrett, for his gallantry in the attack on the Trikkalur temple.

28*th July*.—G Company proceeded into Quetta on detachment duty.

30*th July*.—The Regiment moved Camp, and marched to the mouth of the Hanna Pass, *en route* to Astangi.

31*st July*.—Halted for the day. B Company marched into Quetta for duty; and H and A Companies rejoined Headquarters.

1*st August*.—Marched to Spin Karez.

2*nd August*.—Marched to Astangi.

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5*th* and 6*th August*.—On these days the Regiment moved Camp from Astangi to Negund.

21*st* and 24*th August*.—Between these days the Regiment moved Camp from Negund to Lower Irak, halting at Spin Karez *en route*.

24*th August*.—D Company proceeded to Quetta, on detachment duty.

24*th October*.—The Regiment marched into Quetta, and encamped.

10*th November*.—Captains J. G. C. Curtis and F. A. B. Talbot proceeded to England.

2*nd December*.—The Regiment moved into Quetta Barracks.

1886.

1*st January*.—The Regiment, under the command of Colonel S. Crozier, paraded for the Proclamation of the Queen-Empress. The weather very severe. Hard frost, and frequent falls of snow.

1*st February*.—Lieut. A. F. Mockler-Ferryman passed the Lower Standard in Persian.

2*nd* and 5*th February*.—On these days, the Regiment, commanded by Colonel Stanley Crozier, was inspected by Brigadier-General Sir O. V. Tanner, K.C.B., commanding Quetta District. Present on parade, 13 Officers and 393 other ranks.

7*th March*.—The Regiment moved out of Barracks, and pitched Camp close at hand.

8*th March*.—The 4th (King's Own) marched into Quetta, and occupied the Barracks, in relief of the Regiment, under orders for Poona.

10*th March*.—The Regiment commenced the march down the Bolan Pass, and encamped at Siriab; Strength, 16 Officers and 553 other ranks.

During the stay of the Regiment at Quetta (10½ months) the loss by death from cholera and other

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causes amounted to 1 Officer, 2 Staff-Sergeants, 2 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, 2 Buglers, and 78 Privates.

11*th March*.—To Durwaza.

12*th March*.—To Dozan.

13*th March*.—To Mach.

14*th March*.—Halted.

15*th March*.—To Bibinani.

16*th March*.—Left Bibinani at 5 a.m., and reached Kirta at 10 a.m. Rested for the day, and paraded again at 9 p.m., with orders to make a forced march to Rindli, the village at the mouth of the pass being infected with cholera.

17*th March*.—Reached Rindli at 3 a.m., having marched 32½ miles in 22 hours.

18*th March*.—Headquarters and Right Wing left Rindli, by special troop train, for Karachi, at 5.30 p.m.

19*th March*.—Halted during the day's journey at Radhan and Loki, to cook meals.

20*th March*.—Arrived at Karachi at daybreak; embarked on board I.G.S. *Tenasserim* at 8 a.m., and sailed at 9 a.m.

23*rd March*.—Headquarters and Right Wing disembarked at Bombay at 11 a.m., and occupied the troop sheds in Sassoon Dock for the day. Entrained at 7.30. p.m.

24*th March*.—Headquarters and Right Wing arrived at Poona at 6.20 a.m., and occupied Ghorpuri Barracks.

A Draft, under the command of Captain F. H. Plowden, which landed in Bombay on the 29th January, 1886, here joined the Headquarters of the Regiment. Strength of the Draft, one Sergeant, one Corporal, 100 Privates (with Lieuts. Hinde, Molyneux, and Budd, joining on first appointment).

2*nd April*.—The Left Wing, under the command of

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Major W. Clark, arrived at Poona from Quetta, and occupied Wanourie Barracks.

13*th April.*—The Headquarters and Right Wing of the 2nd Battalion (52nd Light Infantry) passed through Poona, *en route* to Bangalore.

3*rd September.*—The Regiment received orders to break up preparatory to embarkation for England. The compulsory transfers consisted of 6 Corporals and 194 Privates; while 6 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, and 98 Privates volunteered to remain in India. Total of all ranks remaining in India, 310, of whom 245 transferred to the 2nd Battalion.

21*st October.*—Captain Porter and Lieut. Newton-King proceeded to Bangalore, in command of the transfers to the 2nd Battalion.

29*th October.*—Lieut. F. G. Cardew left the Regiment on appointment as a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, and proceeded to Burma.

4*th November.*—A Guard of Honour, under the command of Major W. Clark, proceeded to Baroda, to do duty during the Viceroy's visit to the Gaekwar of Baroda. Strength :—Captains Eccles and Mockler-Ferryman; Lieuts. Day, Newton-King, and Parr; Surgeon-Captain Kilkelly, the Band, and 284 N.C.O.'s and men.

6*th November.*—The Guard of Honour arrived at Baroda, and went into Camp.

13*th November.*—The Guard of Honour returned to Poona.

14*th December.*—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught arrived in Poona, to take up the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency.

17*th* and 18*th December.*—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Solly-Flood, commanding the Poona Divison.

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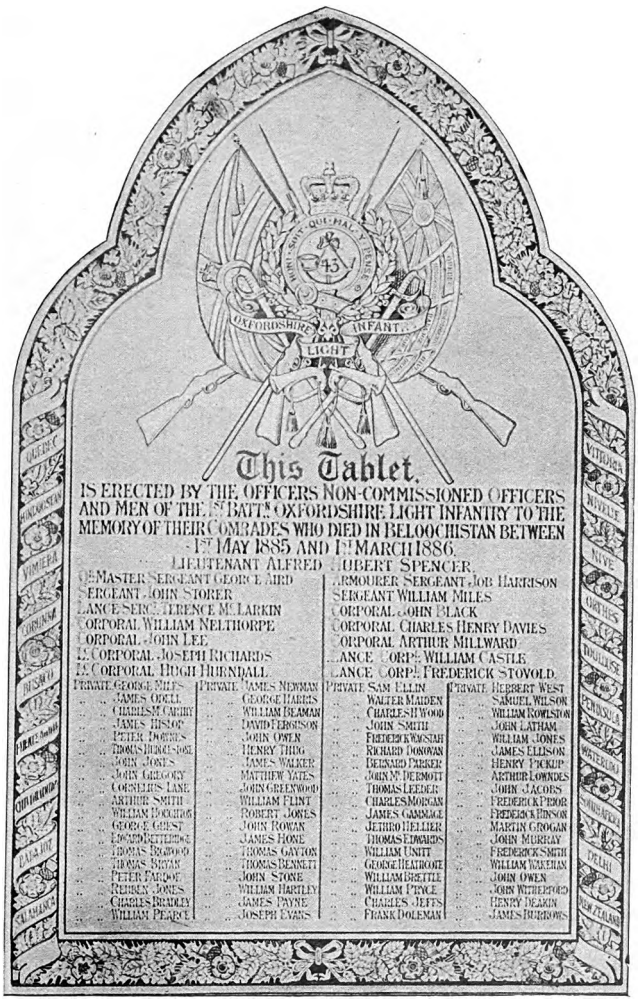

IN ST. MARY'S OXFORD.

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20th December.—Inspection of Barracks by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

1887.

1st January.—The Regiment, under the command of Colonel S. Crozier, took part in the parade for the Proclamation of H.M. the Queen-Empress.

13th January.—The women and children, together with a baggage guard of 130 men, under the command of Captain F. H. Plowden, proceeded to Bombay.

14th January.—The Regiment entrained at Poona at 6 p.m., and proceeded to Bombay, for embarkation.

15th January.—The Regiment, under the command of Colonel S. Crozier, embarked at Bombay for England, on board H.M.'s Troopship *Serapis* and sailed at 10 a.m. Strength:—1 Colonel, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 2 Staff, 1 Warrant Officer, 399 N.C.O.'s and men, 30 Women, and 62 Children. Names of the officers who embarked with the Regiment:—Colonel S. Crozier; Major R. B. R. Williamson; Captains F. H. Plowden, R. Eccles, R. W. Porter, A. F. Mockler-Ferryman; Lieuts. C. R. Day, F. J. Newton-King, A. B. Thruston, C. Parr, C. H. B. Molyneux; Captain and Adjutant P. T. Clark; Lieut. and Quartermaster G. Williams; Major J. T. O'Brien (Paymaster).

The following Officers did not embark with the Regiment:—Major W. Clark, on active service in Burma; and Captain Hanbury-Williams, ordered to join the 2nd Battalion, on promotion.

9th February.—H.M.'s Troopship *Serapis* arrived at Portsmouth.

10th February.—The Regiment disembarked, and proceeded by special train to Shorncliffe Camp, there to be quartered.

On arrival at Shorncliffe, 270 men joined Headquarters from the *Half Battalion* (a Depôt Battalion which had

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been formed pending the arrival of the Regiment from India.)

21*st February*.—A Draft of 110 men joined Headquarters from the Regimental Depôt, Oxford.

16*th March*.—The Regiment was inspected by Lieut.-General P. Fielding, C.B., commanding the South-Eastern District. On parade:—9 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 495 N.C.O.'s and men.

1*st April*.—A Draft of 1 Bugler, and 50 Privates joined from the Depôt.

6*th April*—6*th June*.—Between these dates 63 men were transferred to the First Class Army Reserve (on converting their service, under Q.R. xix, 142.)

24*th June*.—Colonel S. Crozier handed over the command of the Regiment to Lieut.-Colonel G. F. Vesey.

20*th*, 22*nd July* and 2*nd August*.—On these days the Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Vesey, was inspected by Colonel Sir Baker Russell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C., Commandant Shorncliffe Camp. Present on parade:—22 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 598 other ranks.

9*th* and 11*th August*.—84 men transferred to the First Class Army Reserve, on converting their service.

18*th August*.—24 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

3*rd October*.—1 Sergeant and 28 Privates joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

11*th October*.—On the occasion of the Presentation of New Colours by Lady Aberdare (daughter of Sir William Napier), the Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Vesey, paraded in the following strength:—23 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 571 other ranks. Officers present on parade:—Lieut.-Colonel G. F. Vesey; Bt. Lieut.-Colonel St. V. A. Hammick; Majors A. C. Money, W. Clark, R. B. R. Williamson; Captains

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R. Eccles, R. W. Porter, H. A. Terry, A. F. Mockler-Ferryman, J. Hanbury-Williams; Lieuts. G. F. Mockler, H. R. S. Cotton, C. R. Day, F. G. L. Lamotte, F. J. Newton-King, C. Parr, C. H. B. Molyneux, W. Owen; 2nd Lieuts. E. A. Stanton, G. N. Colvile, Hon. C. Bruce, P. S. Stanhope; Captain and Adjutant P. T. Clark; Lieut. and Quartermaster G. Williams.

The following account of the day's proceedings appeared in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, of the 22nd October, 1887:—

New Colours were presented to the Regiment at Shorncliffe, on the 11th instant. For forty years the old Colours had been carried by the 43rd Light Infantry - through the Kaffir War, 1851–3; the Indian Mutiny; the New Zealand Campaign, 1863–6; and for a long tour of 15 years' service in India, from which the Regiment returned at the beginning of this year.

Forty years ago, at Southsea, the old Colours were presented to the Regiment by Lady Pakenham, wife of Major-General Sir Hercules Pakenham, then Colonel of the 43rd Light Infantry. Then, as now, the officiating clergyman was an old 43rd Officer, who had left the Army and taken Holy Orders. In 1847, the clergyman was the Rev. Wyndham Madden, who was one of five brothers who all served in the Peninsular War, who all belonged to the glorious Light Division, and who all shed their blood for their country—two of them their life's blood.

Now, in 1887, the clergyman was the Rev. Neville Sherbrooke, who passed seven years as an Officer in the Regiment, esteemed and respected by all ranks.

Lady Aberdare very kindly consented to present the Colours, and a more appropriate selection could not have been made. The daughter of that famous 43rd soldier, the warrior-historian of the Peninsular War—Sir William Napier—none more worthy could have been found to commit to the charge of the 43rd Light Infantry the New Colours.

The day for the Presentation was fine, but bitterly cold. The Regiment paraded at 1 o'clock. The Parade State showed a strength of 23 Officers and 573 Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File on parade. Colonel Sir Baker Russell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C., Commanding the Troops at Shorncliffe, was present with his Brigade Major, Major Hon. J. P. Napier, 10th Hussars.

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Colonel Vesey, Commanding the 43rd Light Infantry, having asked permission of Sir Baker Russell, wheeled the Regiment into line, and the Old Colours were trooped. Many an old Officer and soldier felt a lump rising in his throat as he looked for the last time on those Old Colours on parade, and thought of the years gone by, since he had first the honour of carrying them as a young Ensign.

The trooping was done in excellent style, and every man of the Colour Escort was evidently determined to uphold the credit of his Regiment.

After the trooping, the Old Colours were taken slowly down the line to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne" and placed in the rear. The Regiment then formed three sides of a square, and the drum of the Regiment was placed in the centre, with the New Colours cased and crossed on the drum. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Hammick and Major Money, the two senior Majors, then removed the cases.

Lady Aberdare with her husband (Lord Aberdare), and the Rev. Neville Sherbrooke, with whom were the Rev. E. B. Kitson and the Rev. G. Levitte, Chaplains to the Shorncliffe Garrison, then came forward, followed by Colonel Sir Baker Russell, and a large number of old Officers of the Regiment, who with that *esprit-de-corps* which has always been pre-eminent in the 43rd, had come to see their well-loved Regiment get its New Colours. Amongst them were Major-General Brett, Colonel Sir Henry Wilmot, V.C., Colonels Sir Lumley Graham and Sanford, Major-General F. M. Colvile, C.B., Colonels Crozier and Livesay, Major Carter, Captains Cairns, Pearson, and Talbot, and Dr. Henry.

Colonel Vesey, having ordered the Regiment to take off their helmets, the hymn "Brightly Gleams Our Banner" was sung by the men, and the effect of all the voices ringing out clear and loud was very fine.

After the prayers of consecration, the Rev. Neville Sherbrooke addressed the Regiment in a clear voice, heard by every man on parade. He said:

"Brother Officers and fellow soldiers of the 43rd Light Infantry, I have been asked by your Colonel to say a few words to you, and I can hardly express to you the joy I feel standing face to face with a Regiment with which I was for so many years associated.

"I look back with joy and thankfulness, and with gratitude to God for many useful life lessons I learnt in the 43rd Light Infantry—something, I hope, of submission to authority; something, I hope, of discipline; and something, I hope, of the sympathy that should always exist to each other. It is a great joy to be present on this occasion.

"As I look on those Old Colours, or rather on what remains of them, and as I listened to the Band playing 'Auld Lang Syne,' many thoughts were suggested to my mind.

"We are met here, not merely for a military pageant, but in a

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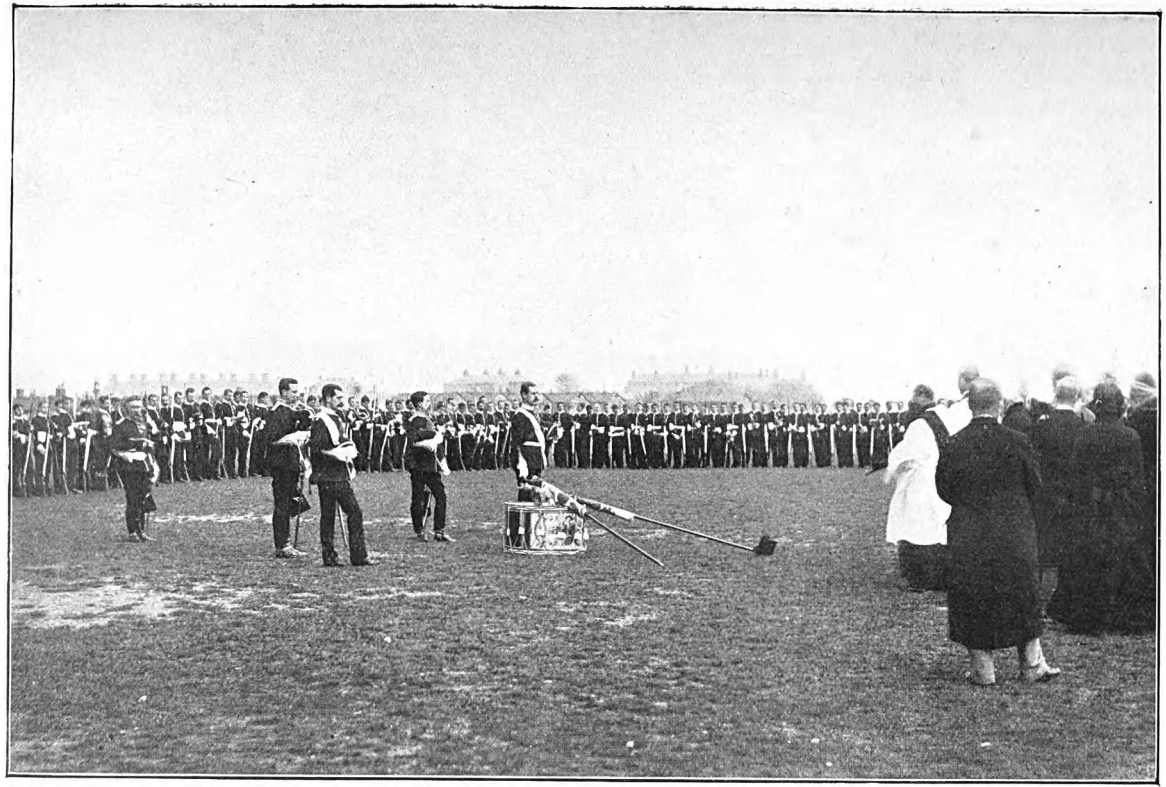

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE 1ST OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

SHORNCLIFFE, 1887.

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solemn way. We believe in the God of Battles, we believe in the God of Arms; we are met to fight His battle, to manifest His glory. Remember this, that as a Nation, we have honoured God, so God has stood by us in past years. I believe solemnly as a Nation honours God, and as a Regiment honours God, so long will the blessing of God rest on that Nation and on that Regiment. I do not see before me to-day the same faces I saw sixteen years ago; but, my brothers, the Regiment has not been changed; it is the same grand old Regiment, with its splendid traditions, which fought so nobly in the Peninsula, and elsewhere. You have inherited those traditions; and I hope one great lesson every soldier, while recollecting the grand traditions of the past, will remember is, that it rests with him to carry on those traditions in the future. I trust that you will continue to exercise that noble discipline and sobriety and readiness to go anywhere and to do anything. You inherit all the qualities of those who served in the past, and it rests with you to emulate their example in the future, doing credit not only to the Commanding Officer, but to all, down to the smallest boy in the Regiment.

"Forty years have passed since the Old Colours were presented to you. They passed through the Kaffir War; and there was that splendid affair on board the *Birkenhead*, when the men stood as on parade, knowing that death was near, but under perfect discipline.

"Those Colours also accompanied the Regiment through the Indian Mutiny, and also the New Zealand War, and at Quetta, where Officers and men stood so nobly together.

"It is those histories of the past that you have to carry on in the future.

"Then there is the higher banner, higher than these banners. What banner do I mean? It is the Banner of the Lord Jesus Christ. As an old soldier, let me impress on you the duty of serving under that Banner. I trust that each man here will serve under the True Banner, and say, 'Jesus Christ shall be my Lord and Master.'

"And now there is this closing thought. Some of us wear medals and decorations awarded by our Queen and Country. There is a still greater decoration awaiting us when we stand before the Lord. God grant we may all hear the words 'Well done, good and faithful servant, enter into the joy of thy Lord.'

"God bless the 43rd Light Infantry; God bless each one present, and may we assist at that great 'Review' day and receive the reward from the Lord of Glory."

Lieut.-Colonel Hammick and Major Money then handed the Colours to Lady Aberdare, who gave them to the two senior Subalterns,

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Lieutenants Gerald Mockler and Stapleton Cotton, who received them on the knee.

Lady Aberdare then addressed the Regiment in such a stirring speech as has rarely, if ever, been spoken to soldiers, and was listened to with the deepest attention. Her Ladyship said :—

"Colonel Vesey, Officers and Soldiers of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, or may I still call you the old 43rd, which filled so noble a place in the annals of the great Peninsular War?

"The honour you have done me in inviting me to-day to present to you your new Colours, has gratified me in a way that no words of mine can properly express.

"The name of the 43rd Regiment belongs to the earliest memories of my childhood; the story of its deeds is connected with every cherished association of my early life. My interest in it, now that my son has joined it, will, I hope, last as long as my life lasts.

"In 1804 my father, Sir William Napier, joined the 43rd Regiment at Shorncliffe. Now, 83 years after, my son has joined it at the same Camp. It was not my father's first Regiment—he had already belonged to two others—but it was the one in which all his Military experience was gained. The 43rd was at that time, in conjunction with the 52nd and Rifle Brigade, being formed into that Corps, afterwards so famous throughout the Peninsular War as the glorious Light Division. That Light Division was moulded, trained, and inspired by one of the greatest of men, one of the noblest Generals and truest heroes this world has ever seen—Sir John Moore, who ended his gallant life at the moment of victory on the field of Corunna.

"Instructed by this great man, my father did his best to make the 43rd what it afterwards became. At the time he first knew it, it was wanting in some of the highest military attributes—discipline, devotion to duty, and high aims.

"It was on the battlefields of Spain and Portugal, in the long and arduous campaigns of the Peninsular War—that war which, beginning with Vimiera, ended only on the glorious field of Waterloo—that the old 43rd learned what a true, noble, and grand life a soldier's may become.

"I am descended from a family of soldiers, and the honour of the British Army is very dear to me. My grandfather, my father, and two uncles belonged to that Army. Their family motto was 'Ready, Aye Ready' for the field, and I can truly say that they held themselves constantly ready for whatever field of duty lay before them. In youth or age, the call of duty was with them paramount always over every call.

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"Soldiers, it is a proud thing to belong to such a family—to such men of high honour and great deeds; but such ancestry lays great responsibility upon those who come after them, that they should in no way throw a slur upon such memories, but carry them forward unsullied to future ages. Soldiers, you are all young men; your life is yet before you. None can know what you will do in the future; but remember that, as soldiers of the 43rd, you have an ancestry also to be proud of. You are descendants of the Men of that Army who helped to raise England to such high honour and glory at the beginning of this century— the Army of the Duke of Wellington.

"Into your hands I commit these Colours, new and untried like yourselves, in the firm conviction that you will bear them unsullied through whatever campaign your Country may call upon you to serve in; that you will prove yourselves true descendants of the Peninsular heroes by high military discipline, unflinching courage, and unfailing loyalty to your Queen, your Country, and, above all, to God."

Colonel Vesey in reply said :—

"Lady Aberdare, in the name of the 43rd Light Infantry, I thank you for your kindness in coming here to-day to give us our new Colours. We are proud to receive them from the hands of the daughter of Sir William Napier, who tended so much to gain for the 43rd undying fame in the Peninsular War.

"He was at the head of the Regiment at Salamanca, and in many of the actions of the Pyrenees.

"We are no longer the 43rd. The old Colours are the only things bearing the time-honoured numbers. But whatever we may be called, and wherever we go, I hope we shall always do our duty, as we have done before, to our Queen and Country, and remember the glorious name handed down to us, and always maintain our good reputation.

"I thank you once more, Lady Aberdare, for your kindness, which will never be forgotten in the Regiment."

The Regiment then re-formed line and marched past in grand style. It was particularly noticeable that the young soldiers, of whom the Battalion was almost entirely composed, had a proud and joyous look on their faces as they marched past, feeling that they were the descendants of the rugged Veterans of the Light Division, men who never failed to show how a trench should be mounted and stormed.

The Regiment was then dismissed, and the Officers entertained a large party at luncheon.

Many old Non-Commissioned Officers of the Regiment were present, and were looked after by the Sergeants. In the evening, a Ball was given by the Officers in the Gymnasium. The arrangements were

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excellent, and the Ball Committee (Lieut.-Colonel Hammick, Captains Mockler-Ferryman and Hanbury-Williams, Lieut. Stapleton Cotton) earned the highest praise. About 400 guests were present, including Lord and Lady Aberdare, Lady Folkestone and the Hon. W. Bouverie, General Sir E. and Lady Stanton, Lady Clifford, General Hon. E. Gage, Mrs. and Miss Gage, Colonel Sir Baker and Lady Russell, Colonel Sir Lumley Graham, Colonel Sir Henry Wilmot, V.C., Sir E. and Lady Dick-Cuninghame, and very many others.

On the following night the Warrant Officers and Sergeants gave a dance in the same room.

The old Colours will be sent to Monmouth Church next week under charge of two Monmouthshire Officers—Captain Hanbury-Williams and Lieutenant W. Owen. The four Senior Colour-Sergeants will accompany the party.

19*th October*.—The old Colours of the Regiment were conveyed to Monmouth, to be laid up in the Parish Church of St. Mary. The Officers with them were Captain J. Hanbury-Williams and Lieut. W. Owen; and the escort consisted of Colour-Sergeant O'Brien and three other Colour-Sergeants.

20*th October*.—The ceremony of laying up the Colours in Monmouth Parish Church took place. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in the town, and the service was largely attended. Afterwards, Mr. and Mrs. Crompton-Roberts entertained the Officers at luncheon, and Colonel Davies gave a dinner party, in honour of the Colour-Sergeants, at the Beaufort Arms Hotel.

Of the Colours themselves little remained. The Queen's Colour consisted of but a few shreds of silk attached to the pole; while the Regimental Colour was also in a dilapidated condition. The word "Monmouthshire" and the number "43" still existed, but of the battle honours only "Vimiera" and "Salamanca." [1]

15*th November*.—24 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

[1] Some verses on the Old Colours (by General Sir Edward Hamley) will be found in the CHRONICLE, 1893, p. 267.—ED.

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PRESENTATION OF COLOURS, SHORNCLIFFE, 1887.

Past and Present Sergeants, 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, with the Old and the New Colours.

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22*nd November.*—14 men left the 1st Battalion, to join the 2nd Battalion in India.

25*th November.*—Major W. Clark promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, for services in Burma.

1888.

2*nd January.*—45 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

16*th February.*—66 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

29*th February.*—18 men transferred to the First Class Army Reserve, on conversion of service.

2*nd April.*—The Battalion took part in the Easter Volunteer Manœuvres, in the vicinity of Dover.

3*rd April.*—Review of the Garrison by Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

4*th April.*—13 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

30*th April.*—The Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel G. F. Vesey, left Shorncliffe in two special trains for Dover, where it embarked, at noon, on board H.M.S. *Assistance*, for conveyance to the Isle of Wight. Strength:—22 Officers, 680 N.C.O.'s and men, 54 Women, and 98 Children.

1*st May.*—H.M.S. *Assistance* arrived in Cowes Roads at daybreak.

A Detachment, consisting of 2 Officers, 80 N.C.O.'s and men, 2 Women, and 3 Children, under the command of Captain J. Hanbury-Williams, was transferred to H.M.S. *Magnet*, for conveyance to Marchwood, for detachment duty.

The remainder of the Battalion disembarked at noon and marched to Parkhurst Barracks, there to be quartered.

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7*th May*.—The Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Vesey, was inspected by Lieut.-General Sir George H. S. Willis, K.C.B., commanding the Southern District. Present on parade:—18 Officers, 533 other ranks.

29*th May*.—16 men transferred to the First Class Army Reserve, on conversion of service.

2*nd July*.—16 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

16*th July*.—A party, strength as below, under the command of Captain A. F. Mockler-Ferryman, left Headquarters for East Cowes, there to be stationed and act as Queen's Guard during Her Majesty's stay at Osborne. Captain A. F. Mockler-Ferryman, Lieut. C.E.G.M. Fairtlough, and 44 N.C.O.'s and men.

15*th August*.—10 men joined headquarters from the Depôt.

20*th August*.—The Battalion was inspected by Lieut.-General Sir G. H. S. Willis, K.C.B., commanding the Southern District. Present on parade:—21 Officers and 554 other ranks.

22*nd August*.—Her Majesty the Queen having left Osborne, the Queen's Guard (under the command of Captain Mockler-Ferryman) returned to Headquarters from East Cowes Barracks.

24*th August*.—Captain H A. Terry's Company (A), made up to 80 N.C.O.'s and men, left Headquarters for detachment duty at Marchwood, relieving Captain J. Hanbury-Williams's Company (C), which returned to Headquarters.

1*st October*—10 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

15*th November*.—25 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

17*th December*.—A party of 44 N.C.O.'s and men,

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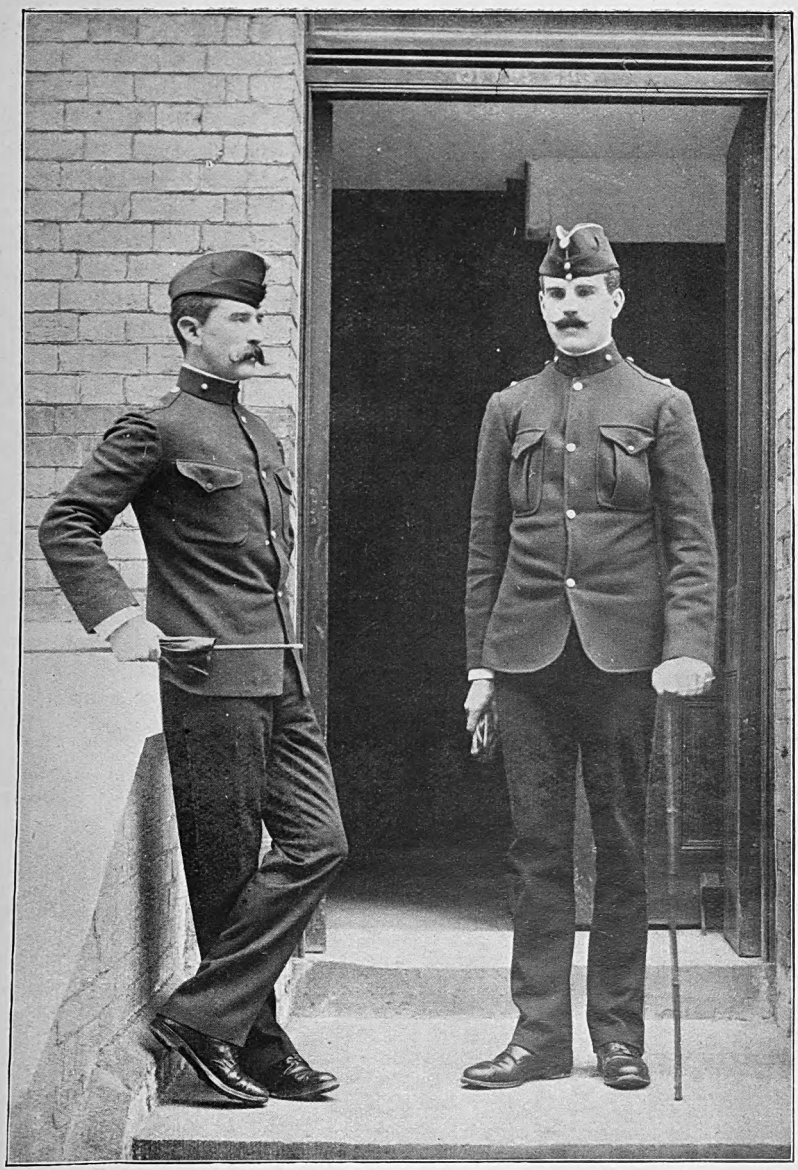

OFFICERS OF THE QUEEN'S GUARD.

COWES, JULY, 1888.

(Captain A. F. Mockler-Ferryman and Lieut. C. E. G. M. Fairtlough.)

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under the command of Major R. B. R. Williamson, with Lieut. E. A. Stanton, left Headquarters for East Cowes, to act as Queen's Guard during Her Majesty's stay at Osborne.

21*st December*.—19 men transferred to the First Class Army Reserve, on conversion of their service.

1889.

1*st January*.—15 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

15*th January*.—The sword-blade, worn by Lieut.-General Sir John Moore when he was killed at Corunna on the 16th January, 1809, was given to the Officers of the Battalion by General Lynedoch Gardiner, C.B., to be preserved as an heirloom.

24*th January*.—The Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel G. F. Vesey, marched to Osborne, and was inspected by Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

14*th February*.—25 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

16*th February*.—The Queen's Guard, under the command of Major Williamson, rejoined Headquarters from East Cowes.

13*th March*.—Army Order 136 of 1889 contained the following:—

"In consideration of the services rendered by the Oxfordshire Light Infantry (2nd Battalion, late 52nd Light Infantry) during the campaign in Southern India, 1790–92, Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to permit the Regiment to bear the distinction of MYSORE on its Colours."

18*th March*.—Captain H. A. Terry's Company (A), consisting of 2 Officers and 97 N.C.O.'s and men, rejoined Headquarters from Marchwood; and Captain

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R. Eccles' Company (D), consisting of 2 Officers and 98 N.C.O.'s and men, proceed to Marchwood, on detachment duty.

1*st April*.—21 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

14*th May*.—15 men joined from the Depôt.

19*th June*.—Captain A. F. Mockler-Ferryman attached to the Foreign Office, and appointed private Secretary to H.M.'s Special Commissioner for the West Coast of Africa.

2*nd July*.—16 men joined from the Depôt.

6*th July*.—The Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel G. F. Vesey, was inspected by General the Hon. Sir L. Smyth, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., commanding Southern District. Present on parade: 18 Officers and 625 other ranks.

17*th July*.—A party, consisting of 2 Officers and 44 N.C.O.'s and men, under the command of Captain R. W. Porter, proceeded to East Cowes, to act as Queen's Guard, during Her Majesty's stay at Osborne.

29*th July*.—On the occasion of the visit of H.M. the Shah of Persia to Her Majesty at Osborne, the Battalion furnished a Guard of Honour of 100 N.C.O.'s and men, the Queen's Colour, and the Band, under the command of Major R. B. R. Williamson.

2*nd August*.—H.I.M. the German Emperor paid a visit to Her Majesty the Queen at Osborne. A Guard of Honour of 100 N.C.O.'s and men, the Queen's Colour, and the Band, under the command of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel W. Clark, was furnished by the Battalion.

On this occasion the remainder of the Battalion lined both sides of the road from the East Cowes Pier to the road leading to the Queen's Gate.

8*th August*.—On the departure of H.I.M. the German Emperor from Osborne, the Battalion performed the same

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duties as on the 2nd inst., the Guard of Honour being under the command of Captain G. F. Mockler.

19*th August*.—Captain C. R. Day's Company (H) proceeded to Gosport, for temporary duty, and was quartered in Forton Barracks. Strength:—2 Officers and 64 N.C.O.'s and men.

23*rd August*.—Her Majesty the Queen having left Osborne, the Queen's Guard, commanded by Captain R. W. Porter, returned from East Cowes.

31*st August*.—Lieut.-Colonel W. Clark's Company (G), under the command of Major W. H. Cunliffe, consisting of 2 Officers and 97 other ranks, proceeded to Marchwood, in relief of Captain R. Eccles' Company (D), which returned to Headquarters.

3*rd September*.—A Draft, consisting of 2nd Lieut. G. Drage, 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 90 Privates, and 1 Woman, left Parkhurst for Portsmouth, and embarked, at the latter place, on board H.M.'s. Troopship *Malabar*, for conveyance to India, to join the 2nd Battalion of the Regiment.

1*st October*.—12 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

5*th October*.—Captain C. R. Day's Company (H), consisting of 2 Officers and 61 N.C.O.'s and men, rejoined Headquarters from Gosport.

14*th November*.—21 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

16*th December*.—A Draft, strength as below, left Parkhurst for Portsmouth, and embarked the same day on board H.M.'s Troopship *Serapis*, for conveyance to India, to join the 2nd Battalion: 2nd Lieut. E. H. Payne, 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 120 Privates, 2 Women.

A party, under the command of Captain J. Hanbury-Williams, proceeded to East Cowes, to act as Queen's

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Guard during Her Majesty's stay at Osborne. Strength: 2 Officers, 44 N.C.O.'s and men.

1890.

1*st January*.—17 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

17*th January*.—Headquarters and two Companies, under the command of Major R. B. R. Williamson, left Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, for Portsmouth. Strength:—4 Officers, 223 other ranks. Headquarters proceeded to Fort Widley, Portsdown Hills, and the two companies to Cambridge Barracks, Portsmouth.

28*th January*.—Four Companies and the remainder of Headquarters left Parkhurst for Portsmouth, the remainder of Headquarters proceeding to Fort Widley, and the four Companies to Cambridge and Victoria Barracks, Portsmouth. Strength:—5 Officers, 160 other ranks.

14*th February*.—30 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

20*th February*.—The Queen's Guard, under the command of Captain Hanbury-Williams, having completed their duty, rejoined Headquarters (at Fort Widley) from East Cowes.

15*th March*.—Captain H. A. Terry's (A) and Captain C. R. Day's (H) Companies, who proceeded to Aldershot on 8th February for the purpose of being employed as a Working Party in assisting to make a Rifle Range at Bisley, returned to Portsmouth. Strength:—3 Officers, 80 N.C.O.'s and men.

1*st April*.—Major J. A. Strachan's (G) Company rejoined at Portsmouth, from detachment duty at Marchwood. Strength:—1 Major, 1 Subaltern, 94 N.C.O.'s and men.

Major R. B. R. Williamson's (B) Company proceeded

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from Portsmouth, on detachment duty, to Marchwood. Strength:—1 Major, 1 Subaltern, 100 N.C.O.'s and men.

Nineteen men joined Headquarters at Fort Widley from the Depôt.

15*th May*.—20 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

29*th June*.—Captain Mockler-Ferryman rejoined Headquarters, from duty, under the Foreign Office, in West Africa.

1*st July*.—18 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

11*th* and 12*th July*.—The Battalion, under the command of Colonel G. F. Vesey, was inspected on Southsea Common by General the Hon. Sir L. Smyth, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commanding the Southern District. Present on parade:—22 Officers, 527 other ranks.

13*th July*.—Captain C. M. Hutton joined the Battalion pending absorption, on the expiration of his staff appointment at Jamaica.

18*th July*.—Major J. A. Strachan's (G), Captain R. W. Porter's (F), Captain H. A. Terry's (A), and Captain A. F. Mockler-Ferryman's (E) Companies, with Lieuts. Newton-King, Fairtlough, Parr, and Ruck-Keene, proceeded to Fort Gomer, to carry out the Annual Course of Musketry on the Browndown Ranges.

1*st August*.—The above four Companies returned to Portsmouth, on the completion of the Course of Musketry.

15*th August*.—14 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

2*nd September*.—A Draft, consisting of 149 N.C.O.'s and men, embarked on board H.M.'s Troopship *Serapis* at Portsmouth, for conveyance to Bombay, *en route* to join the 2nd Battalion of the Regiment in Burma.

18*th September*.—The Headquarters of the Battalion

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moved from Fort Widley, Portsdown Hills, to Cambridge Barracks, Portsmouth.

1*st October*.—20 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

15*th November*.—21 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

1891.

1*st January*.—The Battalion, under the command of Colonel G. F. Vesey, was quartered at Portsmouth as follows: Headquarters, Cambridge Barracks; 6 Companies in Cambridge and Victoria Barracks; 2 Companies (E, or Captain Mockler-Ferryman's, and C, or Captain Hanbury-Williams') on detachment at Fort Widley. There were no quarters available for Officers in Portsmouth, and they were placed on the lodging list. The Officers' Mess was established at 5, Pembroke Road (formerly the School of Art).

Twenty-eight men joined Headquarters from the Depôt on this day.

2*nd February*.—The Battalion, under the command of Colonel G. F. Vesey, left Cambridge and Victoria Barracks, Portsmouth, and proceeded to the New Barracks, Gosport, there to be quartered. The two Companies on detachment duty at Fort Widley rejoined Headquarters the same day. Strength of the Battalion on arriving at Gosport:—13 Officers, 474 Rank and File, 43 Women, 80 Children.

14*th February*.—28 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

10*th March*.—A Draft, under the command of Captain C. M. Hutton, left Gosport for Portsmouth, and embarked there, on H.M.'s Troopship *Euphrates*, for conveyance to India, to join the 2nd Battalion. Strength of the Draft:—1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 46 Privates, 2 Women, 4 Children.

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1*st April*.—43 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

15*th May*.—36 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

1*st July*.—20 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

15*th August*.—17 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

31*st August*.—The Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Money, was inspected by Lieut.-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., &c., Commanding the Southern District. Present on parade: 21 Officers, 514 other ranks.

1*st October*.—8 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

9*th October*.—A Draft, strength as below, left Gosport for Portsmouth, where it embarked on board H.M.'s Troopship *Serapis*, for conveyance to India, to join the 2nd Battalion. Captain P. T. Clark (in command), 1 Sergeant, 3 Corporals, 90 Privates.

16*th November*.—17 men joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

31*st December*.—The following Officers belonged to the 1st Battalion on this date:—Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Money; Majors J. Johnstone and J. A. Strachan; Captains R. Eccles, R. W. Porter, H. A. Terry, A. F. Mockler-Ferryman, J. Hanbury-Williams, C. R. Day; Lieuts. D. J. Barton, C. E. G. M. Fairtlough, F. G. L. Lamotte, R. C. Luard, C. Parr, C. H. B. Molyneux, E. M. Childers, P. S. Stanhope, Sir C. Cuyler, Bart.; 2nd Lieuts. H. L. Ruck-Keene, C. H. Cobb, F. J. Henley; Lieut. and Adjutant W. Owen; Hon. Captain and Quartermaster G. Williams.

Major Lord Charles R. Pratt was doing duty with the Battalion, as Supernumerary, awaiting absorption;

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and the following officers were away from the Battalion in Staff Appointments :—Captain E. T. C. Bower, Assistant Inspector of Signalling, Aldershot; Lieut. A. B. Thruston, attached to the Egyptian Army; Lieut. F. J. Newton-King, Superintendent of Gymnasia, Eastern District.

The Officers serving at the Depôt, Oxford, were :—Major R. B. R. Williamson and Lieut. G. N. Colvile.

The Warrant Officers, Staff-Sergeants, and Colour-Sergeants of the Battalion were as follows :—Sergeant-Major D. O'Brien; Bandmaster A. Lamb; Q.M.S. E. Jones; Q.M.S. (Orderly Room) G. Henderson; S.I. Musketry W. Croft; Bugle-Major C. Trout; Arm.-Sergeant J. Aston; Colour-Sergeants Warren (A), Price (B), Oliver (C), Nye (D), Lakin (E), Shingler (F), Aspey (G), Guise (H); Canteen Steward, Sergeant Foster; Master-Tailor, Sergeant Holley.

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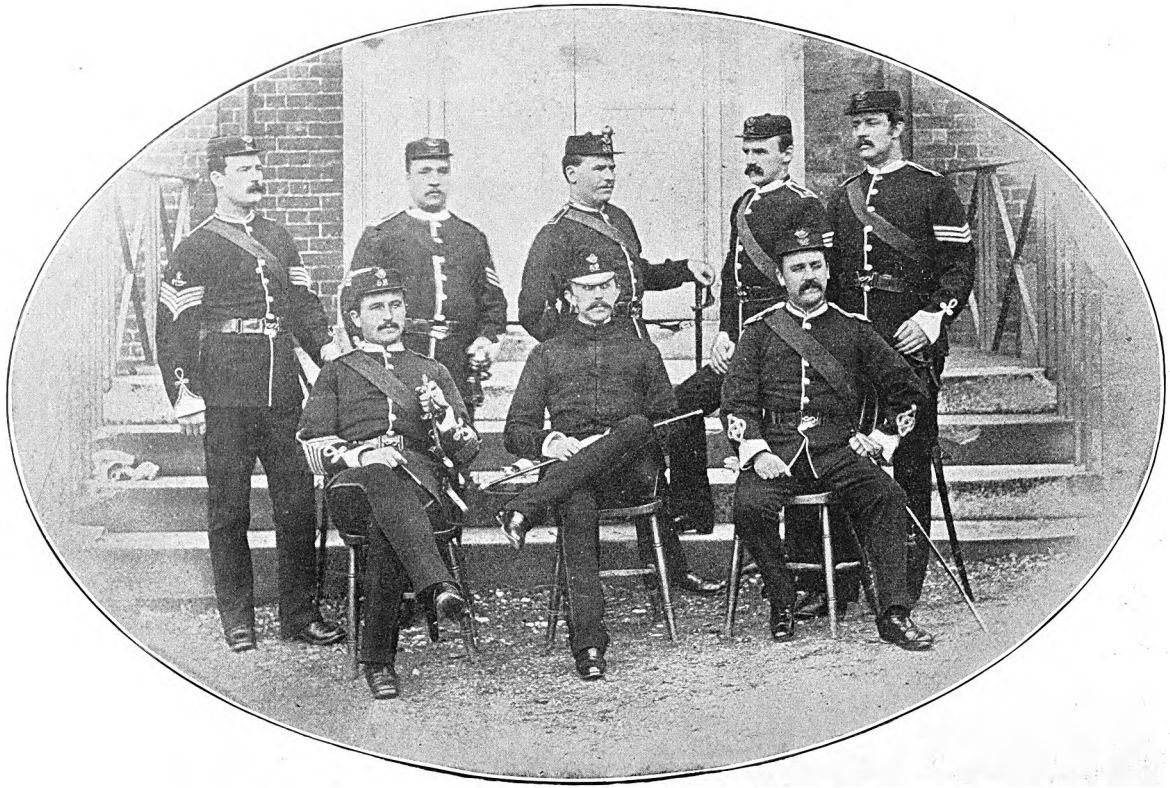

STAFF SERGEANTS, 52ND LIGHT INFANTRY, 1881
(CAPTAIN HON. J. M. STOPFORD).

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RECORD OF THE 52ND LIGHT INFANTRY (2ND OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY), 1881—1891.

1881.

1st July.—On this date, under the New Army Scheme, the Regiment became the 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry. The connection with the 85th Light Infantry as a linked battalion was severed, and the 43rd Light Infantry and 52nd Light Infantry were joined under the title of "The Oxfordshire Light Infantry."

The Battalion was quartered at Chatham Barracks.

3rd to *5th July.*—The Battalion was inspected on Chatham Great Lines by Major-General the Hon. R. Monck, Commanding the Chatham District.

6th July.—*General Order* received fixing the establishment of the Battalion as follows:—2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 3 Majors, 5 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, 2 Warrant Officers, 40 Sergeants, 40 Corporals, 16 Buglers, and 460 Privates.

12th July.—The Battalion was opened, by the Horse Guards letter dated 11th July, to volunteering to the Shropshire Light Infantry; each volunteer to receive one guinea.

30th July.—Lieut. F. J. Evelegh, 3 Sergeants, and 1 Private proceeded to the School of Musketry, Hythe.

31st July.—192 N.C.O.'s and men were transferred to the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry (late 53rd Regiment).

5th August.—The Battalion was opened to volunteering to the 1st Royal Highlanders (late 42nd), Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Gordon Highlanders, Royal Irish Fusiliers; no man who enlisted before 1st August,

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1878 to be allowed to go; N.C.O.'s to volunteer as privates, and all men to receive one guinea.

22*nd August*.—Lieut. W. A. Gough rejoined from the Staff College course. Captain A. T. Crosse rejoined Headquarters from duty at the Depôt.

23*rd August*.—Bandmaster Edwards received the Good Conduct Medal.

25*th August*.—19 N.C.O.'s and Privates transferred to the 1st Class Army Reserve.

28*th August*.—Sergeant-Major Dalton appointed Warrant Officer, dated 1st July, 1881.

30*th August*.—3 N.C.O.'s transferred to Headquarters from the Depôt.

31*st August*.—10 Privates transferred to the 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers.

6*th September*.—20 recruits joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

4*th October*.—Chatham Garrison inspected by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, who lunched with the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and afterwards inspected the recruits of the district.

5*th October*.—Sergeant George Richards transferred from the 2nd King's Own Borderers as Bandmaster, with rank of Warrant Officer from 1st September.

17*th October*.—Orders were received at 7.45 p.m. for the Battalion to proceed to Ireland on the following day (consequent upon riots in Dublin following the arrest of Mr. Parnell).

18*th October*.—Departure of the Battalion postponed for 24 hours.

19*th October*.—Colonel Barwell; Major Powys; Captains Douglas, Pocklington, and Cunliffe; Lieut. and Adjutant Odell; Lieuts. Gough, Fyler, Evelegh, Fitz-Gibbon, Bower, and Scott, with 400 of all ranks,

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proceeded by rail from Chatham to Portsmouth, and there embarked on H.M.S. *Assistance*, for conveyance to Dublin. The women and children and the heavy baggage remained at Chatham in charge of Captain J. P. Meade. Lieut. A. G. Scriven, Quartermaster Reilly, and 20 N.C.O.'s and men proceeded *viâ* Holyhead and Dublin to the Curragh, to take over Barracks.

20*th October*.—H.M.S. *Assistance* arrived in Plymouth Sound at daybreak, and there embarked 400 men of the 1st Somersetshire Light Infantry. A gale was encountered during the night, and it was necessary to seek shelter in Milford Haven.

22*nd October*.—Arrived in Kingston Harbour.

23*rd October*.—The Battalion disembarked and proceeded by rail to Dublin; marched across the City and left Kingsbridge Station for the Curragh.

29*th October*.—The heavy baggage and the remainder of the Battalion arrived from England.

15*th November*.—Captain J. P. Meade, in charge of women and children, arrived from Chatham.

30*th November*.—Captain A. T. Crosse and Lieut. H. E. Monro retired from the Army.

31*st November*.—Letter D Company, Captain Pocklington, 1 Lieutenant, 3 Sergeants, and 47 Rank and File proceeded to Maryborough on detachment. Other Detachments were also furnished by the Battalion at Spike Island (convicts), at Armagh (suspects in gaol), and at Ballaghaderin.

18*th December*.—Captain Jackson (Paymaster) proceeded to the 43rd Regimental District, Oxford, as Paymaster.

1882.

1*st January*.—The Battalion, Colonel W. B. B. Barwell commanding, was quartered at the Curragh and furnished various Detachments.

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2nd January.—Letter E Company, Major Douglas, 4 Sergeants, and 56 Rank and File proceeded to Armagh, on detachment.

13th January.—61 Volunteers from the Depôt, Leicestershire Regiment, were taken on the strength.

Lieut. E. G. Mansel appointed A.D.C. to Major-General Sir C. Keyes, Madras.

15th January.—Establishment of the Battalion raised as follows (to take effect from November 1881):—50 Warrant Officers and Sergeants, 40 Corporals, 16 Buglers, 810 Privates.

1st February.—8 Volunteers taken on the strength from the 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, 8 from the 2nd Lothian Regiment, 32 from the 2nd South Staffordshire Regiment, and 15 from the 2nd Suffolk Regiment. The Armagh Detachment (E Company) proceeded to Monaghan in aid of the civil power, and was billeted there for two nights.

2nd February.—Detachment proceeded to Scotstown on eviction duty.

8th February.—Colour-Sergeant and Orderly Room Clerk N. Roxley promoted to be Quartermaster of the Battalion.

10th February.—17 recruits joined from the Depôt.

13th February.—9 recruits joined from the Depôt.

17th February.—39 recruits joined from the Depôt Leicestershire Regiment.

24th February.—A Draft, comprised of 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Bugler, and 80 Privates, under the command of Major W. Clark and Lieut. H. A. Terry, proceeded to Cork, there to embark for India, to join the 1st Battalion.

10th March.—Captain T. D. Butler retired from the Army.

11th March.—Colonel W. B. B. Barwell retired from

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the service with the hon. rank of Major-General, and the following promotions took place:—Colonel T. M. Bailie to command, Captain Brownrigg to be Major, Lieut. Dalzell to be Captain, Lieut. and Adjutant W. H. Odell to be Captain and Adjutant.

16*th March.*—4 Officers and 160 N.C.O.'s and men proceeded in aid of the civil power for the day.

6*th April.*—Letter F Company, Captain W. H. Cunliffe, 1 Lieutenant, and 250 N.C.O.'s and men proceeded to Ballaghaderin, on detachment.

7*th April.*—New Territorial Helmet Plate and Cap Badge taken into wear. The latter authorised to be worn without a crown; a circle with bugle within it. (This was nicknamed the "cart wheel" pattern.)

12*th April.*—2 Officers and 40 N.C.O.'s and men proceeded in aid of the civil power for the day.

23*rd May.*—2 Officers and 50 N.C.O.'s and men proceeded in aid of the civil power for the day.

15*th June.*—27 Volunteers from the 2nd R. W. Kent Regiment taken on the strength of the Battalion.

27*th June.*—Letter H Company, Captain J. P. Meade, 1 Lieutenant, and 50 N.C.O.'s and men proceeded to Maryborough in relief of Letter D Company.

1*st July.*—The Battalion went under canvas in rear of the camp to vacate huts, owing to numerous cases of fever.

10*th July.*—Lieut. J. R. Mathewes, 1st Battalion, attached for drill and instruction.

14*th July.*—Letter E Company rejoined Headquarters from Detachment at Armagh.

26*th July.*—Letter F Company rejoined Headquarters from Detachment at Ballaghaderin.

5*th August.*—Letter E Company, Major Douglas, 1 Lieutenant and 80 N.C.O.'s and men proceeded to Naas, on detachment.

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11*th August.*—The mobilization of the 1st Class Army Reserve having taken place in consequence of the Egyptian War, 75 men of the Regimental Reserve (fully equipped with the new valise equipment) joined the Battalion from the Depôt, Oxford.

22*nd August.*—Lieut. C. R. Day transferred to the 1st Battalion.

5*th October.*—The Battalion was inspected by Major-General Lord Clarina, commanding the Dublin District. Total on parade:—11 Officers, 24 Sergeants, 8 Buglers, 496 Rank and File. Total Effectives:—24 Officers, 50 Sergeants, 16 Buglers, 930 Rank and File.

14*th October.*—25 recruits joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

28*th October.*—1st Class Army Reserve, who joined the Reserve between 14th January and 30th June, 1881, no longer required with the colours.

31*st October.*—Letter E Company proceeded to Clare Castle on detachment.

6*th November.*—A party of 10 N.C.O.'s and 60 men proceeded to Limerick, preparatory to the move of the Battalion.

7*th November.*—The Battalion moved from the Curragh to Limerick (New Barracks and Castle).

8*th November.*—25 recruits joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

10*th November.*—Lieut. R. G. Hughes joined the Battalion.

15*th November.*—Lieut. E. G. Mansel seconded for service on the Staff.

21*st November.*—Lieut. the Hon. J. M. Stopford rejoined the Battalion from the Depôt.

10*th December.*—The Regimental Transport was handed over to the Commissariat.

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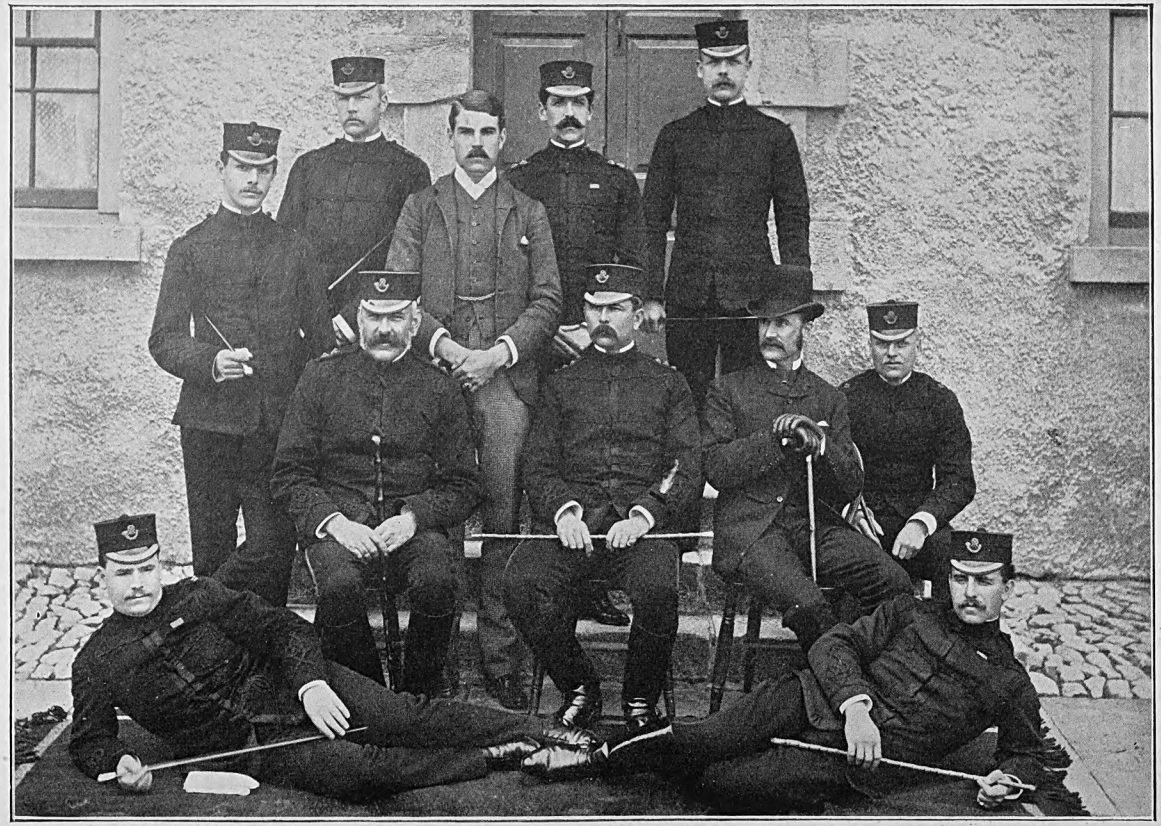

Lt. Bower. Capt. Pocklington. Lt. Fairtlough. Capt. Amyatt-Burney. Lt. Somers-Cocks.
Qr.-Mr. Hirst. Lt.-Col. Powys. Colonel Bailie. Major Adams. Lt. Barton. Capt. Odell.

OFFICERS, 2ND BATTALION 1883.

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18*th December*.—1 Officer and 30 N.C.O.'s and men proceeded, viâ Cork, on detachment to Schull.

21*st December*.—Men transferred to the Army Reserve between 1st July and 31st December, 1881, left the Battalion for Oxford for demobilisation.

30*th December*.—25 recruits joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

1883.

1*st January*.—The Battalion, under the command of Colonel T. M. Bailie, was quartered at Limerick and Detachments.

9*th January*.—30 men proceeded to Kilrush to relieve the Detachment at that place.

10*th January*.—Lieut. Gough rejoined from service in Egypt.

11*th January*.—Remainder of Army Reserve men left Headquarters for demobilisation.

16*th January*.—Lieut. Hutton rejoined Headquarters from the Staff College.

17*th January*.—Lieut. Gough proceeded on leave, prior to proceeding on the Staff to Egypt.

Letters D and G Companies proceeded on detachment to Spike Island, to relieve letters A and B Companies.

23*rd February*.—Letters D and G Companies rejoined Headquarters, from detachment at Spike Island.

27*th February*.—Lieut. Pocklington proceeded to Fermoy for 4 months' Garrison Course.

3*rd March*.—A Draft, consisting of 1 Colour-Sergeant, 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, and 200 Privates, proceeded to India to join the 1st Battalion.

10*th March*.—Hon. Queen's Cadet Charles Edward Gerald Marshall Fairtlough, appointed from the Royal Military College, *vice* Lieut. E. G. Mansel, seconded for service on the Staff.

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19*th March*.—Lieut. Gough seconded for service on the Staff, as A.D.C. to General Arbuthnot.

1*st April*.—The appointment of Regimental Instructor of Musketry abolished.

5*th April*.—60 Recruits joined the Battalion from the Depôt.

7*th April*.—In accordance with G.O., 29th March, 1883, Letter G Company was struck off duty for 6 weeks' course of drill.

13*th April*.—Notification received that Lieut. Harry Ralph Lonsdale Holden, Grenadier Guards, is transferred to the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, *vice* Lieut. Hon. J. M. Stopford, who exchanges.

20*th April*.—A re-inforcement of 1 Lieutenant and 20 N.C.O.'s and men sent to Clare Castle.

21*st April*.—Lieut. Charles Edward Hackett Connell, from the Gloucester Regiment, to be Lieutenant, *vice* W. A. Gough, seconded.

22*nd April*.—Clare Castle Detachment relieved by 1 Officer and 20 men.

25*th April*.—20 Privates proceeded to Oxford for duty at the Depôt.

29*th April*.—Lieut. E. T. C. Bower proceeded on detachment to Miltown Malbay, to take over command from Lieut. Hon. J. M. Stopford.

2*nd May*.—Lieut. R. FitzGibbon resigned his commission.

7*th May*.—Clare Castle Detachment re-inforced by 6 Privates.

8*th May*.—Kilrush Detachment reinforced by 12 Privates.

9*th May*.—Lieut. C. E. G. M. Fairtlough joined on first appointment.

10*th May*.—Lieut. C. E. H. Connell joined on transfer from the Gloucester Regiment.

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12th and *13th May.*—The Regiment was confined to barracks owing to a large Land League meeting.

14th May.—Lieut. Holden joined on transfer from the Grenadier Guards.

15th May.—Letter D Company, under the command of Lieut. F. W. M. D. Scott, proceeded to Woodcock Hill for musketry practice.

16th May.—Lieut. Cardew (1st Battalion) was attached for duty.

28th May.—Letter D Company returned to Headquarters from Woodcock Hill. Letter F Company, under the command of Captain Cunliffe, with the Band and a party of Guards, proceeded to Woodcock Hill for musketry.

29th May.—Captain W. A. Gough gazetted Brevet Major, in recognition of his services in Egypt.

2nd June.—Establishment fixed as follows: 24 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 47 Sergeants, 16 Buglers, 40 Corporals, 910 Privates. H and C Companies 113, remainder 114 each.

9th June.—G.O. received allowing men between 3 and 6 years' service to extend to 12 with the Colours, and allowing men so doing to further extend during their 12th year. Men extending their service to 12 years to receive a gratuity of £2.

15th June.—Letter F Company returned to Headquarters from musketry at Woodcock Hill, and a party of recruits proceeded out.

25th June—A Guard of Honour of 100 Rank and File, under the command of Captain Lord C. R. Pratt, with Lieuts. Holden and Hughes, was detailed to receive H.E. the Lord Lieutenant at Limerick Railway Station.

26th June.—The Detachment at Miltown Malbay, under the command of Lieut. E. T. C. Bower, rejoined Headquarters, on withdrawal.

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27*th June.*—The Regiment furnished a Guard of Honour, consisting of Captain Cunliffe, Lieuts. Scott and Fairtlough, and 100 Rank and File, to receive H.E. the Lord Lieutenant (Lord Spencer) at the entrance to the Agricultural Show on arrival and also on departure in the afternoon. On the same occasion the Regiment paraded in review order, as strong as possible, at 10.30 a.m., and at 3 p.m., and assisted to line the streets of the route taken by H.E. the Lord Lieutenant between the Railway Station and the Agricultural Show.

28*th June.*—The Regiment furnished a Guard of Honour, consisting of Captain Lord C. R. Pratt, Lieuts. Hughes and Fairtlough, and 100 Rank and File, at the Theatre, Limerick, to receive H.E. the Lord Lieutenant on his arrival at the Ball given there.

30*th June.*—Q.M.S. G. A. Hirst promoted Quartermaster, *vice* Roxley, posted to the 3rd Battalion (Militia).

3*rd July.*—Lieuts. Fairtlough, Connell, and Cardew commenced a recruits' Course of Musketry.

9*th July.*—Lieut. Fyler proceeded to the Regimental Depôt for duty.

11*th July.*—Captain Pocklington rejoined from Garrison Class at Fermoy.

12*th July.*—Lieut. Binsteed joined on appointment, and was posted to B Company.

14*th July.*—Captain Scriven joined from the Depôt on promotion, and was posted to letter A Company.

1 Corporal and 14 Privates joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

18*th July.*—The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Torrens, C.B., Commanding the Cork District.

The Officers of the Regiment gave a Ball in the New Recreation Room.

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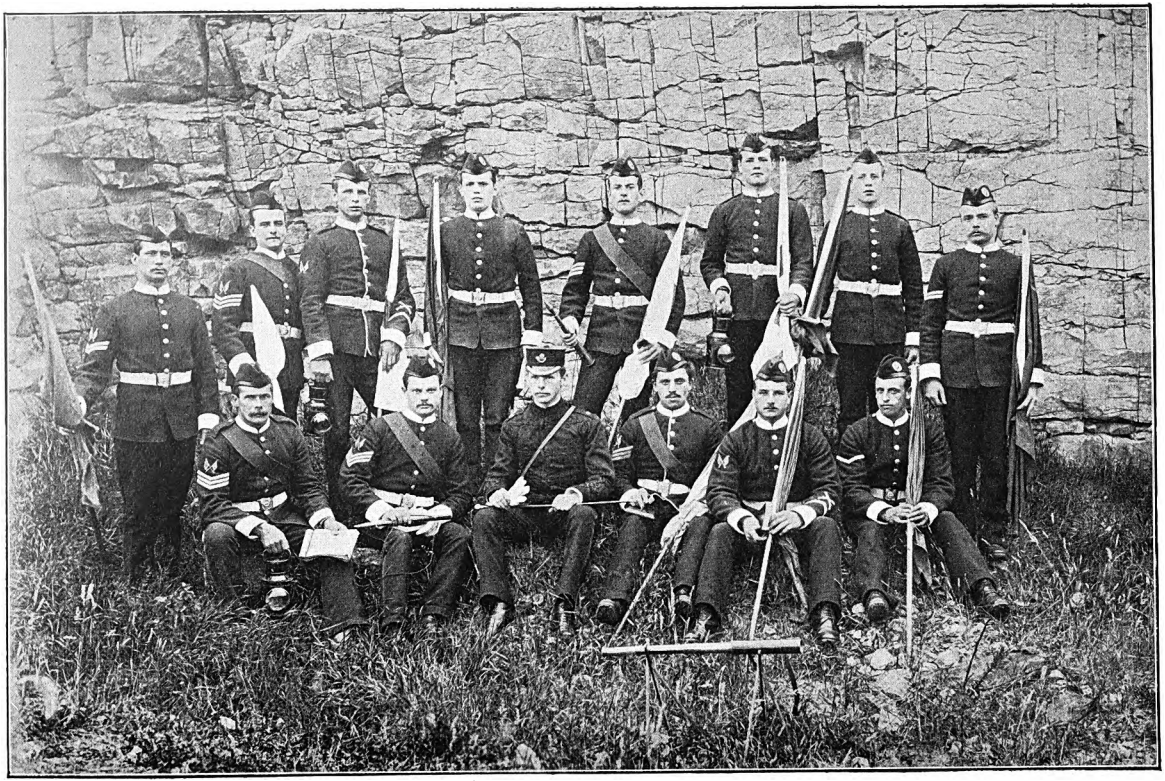

TRAINED SIGNALLERS, 2ND BATTALION, 1883.
(LIEUT. E. T. C. BOWER).

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2*nd August.*—150 recruits joined Headquarters from the Regimental Depôt.

9*th August.*—Captain Pocklington, Lieut. Barton and 60 N.C.O.'s and men of letter D Company proceeded to Listowel, co. Kerry, on detachment.

14*th August.*—Letter G Company proceeded to Castle Barracks, in relief of Letter E Company, which proceeded to Woodcock Hill for musketry on the following day.

28*th August.*—Captain Cunliffe, Lieut. Hughes, and 50 N.C.O.'s and men (Letter F Company) proceeded to Clare Castle on detachment, in relief of Captain Dalzell and Letter C Company, which rejoined Headquarters.

30*th August.*—Captain Dalzell and Lieut. Bower proceeded to Fermoy to attend a Garrison Class.

1*st September.*—The New Equipment, consisting of a valise in which the great coat is packed, was issued to the Regiment.

7*th September.*—Major Kingscote proceeded to the Regimental Depôt for duty.

10*th September.*—Major Johnstone posted to the 2nd Battalion on promotion.

12*th September.*—Letter E Company returned to Castle Barracks from musketry.

18*th September.*—Lieut. Cardew, 2 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Buglers, 190 Privates proceeded to Queenstown to embark for India (*viâ* the Cape of Good Hope) to join the 1st Battalion. Major Harris (Middlesex Regiment) was in command of the Draft, and Lieut. Campbell (7th Fusiliers) also accompanied it.

21*st September.*—The Band of the Regiment won the Band Competition at the Cork Exhibition.

The Regimental Signallers were awarded First Prize at the Annual Inspection.

11*th October.*—Lieut. Holden proceeded to Schull Detachment, in relief of Lieut. Somers-Cocks.

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24*th October*.—Lieut. R. Fanshawe joined the Battalion on appointment and was posted to E Company.

5*th November*.—Letter H Company proceeded to Castle Barracks in relief of Letter E Company, which rejoined Headquarters.

12*th November*.—Captain Cunliffe proceeded to Marlow to take up the appointment of Adjutant of the Bucks Volunteers, and Lieut. Hutton proceeded to Clare Castle to relieve him.

15*th November*.—All men confined to Barracks owing to the Election.

16*th November*.—Captain Scriven, Lieut. Connell, and a guard of 3 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Bugler, and 44 Privates mounted at William Street Police Barracks for the day, in aid of the civil power. A similar party (under Major Douglas and Lieut. Fairtlough) was held in readiness to reinforce during the day at New Barracks.

139 recruits joined Headquarters from the Depôt.

22*nd November*.—Letter H Company made up to 80 N.C.O.'s and men, under Captain Scriven and Lieut. Binsteed, proceeded to Camden Fort, Queenstown Harbour, on detachment.

26*th November*.—Lieut. Hughes rejoined Headquarters from Clare Castle, in order to proceed with a party of recruits to Woodcock Hill for Musketry.

1*st December*.—Captain and Brevet-Major W. A. Gough rejoined for duty (though not re-gazetted from the Seconded List), and proceeded to Clare Castle, in relief of Lieut. Hutton, who rejoined Headquarters.

12*th December*—Captain St. George, half-pay, posted to the Battalion as Paymaster.

15*th December*.—Captain Hutton posted to the 2nd Battalion on promotion.

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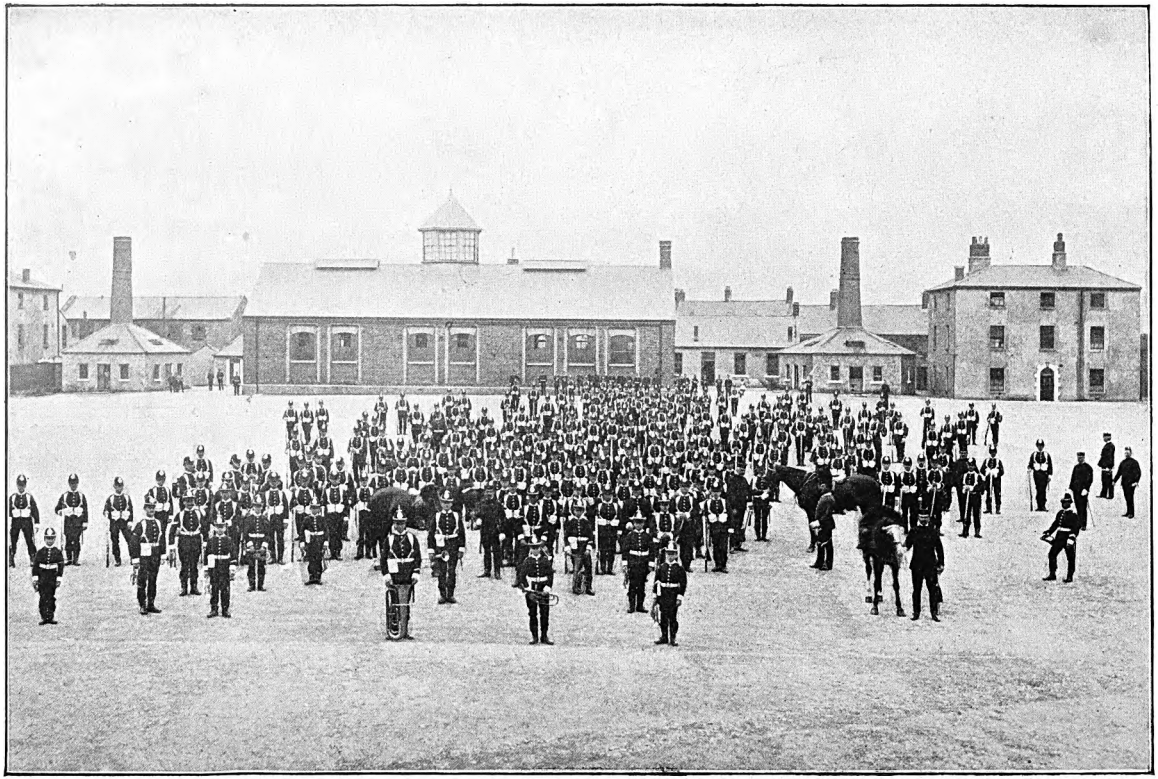

2ND OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

LIMERICK, 1883.

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22nd December.—Two parties of 2 N.C.O.'s and 15 men supplied to the Gas Works, Limerick, by order of the General, during the strike of stokers, the parties relieving each other at stoking duty every 24 hours.

24th December.—Lieut. Fanshawe proceeded to Castle Barracks for duty.

Letter G Company, under Captain Hutton and Lieut. Binsteed, proceeded to Haulbowline, Queenstown Harbour, on detachment.

30th December.—Result of Figure of Merit in Signalling published:—1st, 1st South Lancashire Regiment (233·58); 4th, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry (232·73).

1884.

1st January.—Major Johnstone proceeded to the Staff College.

7th January.—Letter A Company proceeded to Castle Barracks from Headquarters.

12th January.—90 recruits joined from the Regimental Depôt.

11th February.—Lieut. A. B. Thruston was posted to the 2nd Battalion on first appointment.

28th February.—Extract of Minute, dated Horse Guards, No. 2 of 1884, was published in Regimental Orders. In it "H.R.H. expresses great satisfaction at seeing the high place attained by the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry in the General Efficiency List of Signalling for 1883."

29th February.—Captain Lord C. R. Pratt and Lieut. F. W. M. D. Scott proceeded to London to join a Garrison Course.

5th March.—Lieut. Bower proceeded to Clare Castle and took over the command of Letter F Company in relief of Major Gough.

7th March.—Lieut. Fairtlough, 3 N.C.O.'s, and 37

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men proceeded to Haulbowline in relief of a similar number.

24*th March*.—Major Adams, Lieut. Fairtlough, and Letter A Company, 114 strong, proceeded to Clare Castle in relief of Letter F Company.

Letter D Company proceeded to Castle Barracks in relief of Letter H Company.

31*st March*.—Captain Amyatt-Burney joined, on transfer from the Royal Dragoons, and took over the command of Letter F Company.

6*th April*.—Lieut. A. B. Thruston joined on first appointment and was posted to Letter C Company.

11*th April*.—Musketry Prize Winners published in Orders:—Battalion Figure of Merit, 164·46; best Shooting Company, Letter C Company, Figure of Merit, 185·08.

14*th April*.—The Battalion confined to Barracks on account of Home Rule Demonstration. One Captain, 1 Subaltern, 50 N.C.O.'s and men held in readiness to proceed in aid of the civil power.

Regimental Athletic Sports held.

15*th April*.—Red Coat Races. The Battalion furnished a strong piquet.

21*st April*.—Lieut. Fairtlough and 2 Sergeants proceeded to Hythe for a Course of Musketry.

28*th April*.—Captain Dalzell proceeded on leave, on being appointed to serve on the Personal Staff of Major-General Daniels, commanding the Malta Brigade.

2*nd May*.—Lieut. Mansel posted to the 2nd Battalion on rejoining from Service on the Staff.

19*th May*.—9 recruits joined from the Regimental Depôt.

29*th May*.—Lieut. Mansel rejoined the Battalion and was posted to F Company.

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9th June.—19 Privates proceeded to Queenstown to reinforce the Detachment at Fort Camden.

28th June.—The Regiment fired a *feu-de-joie* on the Barrack Square to celebrate Her Majesty's Birthday.

1st July.—The Battalion was inspected by Major-General G. Young, Commanding Cork District.

Letters B, C, E, F Companies were present; A, G, H on detachment; and D at Musketry at Woodcock Hill.

3rd July.—The Battalion received orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Gibraltar.

25th July.—Letter A Company rejoined Headquarters from Detachment at Clare Castle.

8th August.—Orders received for the Battalion to embark for Gibraltar on the 15th instant.

14th August.—Majors Adams and Douglas; Captain Amyatt-Burney; Lieuts. Mansel, Bower, Scott, Barton, and Thruston, with Letters A, C, E, and F Companies, and attached men of G and H, total 450 N.C.O.'s and men, proceeded to Cork by train at 2.30 p.m., and were put up for the night in Cork Barracks.

15th August.—The remainder of the Battalion at Headquarters, viz.:—Letters B and D Companies, proceeded to Queenstown by special train at 5 a.m. for embarkation.

The Companies from Cork also followed to Queenstown, as well as Letters G and H from Haulbowline and Camden Fort.

The strength of the Battalion on embarking on H.M.'s Troopship *Orontes* was: 21 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 41 Sergeants, 912 Rank and File, 15 Buglers, 42 Women, and 86 Children.

The following officers embarked:—Colonel Bailie; Lieut.-Colonel Powys; Majors Adams and Douglas; Captains Lord C. R. Pratt, Scriven, Hutton, Amyatt-Burney; Lieuts. Mansel, Somers-Cocks, Bower.

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Scott, Barton, Hughes, Fairtlough, Binsteed, Fanshawe, Thruston; Captain and Adjutant Odell; Quartermaster Hirst.

Officers left behind:—Major Johnstone (Staff College); Lieut. Evelegh (Gymnasium, Manchester); Lieut. Connell (under orders to sail for India as a probationer for the Staff Corps); Major Kingscote and Lieut. Fyler (Regimental Depôt).

16*th August.*—H.M.'s Troopship *Orontes* sailed from Queenstown.

20*th August.*—The Battalion arrived at Gibraltar; one man (Private Harrison) died on the voyage, and was buried at sea.

Letters B and C Companies, the married families, and part of D disembarked at 5.30 p.m., and proceeded to occupy quarters at Europa.

21*st August.*—The remainder of the Battalion disembarked and were quartered in South Barracks, D Company going to Rosia Barracks on the departure of the 49th (Berkshire) Regiment for Egypt.

22*nd August.*—The Battalion was inspected by H. E. Lieut.-General Sir John Adye.

22*nd September.*—Letter E Company removed to Europa, on detachment.

4*th October.*—Extract from Report of the Divisional Instructor in Signalling:—

"The Oxfordshire Light Infantry could not have been better with lamp or flag."

Order of Merit.—1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 341·11; 2nd, Royal Artillery, 337·42; 3rd, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 326·73; 4th, Durham Light Infantry, 326·02; 5th, East Surrey Regiment, 229·10.

1*st November.*—White sword knots were taken into wear by the officers.

Lieut. Barton, who (with Captains Odell and Scriven)

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had been attending a four months' Garrison Course, was this day struck off the Course on account of illness.

3rd November.—Letter A Company proceeded to the North Front, for Annual Course of Musketry. The other Companies followed in succession.

22nd December.—1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, and 28 Privates embarked on board H.M.S. Troopship *Crocodile*, to proceed to join the 1st Battalion in India. Captain Eccles (1st Battalion) took over the party.

1885.

1st January.—The new method of laying out kits, according to War Office Order, came into force.

11th January.—Captains Odell and Scriven returned to duty, on completion of Garrison Course.

14th January.—The following appeared in Regimental Orders:—

"The Officer commanding has much pleasure in publishing the following observations with reference to the Inspection of the Battalion at Limerick: 'This Battalion, now serving at Gibraltar, appears to His Royal Highness to have made a most creditable inspection, considering the very large number of young soldiers in the ranks.'"

30th January.—Letter B Company rejoined Headquarters from Europa Detachment.

1st February.—Khaki clothing taken into wear on all regimental duties, fatigues, etc.

12th February.—Captain Hutton proceeded to England *en route* to Jamaica, to take up the appointment of Brigade-Major at that station.

Lieut. Bower proceeded on detachment from North Front to Catalan Bay, with 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals, 1 Bugler, and 40 Privates.

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21*st February*.—Letter H Company rejoined Headquarters from North Front.

22*nd February*.—A Draft of one Corporal and 35 Privates joined Headquarters from the Regimental Depôt.

26*th February*.—Royal Proclamation published prohibiting men being passed to the Reserve until further orders.

2*nd March*.—Letters D and C Companies rejoined Headquarters from Rosia and Europa, being relieved by Letters F and G Companies.

4*th March*.—The Detachment from Catalan Bay, under Lieut. Bower, rejoined Headquarters.

A telegram was received from the Horse Guards, ordering the Regiment to be held in readiness to embark for Garrison Duty in Egypt. Strength, 800 Rank and File; remainder, with Wives and Families, to return to England.

6*th March*.—Colonel the Hon. Ernest Curzon, late 52nd Light Infantry, who was on a visit to Gibraltar, died at the Convent.

7*th March*.—Extract from General Orders, dated Gibraltar, Saturday, 7th March, 1885:

No. 1. Funeral.

The General Commanding, in announcing the death of Colonel the Hon. Ernest Curzon, who died at the Convent yesterday afternoon, feels sure that Colonel Bailie and the officers and men of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry will have heard with great regret of the death of an officer who served for so many years in the Regiment, and who was so much beloved by all.

The funeral will take place at 3.30 p.m. to-day.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry, under the command of Colonel Bailie, will form the firing party.

The Royal Artillery and the remaining Regiments, Infantry Brigade, will furnish parties of 200 men each, and the Royal Engineers 100, to

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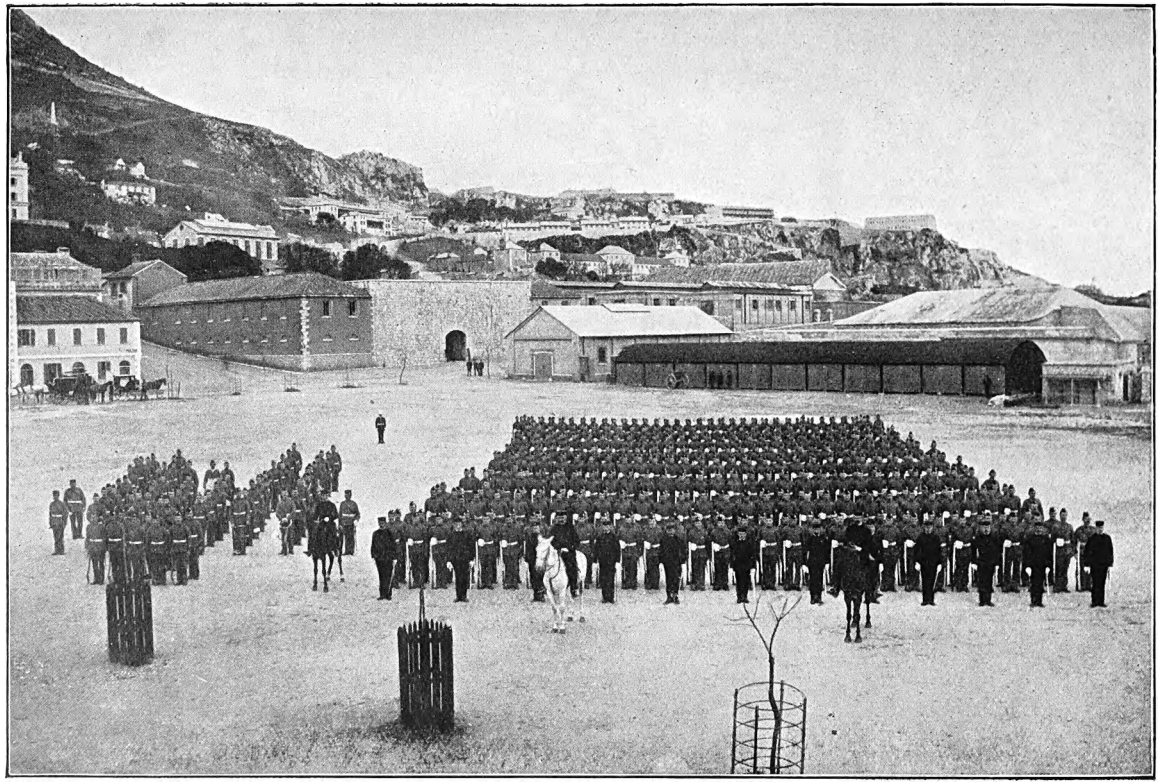

2ND OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

NEW MOLE PARADE, GIBRALTAR, 1885.

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attend the funeral. They will be formed up in Southport Street, south of the Convent, in the following order :—

Rifle Brigade, Cheshire Regiment, Royal Fusiliers, Royal Engineers, Royal Artillery.

All officers off duty are invited to attend at the King's Chapel at 3.30 p.m.

The following will be the Pall Bearers :—Colonel Ravenhill, C.B., R.E.; Colonel Hackett, A.A.G.; Dep. Com. Gen. Healey; Colonel Nicholl, Rifle Brigade; Colonel Holdsworth, R.A.; Surgeon-Major Jefferd, Medical Staff.

By Order,

S. HACKETT, Colonel,
A. A. General.

10th, 11th March.—The Battalion was medically inspected previous to embarkation for Egypt.

12th March.—The Battalion was inspected in drill order, by H. E. Sir John Adye, the General Commanding.

16th March.—Letters E and G Companies from Europa, and Letter F Company from Rosia, embarked on board the H.T. *Duke of Devonshire* (Ducal Line), for conveyance to Egypt.

17th March.—The remainder of the Battalion embarked on board the *Duke of Devonshire* at 9 a.m., and the ship sailed at 10.30, with the following Officers :—Colonel Bailie; Lieut.-Colonel Powys; Majors Adams and Douglas; Captains Pocklington, Lord C. R. Pratt, Scriven, Amyatt-Burney; Lieuts. Somers-Cocks, Bower, Scott, Barton, Fairtlough, Binsteed, Davies, Upperton, Gibbs; Captain and Adjutant Odell; Quartermaster Hirst; Captain Sherrard, A.P.D. (attached); Surgeon Tuthill, M.D., M.S.C. (attached). Strength :—2 Warrant Officers, 4 Staff-Sergeants, 41 Sergeants, 16 Buglers, 850 Rank and File.

Lieut. Mansel was left at Gibraltar in charge of 52 Women, 106 Children, 4 Sergeants, and 95 Privates.

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Lieuts. Hughes, Fanshawe, and Thruston were on leave in England.

24*th March.*—Arrived at Alexandria. The advanced party, consisting of Major Adams, with A and B Companies (200 N.C.O.'s and men), proceeded, with baggage train, at 7 p.m. to Cairo.

25*th March.*—The remainder of the Battalion disembarked, and proceeded by train, at 8.30 a.m., to Cairo. Marched through the bazaars to the Citadel, and took over quarters, there to be stationed as part of the Army of Occupation.

4*th April.*—The Battalion was inspected in marching order, by Lieut.-General Sir F. Stevenson, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces in Egypt.

15*th April.*—Summer clothing taken into wear, viz. :—Khaki drill; helmets with puggarees, but without plates.

24*th April.*—Lieut. E. D. White joined on appointment, and was posted to Letter H Company.

27*th April.*—The Regiment was inspected in Review Order by General Lord Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

6*th May.*—The Regiment was supplied with Regimental Transport, consisting of 8 carts, 8 horses, 4 mules; 1 N.C.O. and 10 men were detailed for transport duty, and Lieut. Bower was placed in charge.

25*th May.*—Lieut. Mansel, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, and 62 Privates arrived in S.S. *Deccan* from Gibraltar.

29*th May.*—Major H. C. Adams confirmed in his appointment as D.A.A.G. Nile Expeditionary Force, and as having been employed at the Base from 30th March, 1885.

1*st June.*—Regimental Transport increased to a total of 44 mules and 2 riding horses. The strength of the men on transport duty was increased to a total of

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1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Lance-Corporal, and 30 Privates.

6th June.—Celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday. The Regiment paraded in Review Order at 5.30 p.m. on the Alldeen Square, together with the Durham Light Infantry, Royal Sussex, and Berkshire, 1 Battery R.H.A., 2 Troops 19th Hussars. The Royal Sussex trooped the Colours, three cheers were given, and the troops then marched past.

16th June. — Lieuts. Somers-Cocks, Fairtlough, Upperton, and Thruston proceeded to England, on sick leave, in S.S. *Deccan*. Lieut. Gibbs proceeded to England in the same ship, on transfer to the Bedfordshire Regiment.

22nd June.—Colonel Bailie proceeded on leave of absence, pending retirement from the command of the Battalion.

18th July.—Metal Shoulder Badges, consisting of a brass bugle with "Oxford" in brass underneath, were taken into wear. These were given by the Officer Commanding, to be kept up by the men, and to be worn on khaki clothing.

31st July.—Major Adams returned to duty from employment as D.A.A.G. at Base of Nile Expeditionary Force.

7th August.—Lieut. F. W. M. D. Scott, 2 Sergeants, 1 Corporal, 1 Bugler, 28 Privates proceeded to Abbassiyeh, to serve with the Mounted Infantry.[1]

20th August.—Lieut.-Colonel Kingscote, having been appointed to command the Battalion, rejoined from the Regimental Depôt, and took over the command.

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[1] An account of the services of this detachment in the Soudan will be found in the CHRONICLE, 1894, p. 184.—ED.

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31*st August*.—Lieut. Evelegh rejoined the Battalion, from leave of absence.

3*rd September*.—Captain Fyler rejoined the Battalion, from duty at the Regimental Depôt.

Lieut. R. C. Luard joined, on first appointment.

19*th September*.—Captain Scriven embarked on H.M.'s Troopship *Tamar, en route* to England, to join the Depôt.

Lieut. Binsteed proceeded on 2 months' leave to England.

25*th September*.—Lieut. Bower proceeded to England, on 2 months' leave.

28*th October*.—Lieut. J. D. W. Davy joined, on first appointment.

20*th November*.—Captain Dalzell rejoined the Battalion, from service on the Staff.

2*nd December*.—The Regiment received orders to proceed from the Citadel to Abbassiyeh, there to be quartered.

4*th December*.—Letter A Company (1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 68 other ranks) proceeded to Abbassiyeh, to take over Barracks.

5*th December*.—The remainder of the Regiment marched out from the Citadel, and took up quarters at Abbassiyeh. Marching-out strength:—12 Officers, 618 other ranks.

6*th December*.—Intimation received that the establishment of the Battalion was reduced, on the 10th November, to 28 Officers, 47 Sergeants, 16 Buglers, 40 Corporals, 760 Privates.

21*st December*.—Major Lord C. R. Pratt proceeded to Alexandria, for embarkation for England, on appointment as Adjutant of Volunteers.

22*nd December*.—Lieut. E. A. E. Lethbridge joined the Battalion, on first appointment.

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1886.

27th January.—Lieut. Scott, 2 Sergeants, 1 Bugler, and 28 Privates rejoined Headquarters from service with the Mounted Infantry. Lieut. Scott (on the seconded list) was attached to the Battalion for duty, but proceeded to England on leave of absence.

9th and *10th February.*—The Battalion was inspected by Colonel the Hon. F. de Montmorency, commanding the troops at Abbassiyeh.

22nd March.—The Battalion was inspected by Colonel the Hon. F. de Montmorency, previous to its departure for India.

The following proceeded to Suez, and embarked on board H.M.'s Troopship *Serapis* for conveyance to England:—To Regimental Depôt, 4 Sergeants, 1 Bugler, 51 Privates; for Discharge Depôt, Gosport, 1 Private; for invaliding, 1 Sergeant, 9 Privates.

27th March.—The transport animals and carts were handed in.

Major Douglas, Captain Evelegh, and Lieuts. Binsteed and Fanshawe, with 150 N.C.O.'s and men of Letters E and H Companies, left Abbassiyeh, at 6 p.m., by train for Suez, in charge of baggage train and horses, for embarkation on board H.M.'s troopship *Jumna, en route* to India.

28th March.—The remainder of the Battalion paraded at 4.15 a.m., and left Abbassiyeh by train, at 5 a.m. for Suez, where they arrived at 4 p.m., and embarked on board H.M.'s troopship *Jumna*, for conveyance to India. Total number embarked:—23 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 4 Staff Sergeants, 29 Sergeants, 14 Buglers, 639 Rank and File, 3 Women.

On board the *Jumna* there was a Draft (consisting of 3 Officers, 4 Sergeants, 1 Bugler, 118 Rank and File, with 23 Women and 46 Children), which had come from

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England. These numbers were this day taken on the strength of the Battalion, as from the 10th March, the date of leaving England.

The total strength of the Battalion on sailing from Suez for India was:—26 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 4 Staff Sergeants, 33 Sergeants, 15 Buglers, 757 Rank and File, 23 Women, and 46 Children.

Officers:—Lieut.-Colonel Kingscote, Lieut.-Colonel Adams; Majors Douglas and Pocklington; Captains Dalzell, Fyler, Evelegh, Mansel; Lieuts. Bower, Scott, Barton, Hughes, Binsteed, Fanshawe, Thruston, Davies, Upperton, White, Luard, Davy, Lethbridge, Johnston, Ducat; Captain and Adjutant Odell; Quartermaster Hirst; Paymaster, Captain Minchin (attached from A.P.D.).

Major Johnstone was in England, at the Staff College; and Lieut. Fairtlough was on sick leave.

The *Jumna* left Suez at 6 p.m.

29*th March*.—Lieut. Johnston was posted to Letter F Company, and Lieut. Ducat to Letter H.

3*rd April*.—No. 2214, Private H. Moore, died and was buried at sea.

Passed Aden at about 6 a.m.

10*th April*.—Stopped homeward-bound P. and O. steamer, and put a mail on board.

Arrived in Bombay Harbour at 6.30 p.m., and anchored.

11*th April*.—Moved into the Bay at daybreak, and took up anchorage. Staff Officers came off at 7 a.m.

At 1 p.m., the following left the *Jumna*, and were conveyed to the I.M.S. *Tenasserim*, to re-embark for conveyance by sea to Madras:—Lieut.-Colonel Adams; Captains Dalzell, Fyler, Evelegh, Mansel; Lieuts. Barton, Hughes, Davies, Lethbridge, Johnston, Ducat,

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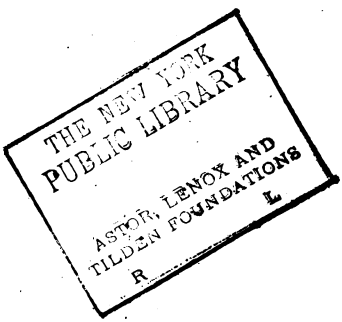

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and White (Acting-Adjutant); Letters A, F, G, H Companies, and Women and Children.

Headquarters and the remainder of the Battalion disembarked at Sassoon Dock, and left Bombay, by special trains at 6 and 7 p.m., for Poona. Headquarters, with women and children, were in the first train; luggage in the second train.

12*th April.*—The engine of the first train broke down when 2 hours out of Bombay, and the second train passed it. Both arrived at Poona at 9 a.m. this day. Troops marched to quarters and camp with the 1st Battalion of the Regiment (43rd Light Infantry), which was stationed at Poona.

14*th April.*—The Right Half Battalion was inspected by Brigadier-General Solly-Flood, Commanding at Poona.

Letters C and D Companies and Headquarters left Poona, by train, at 5.30 p.m., *en route* for Bangalore; and, during the journey, stopped at the following rest camps:—Waddi (15th), Gooty (16th), Arkonam Junction (17th).

15*th April.*—Letters E and B Companies, under command of Major Douglas, left Poona, by train, for Bangalore, stopping at the same rest camps as above.

18*th April.*—Headquarters and Letters C and D Companies arrived at Bangalore, and occupied the Infantry Barracks.

The Left Half Battalion landed at Madras, and proceeded by train to Bangalore.

19*th April.*—Letters B and E Companies, and also the Left Half Battalion from Madras, arrived at Bangalore.

21*st April.*—The Battalion was inspected by Colonel Tyrell, 14th Madras Infantry, in command of the station.

29*th May.*—Intimation received that Major J. A.

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Strachan has been posted to the 2nd Battalion, and Captain Somers-Cocks to the 1st Battalion, on promotion.

The Battalion paraded, in tunics, on the Maidan, and was brigaded with the Sappers and Miners, and Volunteers, to fire a *feu-de-joie*, in honour of Her Majesty's Birthday; and afterwards marched past.

15*th June*.—Lieuts. Johnston and Ducat, and a party of recruits under Lieut. Binsteed, proceeded to Hebbal Ranges for musketry. The Band also commenced their annual Course of Musketry.

Lieut. Hughes proceeded to Poonamalee, for duty with the Depôt there.

Lieut. Upperton, with a party of 4 N.C.O.'s and 16 men, commenced a course of training in transport duty.

25*th June*.—The Battalion was inspected by Major-General Hugh Rowlands, V.C. C.B., Commanding the Division. Dress, drill order (khaki).

5*th July*.—Captain Evelegh, Lieuts. Binsteed, Thruston, Upperton, and White; Lance-Corporal A. Smith and Private L. A. Burton passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani.

6*th September*.—Lieut. Hughes passed the Lower Standard, Hindustani.

Captain Mansel commenced doing duty in the Pay Office, as a probationer for the A.P.D.

17*th September*.—Lieut. Scott, with 50 N.C.O.'s and men (Letter F Company), left for Belgaum, by rail to Dashman, and thence by march to Belgaum, which was reached on the 26th instant.

18*th September*.—Lieut. Lethbridge, with 28 N.C.O.'s and men (Letter F Company), left for Belgaum, by the same route as above.

1*st October*.—Lieut. Binsteed, on probation for the

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Staff Corps, was appointed to the 3rd Light Cavalry at Secunderabad.

Major J. A. Strachan was appointed A.D.C. to Major-General Hugh Rowlands, V.C., C.B., Commanding the Bangalore Division.

4*th October*.—The following passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani: Lieut.-Colonel Adams; Lieuts. Ducat, Davy, Davies, and Johnston; Sergeants Lavender and Southgate; and Private Leahy.

10*th October*.—Lieut.-Colonel Adams was appointed officiating A.A.G. Bangalore Division.

11*th October*.—Lieut. Bower proceeded to England, on 6 months' leave.

25*th October*.—The Draft (transfers) from the 1st Battalion arrived from Poona. Strength:—3 Sergeants, 2 Lance-Sergeants, 5 Corporals, 19 Lance-Corporals, 216 Privates, 4 Women, and 4 Children.

28*th October*.—Lieuts. Luard and Davy proceeded on surveying duty, to Chittledroog.

29*th October*.—The Detachment at Belgaum was inspected by Brigadier-General Hodding, Commanding at Belgaum.

8*th November*.—Establishment of the Battalion:—2 Warrant Officers, 46 Sergeants, 40 Corporals, 16 Buglers, 880 Privates. Total, 984.

9*th November*.—Lieut. Davies was appointed Regimental Interpreter in Hindustani. Lieut.-Colonel Adams returned to regimental duty, from temporary Staff employment.

22*nd November*.—Captain Dalzell proceeded to Secunderabad to take over the duties of Superintendent of Gymnasia.

2*nd December*.—1 Captain, 2 Subalterns, and 100 Rank and File, furnished a Guard of Honour on the arrival of H.E. The Viceroy. The remainder of the

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Battalion assisted in lining the streets from the station to the Residency.

30*th December*.—Lieut. Thruston proceeded to Poona, to join the 1st Battalion, on transfer.

Belgaum Detachment inspected by Brigadier-General Carnegy, Commanding at Belgaum.

1887.

6*th January*.—Extract from Regimental Orders :—"The Officer Commanding has great pleasure in notifying in Orders the Gallant Conduct of No. 42/1775 Private W. G. Page (Bandsman) at the late disastrous fire in Madras; and also that of No. Ox. /1517, Bugler Gunning, who assisted him. A letter from Mr. E. S. Traill Straith, and another from Mr. G. Hope Ross, state that it was due to the coolness and courage of these two men that they, with their wives, 5 children, and also others were rescued."

13*th January*. — Under instructions from Army Headquarters, Lieut. Davies proceeded to Burma, on special duty, to report himself at Rangoon.

24*th January*.—Lieut. Fairtlough rejoined, from sick leave in England.

7*th February*.—Instruction received that Lieut. C. Binsteed has passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani.

11*th February*.—The Battalion was inspected, in Review Order, by Major-General Hugh Rowlands, V.C., C.B., on the Maidan ; afterwards the Officers and Staff-Sergeants were inspected in Revolver and Stick Practice.

12*th February*. — Inspection continued. Marching Order Parade; Escalading and Shelter Trench Exercises; loading transport animals; inspection of Regimental Institutions and books.

Major J. G. C. Curtis, Lieuts. Harman and Childers,

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2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 141 Privates, 3 Women, and 2 Children arrived from England.

Major Curtis took over the command of Letter C Company.

18*th February.*—Letter C Company commenced one month's course of Tactical Training.

26*th February*—Lieuts. Luard and Davy rejoined from surveying duty.

7*th March.*—Extra Certificate from School of Musketry, Secunderabad, received for Lieut. Fanshawe.

8*th* and 9*th March.*—The Regiment proceeded out, at 4 p.m., to Hebbal Camp, where bivouacked, as part of the Division. Marched at daylight on the 9th to attack a position arranged for Field Firing, and returned to Barracks about 3 p.m.

21*st March.*—Captain E. G. Mansel, having ceased to be attached to the A.P.D., resumed the command of Letter F Company.

23*rd March.*—Captain Bower re-appointed Divisional Signalling Officer.

1*st April.*—The following have obtained certificates in Signalling: Lieut. White (Instructor); Colour-Sergeant Stannard, Sergeants A. W. Jones and H. Hibbert (Assistant Instructors).

13*th April.*—Lieut. Johnston proceeded to join the 3rd Madras Light Infantry, as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

15*th April.*—Captain Dalzell passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani.

18*th May.*—Lieut. Ducat proceeded to Calcutta, to join the 38th Bengal Infantry, as a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps.

24*th May.*—The Regiment paraded in Review Order, and fired a *feu-de-joie*, in honour of the Birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress.

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20*th June*.—Lieut. Hughes rejoined from duty at Poonamalee Depôt.

21*st June*.—Celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. A general holiday.

1*st August*.—Major Plowden joined, on promotion, from the 1st Battalion, and took over command of Letter B Company.

17*th August*. — Major Curtis passed the Higher Standard in Persian.

12*th September*.—No. Ox./447, Private Bullock, was drowned in the Ulsoor Tank.

14*th September*.—The Officers of the Regiment gave a Fancy Dress Ball, at which all Officers wore the uniform of the 52nd when first formed (1755).[1]

19*th September*.—A class of N.C.O.'s commenced a course of surveying under Lieut. Luard.

24*th September*.—7*th October*.—Between these dates five men of the Battalion died, viz.: Private Bird, of cholera, and Privates Rogers, Woodhouse, Wentworth, and Clay, of enteric fever.

9*th October*. — Bandmaster Bradley joined from England.

13*th October*.—A Guard of Honour of 100 Rank and File, under Captain Mansel, paraded at the Railway Station, for the reception of the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Presidency.

The Commander-in-Chief held a levée at the Cubbon Rooms.

15*th October*.—Captain Odell took over the command and payment of Letter G Company.

16*th October*.—The Regiment paraded, in Review Order, with the Division, for inspection by the Commander-in-Chief.

[1] A reproduction of a photograph taken on the occasion will be found in the CHRONICLE, 1892, p. 284.—ED.

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17*th October*.—Captain Bower proceeded to Deolali, *en route* for England, to join the 1st Battalion.

H.E. the Commander-in-Chief inspected the Barracks.

19*th October*.—Lieut. White took over command and payment of Letter F Company.

20*th October*.—Captain Mansel proceeded to England to join the Depôt.

22*nd October*.—Lieut. White took over charge of the Regimental Signallers.

1*st November*.—Committee to award prizes for soldiers' gardens assembled.

5*th November*.—Serjeant Morris appointed Provost-Sergeant.

7*th November*.—Lieut.-Colonel Adams was appointed to perform the duties of Deputy-Judge-Advocate, No. 1 Circle, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Chaplin.

19*th November*.—Letter G Company to be known as Captain W. H. Odell's Company; and Letter F as Captain A. G. Scriven's Company.

22*nd November*.—Annual Inspection of the Arms of the Regiment, by the Chief Civil Master Armourer.

19*th December*.—Extra Certificate from the School of Musketry, Secunderabad, received for Lieut. Hughes.

30*th December*. — 2nd Lieuts. Pearson, Crum, and Faunce, and a Draft consisting of 1 Bandsman, 5 Privates, and 8 Boys, were taken on the strength of the Battalion, from 22/11/87.

2nd Lieut. Sir Charles Cuyler, Bart., having joined, was taken on the strength of the Battalion from 24/11/87.

1888.

9*th January*.—Lieut. C. E. G. M. Fairtlough, having been transferred to the 1st Battalion, proceeded to Bombay, for embarkation to England.

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12*th January*.—Lieut. R. G. Hughes proceeded to Burmah, on Special Duty.

13*th January*.—Lieuts. Harman and Childers and 2nd Lieut. Hill passed the Lower Standard Test in Hindustani.

30*th January*.—No. 52/1680, Private T. Banning, was presented with the Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct by the Major-General Commanding.

2*nd February*.—Captain Scriven rejoined from the Depôt, and took over the command of F Company.

5*th February*.—2nd Lieuts. Taylor and Hill proceeded to join the Bengal Staff Corps.

13*th February*.—Lieuts. Upperton and White passed in subjects C and D for promotion.

Lieut. R. Davies passed the Elementary Standard in Burmese.

22*nd February*.—Major-General H. Rowlands, V.C., inspected the Regiment in Review Order. There were on parade 8 Companies of 52 Files.

28*th February*.—The Regiment carried out Field Firing with the 1st Madras Pioneers.

17*th March*.—A Draft of 15 men (time-expired and invalids), embarked for England on H.M.S. *Crocodile*.

24*th March*.—Captain Odell proceeded on leave to England and Canada, for one year.

14*th April*.—Lieut. Davies rejoined from Special Service in Burmah.

16*th April*.—Lieut. R. C. Luard passed the Lower Standard Test in Hindustani.

5*th June*.—Lieut. C. F. H. Binsteed was admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

22*nd June*.—Lieut. R. G. Hughes rejoined from Special Service in Burmah.

6*th August*.—On Captain Minchin's transfer (as Paymaster) to the 8th Hussars, a Committee of Paymaster-

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ship was formed, with Major Pocklington as working member.

13*th August.*—A class, consisting of Lieut. Davies, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 2 Buglers, and 40 Privates, commenced a course of Mounted Infantry training.

21*st August.*—2nd Lieuts. F. W. Bagshawe and F. J. Moberly were posted to the 2nd Battalion on first appointment.

15*th October.*—Lieut. Davies passed the High Proficiency in Hindustani; and Captain Scriven, 2nd Lieuts. Pearson and Crum the Lower Standard.

18*th October.*—Captain Evelegh proceeded to England on one year's leave of absence.

10*th* and 12*th November.*—2nd Lieuts. R. C. R. Owen and F. J. Moberly joined on first appointment.

14*th November.*—Captain Dalzell re-joined from Special Service Duty.

30*th November.*—Lieut. Hughes proceeded to England on one year's leave of absence.

5*th December.*—Lieut. E. A. E. Lethbridge re-joined Headquarters from duty at Wellington Depôt.

21*st December.*—2nd Lieut. Bagshawe joined the Battalion on first appointment.

26*th December.*—Captain Dalzell proceeded to Ootacamund on Special Duty.

30*th December.*—Captain Scriven proceeded to England for duty at the Regimental Depôt.

1889.

8*th*–17*th January.* — Nineteen Officers and 782 N.C.O.'s and men took part in the Camp of Exercise held near Bangalore.

1*st* and 2*nd February.*—The Battalion was inspected by Major-General Hugh Rowlands, V.C., C.B., commanding Bangalore District.

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4th February.—The following were awarded Certificates at the School of Musketry, Secunderabad:—Lieut. B. Upperton (Extra); Col.-Sergeant Yeoman (Sergeant-Instructor).

Sergeant Bridgewater and Lance-Corporal McCarthy passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani.

8th February.—Lieut. Childers and 2nd Lieuts. Sir C. Cuyler, Pearson, and Crum, passed in subjects A and B for promotion.

18th February.—Letters G and F Companies proceeded on detachment to Calicut and Cannanore respectively. With the former Lieut. Upperton and 2nd Lieut. Moberly; with the latter Lieut. White and 2nd Lieut. Bagshawe.

5th March.—A Draft of 21 time-expired men and invalids left Bangalore for England.

18th March.—Lieut. Davies passed the Lower Standard in Persian, and Lance-Sergeant Smith the Higher Standard in Tamil.

19th March.—A Draft of 7 N.C.O.'s and men proceeded to Wellington for change of air.

1st April.—Intimation received that the distinction of MYSORE is to be borne on the Colours, for services rendered by the 52nd Regiment in the campaigns in Southern India, 1780–1784 and 1790–1792.

13th April.—Letters G and F Companies re-joined Headquarters from detachment.

16th April.—Letter C Company rejoined from detachment.

3rd May.—Lieut. R. C. Luard proceeded to join the Bengal Staff Corps.

11th May.—Captain H. R. S. Cotton posted to the 2nd Battalion and to Letter H Company.

18th May.—Major J. G. C. Curtis appointed Officiating A.A.G. for Musketry, 2nd District, Madras Presidency.

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30th *May.*—Captain H. R. S. Cotton joined the Battalion.

27*th June.*—Colonel Kingscote returned from leave of absence in India, and after handing over the command of the Battalion to Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Adams, proceeded to Madras for embarkation for England.

22*nd July.*—2nd Lieut. Moberly and 15 young soldiers proceeded to Wellington for change of air.

2*nd August.*—Captain G. F. Mockler posted to the 2nd Battalion, and to Letter F Company.

5*th August.*—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel W. Clark appointed Second-in-Command.

27*th August.*—2nd Lieut. Faunce proceeded to join the Madras Staff Corps.

19*th September.*—2nd Lieut. Bagshawe proceeded to join the Madras Staff Corps.

12*th October.*—Twenty-five N.C.O.'s and men (invalids and Army Reservists) embarked at Bombay for England.

21*st* and 22*nd October.*—Headquarters, with Letters A, C, F, G, H Companies, total 12 Officers and 509 other ranks, left Bangalore in two troop trains, and arrived at Madras before daybreak on the 22nd, and went into camp on the glacis of the Fort.

23*rd October.*—The Regiment embarked on I.M.S. *Dalhousie* and sailed the same morning for Rangoon. The following Officers embarked:—Colonel H. C. Adams; Major the Hon. A. E. Dalzell; Captains W. H. Odell and H. R. S. Cotton; Lieuts. R. Fanshawe and E. A. E. Lethbridge; 2nd Lieuts. Sir C. Cuyler, C. C. Pearson, and F. J. Moberly; Quartermaster Hirst.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel W. Clark, Lieut. E. Childers, and Major Humphrey (Paymaster, A.P.D.) embarked on the B.I.S.N. Company's S.S. *Sirsa.*

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A Draft from the 1st Battalion of 91 Rank and File, with 2nd Lieut. G. Drage, was on board the *Dalhousie* and joined the Battalion.

25*th October*.—Letter A Company (made up to a strength of 140 N.C.O.'s and men from Letter B Company) disembarked at Port Blair, Andaman Islands, at 4 p.m., with the following Officers:—Major the Hon. A. E. Dalzell, 2nd Lieuts. Pearson and Moberly.

29*th October*.—The Regiment arrived at Rangoon, disembarked, and moved into barracks.

30*th October*.—Letters E and G Companies (Captain Odell, Lieut. Lethbridge, 2nd Lieut. Sir C. Cuyler), numbering 200 N.C.O.'s and men, proceeded by rail to Meiktila.

7*th November*.—Fifty-two N.C.O.'s and men embarked at Bombay for England, to join the Army Reserve.

16*th November*.—Captain G. F. Mockler joined Headquarters from the 1st Battalion.

19*th November*.—Lieut. D. J. Barton was posted to the 1st Battalion, and 2nd Lieut. E. H. Payne to the 2nd Battalion.

23*rd November*.—9 N.C.O.'s and men embarked at Bombay, to join the Army Reserve.

25*th November*.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel W. Clark proceeded to Meiktila Road, to take command of the Reserve Escort to the Siamese Boundary Commission.

27*th November*.—Letter F Company (60 N.C.O.'s and men), with Captain G. F. Mockler and Lieut. E. M. Childers, proceeded by rail to join the Reserve Escort to the Siamese Boundary Commission[1] at Meiktila Road.

10*th December*.—Captain H. R. S. Cotton, with an advance party of N.C.O.'s, proceeded to Toungoo.

13*th December*.—The Headquarters of the Battalion,

[1] A separate account of the duty performed by the Escort is given elsewhere in this volume.—Ed.

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with the exception of the Band, proceeded by rail to Toungoo. Strength :—162 N.C.O.'s and men, with the following Officers: Colonel Adams, Lieut. Fanshawe, 2nd Lieut. Drage, Quartermaster Hirst, and Major Humphrey (Paymaster).

14*th December*.—The Regiment arrived at Toungoo at daybreak, and went into the Rest Camp.

16*th December*.—Moved into barracks.

24*th December*.—Lieut. Hughes, with the Band, rejoined from Rangoon.

26*th December*.—Major J. G. C. Curtis, 2nd Lieuts. Crum and R. C. R. Owen, 270 N.C.O.'s and men, and 13 families proceeded from Bangalore to Madras, where they embarked (28th December) on board the I.M.S. *Dalhousie*, and arrived at Rangoon on the 3rd January, 1890. They were there detained for duty, and moved into barracks.

1890.

19*th January*.—2nd Lieut. J. L. Powys joined the Battalion.

3*rd February*.—17 men embarked for England to join the Army Reserve.

3*rd*–8*th February*.—Brigadier-General Rowlandson, Commanding the Rangoon District, inspected the Headquarters of the Regiment.

8*th February*.—42 N.C.O.'s and men embarked at Bombay for England, to join the Army Reserve.

20*th February*.—53 N.C.O.'s and men of Letter H Company rejoined Headquarters from the Rangoon Detachment.

1*st March*.—Letter B Company, under the command of 2nd Lieut. R. Owen, rejoined Headquarters from Rangoon.

7*th March*.—Major Cunliffe reposted to the Battalion, and to E Company, *vice* Major Strachan.

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11*th March.*—A Draft of 123 N.C.O.'s and men, under the command of 2nd Lieut. Payne, joined Headquarters from the 1st Battalion.

27*th March.*—2nd Lieut. W. S. Prentis joined the Battalion on first appointment.

3*rd May.*—Letter F Company (59 N.C.O.'s and men, with Captain G. F. Mockler and Lieut. E. M. Childers) rejoined Headquarters by rail from Meiktila, on completion of duty with the Siamese Boundary Commission, having marched 650 miles in 64 marches.

25*th June.*—Major Curtis proceeded to Mandalay to officiate as D.A.A.G. to the Mandalay District.

18*th September.*—18 men left the Battalion to proceed to England to join the Army Reserve.

3*rd October.*—73 N.C.O.'s and men proceeded to Port Blair, to relieve a similar number ordered to England to join the Army Reserve.

21*st October.*—A Draft of 149 N.C.O.'s and men from the 1st Battalion joined Headquarters.

23*rd October.*—24 N.C.O.'s and men left the Battalion to proceed to England to join the Army Reserve.

28*th October.*—2nd Lieuts. Faunce and Bagshawe were admitted to the Staff Corps, with effect respectively from the 28th August and 19th September, 1889.

10*th November.*—33 N.C.O.'s and men proceeded to Meiktila to join the Detachment at that station.

20*th November.*—68 N.C.O.'s and men left the Battalion to proceed to England to join the Army Reserve.

28*th November.*—Major F. H. Plowden rejoined Headquarters from Bangalore, and proceeded to Meiktila, to take command of the Detachment there.

29*th November.*—Letter E Company (Lieut. Hughes), on being relieved by B Company, rejoined Headquarters from the Meiktila Detachment.

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1st December.—Lieut. B. Upperton was appointed Station Staff Officer at Toungoo.

23rd December.—Letter C Company, under the command of Lieut. J. D. W. Davy, proceeded to Meiktila.

24th December.—Letter G Company, under the command of Captain Odell, rejoined from the Meiktila Detachment.

1891.

27th January.—Letter A Company rejoined Headquarters from Port Blair (Andamans), with the following Officers:—Major Cunliffe, 2nd Lieuts. Pearson and Moberly.

8th February.—The services of Major Curtis were placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

16th February.—2nd Lieut. R. E. Watt was posted to the 2nd Battalion, *vice* 2nd Lieut. Sir C. Cuyler, transferred to the 1st Battalion.

Thirty-seven N.C.O.'s and men left the Battalion to proceed to England to join the Army Reserve.

20th February.—Orders were received this evening to hold 200 men in readiness to proceed on Column Duty in the Wunthoo District.[1]

23rd February.—Letters D and G Companies, made up to 200 N.C.O.'s and men, proceeded to Mandalay by the evening train for the above duty. The following were the Officers:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel W. Clark (in Command), Captain Odell, Lieut. Upperton, and 2nd Lieuts. Crum and Powys.

24th February.—2nd Lieut. R. C. R. Owen proceeded to Mandalay, for duty as a Signalling Officer to the Wunthoo Column.

25th February.—4 Regimental Signallers proceeded to Mandalay for duty with the Wunthoo Column.

[1] A separate account of these operations is given elsewhere in this volume.—ED.

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Twelve N.C.O.'s and men left the Battalion to proceed to Wellington (Hill Depôt) for change of air.

2nd March.—19 N.C.O.'s and men left the Battalion to proceed to England to join the Army Reserve.

3rd March.—2nd Lieut. Moberly proceeded to Mandalay for duty as a Transport Officer with the Wunthoo Column.

10th March.—62 N.C.O.'s and men left the Battalion to proceed to England to join the Army Reserve.

17th March. — Sergeant - Major Devereux and 42 N.C.O.'s and men left the Battalion to proceed to England to join the Army Reserve.

Colour-Sergeant B. Stannard was appointed to act as Sergeant-Major.

25th and *26th March.*—The Annual Inspection of the Regiment was made by Brigadier-General Hamilton, Commanding the Rangoon District.

8th April.—3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 1 Bugler, and 43 Privates, under 2nd Lieut. Darell-Brown, proceeded by rail to Mandalay, to replace casualties in D and G Companies, ordered from Wunthoo to join the Manipur Field Force.

11th April.—23 sick N.C.O.'s and men arrived from Mandalay from the Wunthoo Field Force.

20th April. — Lieut. Hughes passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani.

28th April.—2nd Lieut. Powys and 25 N.C.O.'s and men arrived from Mandalay, having been invalided from the Wunthoo Field Force.

5th May.—Lieut. Hughes was appointed Station Staff Officer at Toungoo, *vice* Lieut. Upperton.

7th May.—2nd-Lieut. R. E. Watt joined the Battalion on first appointment, and was posted to Letter A Company.

Letters D and G Companies, under Lieut.-Colonel

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W. Clark, strength, 4 Officers and 180 N.C.O.'s and men, arrived by a troop train from Field Service with the Wunthoo and Manipur expeditions. Officers with the Companies: Captain Odell, Lieut. Upperton, 2nd Lieuts. Pearson and Darell-Brown.

15*th May.*—Major Curtis was appointed A.A.G. for Musketry, Bombay Establishment.

Captain P. T. Clark was posted to the 2nd Battalion, and to C Company.

19*th May.*—Lieut. Fanshawe's period of service as Adjutant was extended for four months to 31st October, 1891.

21*st May.*—Lieut. Davies proceeded to Simla to take up the duties of Unpaid Attaché to the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster General's Department.

Lieut. Upperton proceeded to Poona as A.D.C. to the G.O.C. Poona.

22*nd May.*—Lieut. Davies passed the Lower Standard in Burmese.

27*th May.*—Colour-Sergeant Stannard was promoted Sergeant-Major, *vice* Sergeant-Major Devereux, retired to pension.

27*th June.*—2nd-Lieut. Moberly rejoined the Battalion from duty as Transport Officer with the Wunthoo and Manipur Field Forces.

27*th July.*—Colonel Adams completed his period of command of the Battalion, and was placed on half-pay. Colonel Adams had passed all his military life in the 52nd Light Infantry, and his retirement was much regretted by all ranks. Lieut.-Colonel W. Clark took up the command of the Battalion, with Major Pocklington as second in command.

31*st July.*—Lieut. Lethbridge passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani.

14*th August.*—A severe outbreak of cholera occurred

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in Toungoo, but there were no cases in the Regiment. Much sympathy was felt for Bandmaster Bradley, who lost three children in 48 hours.

2nd September.—Letter H Company proceeded to Meiktila, in relief of Letter B Company, which rejoined Headquarters on the 4th instant.

10th September.—Pioneer-Sergeant Cooper (21 years' service), Lance-Sergeant Castagnola (Band Corporal), and 19 Privates left the Battalion, to proceed to England for discharge and transfer to the Army Reserve.

12th September.—The Regimental Transport was inspected by Brigadier-General Hamilton, commanding the Rangoon District.

28th September.—Lieut. Lethbridge was detailed for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch, Q.M.G.'s Department, as Unpaid Attaché.

5th October.—Lieut. Davies passed the High Proficiency in Persian.

13th October.—Lieut. Davy proceeded to Rangoon, and embarked for England, to join the Regimental Depôt.

24th October.—Major the Hon. A. E. Dalzell rejoined from leave.

26th October.—Lieut. Davies was appointed Unpaid Attaché, Intelligence Branch, Burma.

2nd Lieut. Moberly was transferred to the Indian Staff Corps on probation.

10th November.—Lieut. Hughes proceeded to England on Medical Certificate.

11th November.—Major the Hon. A. E. Dalzell was appointed to command the Maingkwan Column.

17th November.—Lieut. Lethbridge was appointed Intelligence Officer, Eastern Column, and Lieut. Davies was appointed Intelligence Officer, Sinkar Valley Column.

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21*st November*.—A Draft of 93 N.C.O.'s and men, under the command of Captain P. T. Clark, joined from the 1st Battalion.

23*rd November*.—1 N.C.O. and 14 men struck off the strength on embarkation for England to join the Army Reserve.

28*th November*.—Captain F. A. B. Talbot was detailed for duty at the Regimental Depôt.

Letter F Company proceeded to Meiktila in relief of Letter C Company.

Captain P. T. Clark took over the command and payment of the latter Company.

4*th December*.—2nd-Lieut. C. C. Pearson proceeded to Meiktila for duty with the Detachment.

8*th December*.—Lieut. Fanshawe, on being relieved in the Adjutancy by Lieut. E. D. White, was posted to B Company.

11*th December*. — 2nd-Lieut. Darell-Brown proceeded to England on Medical Certificate.

18*th December*.—Intimation received that 2nd Lieut. Pearson had obtained an Extra Certificate of Musketry at Secunderabad.

31*st December*.—The following Officers belonged to the 2nd Battalion on this date: Lieut.-Colonel W. Clark; Majors E. B. Pocklington, W. H. Cunliffe, Hon. A. E. Dalzell; Captains W. H. Odell, C. M. Hutton, P. T. Clark, G. F. Mockler; Lieuts. R. G. H. Hughes, R. Fanshawe, H. R. Davies, E. D. White (Adjutant), E. A. E. Stanton; 2nd Lieuts. C. C. Pearson, A. S. Crum, R. C. R. Owen, F. J. Moberly, G. Drage, J. L. Powys, W. S. Prentis, H. F. Darell-Brown, R. E. Watt; Hon. Lieut. and Quartermaster G. Hirst; Paymaster, Major J. C. Humphrey, A.P.D.

The following Officers were holding Staff appointments

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away from the Battalion: Major J. G. C. Curtis, A.A.G. for Musketry, Bombay; Captain F. J. Evelegh, Adjutant, 1st Volunteer Battalion (Oxford University); Captain E. G. Mansel, Adjutant, Bucks Volunteers; Captain H. R. S. Cotton, Adjutant, 2nd Volunteer Battalion (Oxford); Lieut. B. Upperton, A.D.C. to the G.O.C. Poona.

The Officers serving at the Depôt, Oxford, were: Captains A. G. Scriven and F. A. B. Talbot, Lieut. J. D. W. Davy.

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FIELD SERVICE WITH THE 2ND BATTALION IN BURMA, 1889–1891.

By Colonel W. Clark.

Though I have no stirring tales of fighting to tell, I can relate a story of hard work, done in a soldier-like way and worthy of the 52nd Light Infantry, in the operations taken part in by them, in Burma, with the Anglo-Siamese Boundary Commission Expedition, 1889–90, and in the Wunthoo and Manipur Expeditions of 1891, as I had the good fortune to command detachments of the Regiment on these expeditions.

In the autumn of 1889, I was appointed second-in-command of the 2nd Battalion, and transferred from the 1st Battalion. The 52nd was then quartered at Bangalore, in the Madras Presidency, but were under orders to proceed to Burma during the cold season of 1889. I sailed from England to join in Bangalore, but, owing to a breakdown while travelling by the Southern Mahratta Railway, I arrived in Bangalore only to find that the Regiment had left for Madras, forty-eight hours before I turned up. However, Plowden,[1] who was remaining in Bangalore on the Staff, very kindly put me up, and made me most comfortable, and I went off next day for Madras. When I got there the Regiment was just embarking, and as there was no accommodation on board for another officer, I got a passage to Rangoon in a coasting vessel. On arrival at Rangoon, I was delighted to find that I had been selected to com-

[1] Now Major-General F. H. Plowden, C.B.—Ed.

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mand the line of communications in the Chin-Lushai Expedition, under Colonel W. P. Symons, C.B.,[1] and which was to start very shortly. Before it did so, however, I was one day sent for by General Gordon, then commanding in Burma, who said that he could offer me an independent command in what he considered would prove a more interesting expedition than the Chin-Lushai. This was the command of the Military Escort to the Anglo-Siamese Boundary Commission, which was to march to the Salween river, in connection with a commission from Siam, to fix the boundary between Burma and Siam.

SIAM BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Of course I accepted, and jumped at the idea, foreseeing brevets, C.M.G.'s, C.I.E.'s, and all the rest of it, which, however, did not come off, as the sole result was a *pair of boots* to the men, after a march of about 800 miles, and an absence of six months. The Commission was a political one, under Mr. Ney Elias, C.I.E., and our duties as Military Escort were to keep two days' march or so behind the Commission, and to be ready to come to its assistance whenever required, or to furnish escorts to surveying parties. The rendezvous was to be Fort Stedman, in the Shan States, whence a start was to be made for the Salween river, where it was expected that the Siamese Commission would be met.

My escort was concentrated at Meiktela Road on the 29th November, 1889, ready to begin its march, the Political Commission having already gone up to Fort Stedman. The escort consisted of two guns, No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery, sixty rifles, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry (under Captain G. F. Mockler, and Lieut.

[1] Sir W. Penn Symons, killed at Talana, South Africa, October, 1899.—Ed.

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E. M. Childers); and 120 rifles, 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry. The transport for the Infantry consisted of 136 ponies, and I was given 50,000 Rupees wherewith to hire baggage animals and defray other necessary expenses. At Fort Stedman were stored two months' provisions, to be drawn upon as required; while butchers and bakers were attached to the force, but as they were sent up without any implements of their vocations, they proved of little use, until we eventually received our bakery and butchers' materials.

We commenced to march on the 30th November, reaching Fort Stedman on the 8th December, and, as I had been Staff Officer to the pioneer Expedition to Fort Stedman in 1887, we were able to dispense with the services of a guide for this portion of the march. Some of the marches were very trying; one in particular, though only a distance of some seven miles, took from 6.30 a.m. till 4 p.m. For about half a mile the track was over the hocks of the ponies in clay mud, and with little ponies of 12-hands, carrying a load of 120 lbs. and a pack-saddle, it can be imagined that they came to grief pretty frequently. On the top of this came a very steep ascent cut in steps, and the same thing down the other side; greasy, muddy, and full of huge boulders, amongst which the ponies floundered about for several hours. It was a rough experience for those who had not been out on field service in Burma before, and was a forerunner of many similar days to come during the next six months. The result was that several native drivers deserted, and much individual work was thrown on the men, until I could impress Burmans as drivers from any village I came to. I took a horse and a pony with me, and the former was a never-ending source of wonder to the people of the country, who had never seen anything larger than a 12-hand pony.

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At Fort Stedman we found the Political Commission, who had received letters from the Siamese authorities, declining to send a Commission, and objecting to our party proceeding. Mr. Ney Elias at once made up his mind to carry out his part of the work, without the assistance of the Siamese, and placed himself in communication with the Indian Government. We remained at the Fort for a week awaiting final instructions, during which time we amused ourselves with football matches and shooting duck and snipe, which were fairly plentiful. Here I hired fresh transport animals as well as twenty boats, and on the 16th December we were on the move again, the Commission having already preceded us by forty-eight hours. The country was now all new to me, and we were soon among the Karens—a different race altogether to the Shans or Burmans.

The great difficulty of the Expedition was provisions; everything had to be got from Rangoon, and beyond Fort Stedman there was no possibility of forming a depôt. Grain had to be carried for the battery mules and the ponies, as well as two months' rations for the troops; consequently, the transport was of somewhat unwieldy proportions. Before leaving I arranged for a further two months' provisions to be sent from Rangoon, half to be stored at Fort Stedman, and half at a place called Mowe, in the Shan States. The difficulty lay in the fact that each day's march took us further away from our base, and for the greater part of the distance into unexplored country, where we could not hope to obtain any provisions.

On the 23rd December we reached Lwekaw, where we joined the Political Commission. The seven marches to this place were over fairly good jungle tracks, and presented no very great difficulties. I marched at 7 a.m. daily, generally reaching camp at 11 a.m. On the flat

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I invariably found that the Britishers walked away from the Gurkhas, but in hilly country it was the other way, until the 52nd men got accustomed to hill climbing. There was a good deal of spear grass in the jungles through which we were now marching, and it took the hair completely off two dogs that I had with me—a Dandy Dinmont and an Aberdeen terrier. Eventually they had to travel in the *dhoolies*, which were always empty, as the men did not fall out. We shot some snipe and duck at the different camping grounds, and altogether had a tolerably enjoyable time.

At Lwekaw we kept Christmas in the orthodox style; tinned plum-puddings for the men, whiskey, a big camp-fire, and a lively sing-song. Then, on the 27th, we started off for the Salween, the Commission, as usual, two days ahead. Our first real difficulty occurred when we reached the Balu Choung river—about sixty yards wide, deep, and unfordable. Five small dug-outs, capable of accommodating about three men each, was our only means of crossing, and it was a hard day's work, though the 52nd men showed what they were made of. All the animals had to be unloaded, driven into the river, and made to swim across; while each detachment of the men took an hour to cross, and the Commissariat Supplies four hours.

We were now well in the Karen country, and all sorts of warlike reports began to be circulated—we were shortly to be eaten up by thousands of Karens and Siamese, &c. On the 28th December we had another very hard day—a bad march of close on 11 miles, and then a river to cross to finish up. This was the Pou-Choung, 150 yards wide; crossing directly below some rapids. The boats had to be towed up close under the rapids, and then allowed to drift with the current to the other side. It was 7 p.m. before we got everything across, and

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numbers of the men were in the water all day, swimming the animals over, and guiding the dug-outs. It was certainly the toughest job that I have ever seen soldiers employed on, and, eventually, the escort received the thanks of the General Commanding in Burma for the soldier-like way in which they had performed the crossing of this river.

On the march on the 29th December, we came across the grave of a soldier of the Rifle Brigade named Furley, who was killed with the expedition under General Collett. The Karens had pulled the body out of the grave, and broken the wooden cross and railing. We found the skull and portion of the skeleton, and re-interred them, also putting the cross and railings back into their positions. An account of this rifleman's death was in the R. B. Chronicle, 1890, and if his comrades have not heard of this sequel, it will at any rate be a satisfaction to them to know that we did our best for the poor fellow's remains. On the last day of the year we had a very difficult march—over the Hota Pass. Its track was nothing more than an ordinary goat-path in the hills, and we had an ascent of about 4,000 ft. and a descent of the same down the other side; total distance about twelve miles. Three ponies and five bullocks fell over the *khud*, broke their backs and were killed; then came the labour of unloading them, carrying their loads up the *khud*, and putting them on to fresh animals. I think it was here that I saw Mockler coming up the *khud* with an eighty pound tent on his back! Let anyone try it and he will find it a pretty tough job. It was within an hour of New Year's day before we got all the baggage into camp.

Next day, we reached the River Salween, and camped at a village called Yuathet, close by; while the Commission camped at a ferry, at the riverside. This was

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the southernmost point we were to go to, and from here Mr. Ney Elias determined to send out surveying parties across the Salween, to fix the disputed boundaries. On the opposite side of the river was a Siamese stockade, flying their flag, a white elephant on a red ground. Mr. Elias now asked me to take a party up to the spot where the Mepai river flows into the Salween, as he was sending surveyors up the Mepai; so I went off with the 52nd men, crossed the river, and hoisted the "Union Jack." Never before had the British flag fluttered by the side of the Salween river, nor British bugles sounded across its waters. Here I found another Siamese stockade, containing about 200 men, chiefly Laos, though there were a few Siamese regulars from Bangkok. There was a Lieutenant in command and we paid each other ceremonial visits. He wore a most gorgeous blue uniform, blue velvet breeches, and white stockings, and was most affable. Conversation, however, was somewhat limited, as none of us could speak Siamese, but we managed to exchange courtesies in two or three other languages. I inspected his stockade and his men—all well-armed (some with Martini-Henrys), and then he had a look round my camp.

On the 5th January the survey party came in on its way up the Mepai river; the Siamese Lieutenant drew up his men, and said that he could not permit it to proceed. Now I thought that we were really in for business, so I brought up the 52nd, and told them to remove the Siamese as gently as possible. This they very soon did with the butts of their rifles, and the Siamese, seeing that we were in earnest, bolted off into the jungle yelling like fury. So ended our nearest approach to a fight.

I gave the survey party an escort of Gurkhas, and they went off quietly, while at the same time I moved

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up the battery and the rest of the Gurkhas, in case of any further hostilities.

Here we remained until the 15th January, when all the survey parties returned, not having been interfered with in any way. The Commissioner now decided to march north, and cross the Salween again higher up. We started on the 17th January, and some pretty bad marches we had. The first day's march was atrocious, there being many places up which no laden animal could possibly go, so that all the loads had to be carried up on the men's backs. Three more ponies were killed by falling down the *khud*.

From this time we continued marching day after day, now over mountain passes, now along the beds of rivers averaging two or three feet in depth. The men were in fine fettle, and as there was no means of sending them back to hospital, they were obliged to keep going. Rations soon began to run short, for the convoys from Fort Stedman failed us, and even tobacco became a luxury. Siamese pipes and dried tea leaves were indulged in freely, with an occasional pinch of green Siamese tobacco when it could be procured. Thus we went on marching north, now and again touching the Salween, and always hopeful and expectant of a fight—which never came off.

Eventually the Commission returned to Burma, and we followed on, reaching Toungoo and rejoining the Regiment on the 2nd May. I do not believe that troops ever did harder work—and the reward was *one pair of boots per man!*

The following is a summary of my official report:—

Starting from Meiktila Road on the 30th November, 1889, this column has been away nearly six months, during which time it has marched upwards of 800 miles, over most precipitous and difficult mountain passes; crossed many deep and unfordable rivers; and, in many parts, marched

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through a country never previously traversed by troops. The chief difficulties were, (1) the great distances at which postal communications had to be kept up; (2) the maintenance of commissariat supplies so far from my base. But all difficulties, whether of marching or supplies, were successfully overcome by the perfect discipline, activity, and energy of the fine soldiers comprising the column; and my only regret is that they did not have a chance of meeting an enemy in the field.

We had perfect weather all along, and did not lose a man; but we had no sooner settled down in barracks at Toungoo than numbers became sick. Several died, and I personally had to be shipped off for three months to Australia—very bad with fever and dysentery.

So ended the Anglo-Siamese Boundary Commission Expedition.

WUNTHOO AND MANIPUR, 1891.

Towards the close of February 1891, a rising occurred in the Wunthoo State, and an attack was made on the Commissioner's house at a place called Kawlin. The Europeans had to escape into the jungle; troops were hurried up from Mandalay and elsewhere, and the brunt of the fighting fell on the Devonshire Regiment, some Madras troops, and the Burma Police.

Two hundred rifles of the 52nd were sent up to join the expedition, and reached Mandalay, the base of operations, on the 24th February, 1891. I was in command of them, and the Officers with me were Odell,[1] Upperton,[2] Crum,[3] and Powys.[4] Owen,[5] was also with

[1] Afterwards Major W. H. Odell, who died of dysentery, at Rawul Pindi, November 1894. See CHRONICLE, 1894, p. 281.—ED.

[2] Bryan Upperton (then Captain) died of typhoid fever at Poona, August 1895. See CHRONICLE, 1895, p. 297.—ED.

[3] Lieut. A. S. Crum, retired, February 1897.—ED.

[4] Lieut. J. L. Powys died in Nowshera hospital, of fever contracted in the Bara Valley during the North-West Frontier Campaign, December 1897. See CHRONICLE, 1897, p. 249—ED.

[5] Now Captain R. C. R. Owen, C.M.G., Governor of the Mongalla Province, Sudan.—ED.

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me for a part of the time; but, being employed as signalling officer to the expedition, he was not often with my detachment. The expedition was under the command of the present General Sir G. B. Wolseley, G.C.B., then a Brigadier-General.

We left Mandalay by steamer on the 26th February to go up to a place called Tigynien on the Irawaddy in the State of Wunthoo. My orders were to procure what transport I could, and push on quickly to join Brigadier-General Wolseley, wherever he might be found. We took no tents; and it was a curiously-managed expedition, for we got orders from Burma Headquarters, from the Mandalay Command, as well as from General Wolseley. Consequently, orders were sometimes slightly chaotic.

Our steamer was very crowded, as we had seventy Rifles of the 10th Burma (all Gurkhas) with us; but the journey only took two days, as fortunately we managed to avoid sand banks. We landed at Tigynien on the night of the 28th February, and were accommodated in a Phoonghye Kyoung, or monastery. Here Owen and six Signallers left me, and went off with eighty Rifles of the 20th Madras Infantry. I also found in a stockade here a detachment of one hundred of the 11th Madras Infantry, under a Subaltern. A hospital flat was moored in the Irawaddy close by, and the day after our arrival a party of wounded (mostly Devonshire men) arrived, to be put on board.

I secured sixty-five Panthay ponies and some carts and started for Wunthoo at 4.30 a.m. on the 3rd March, and reached my first camp at 12.40 p.m. It was a long and hard march, with rivers to be crossed and a pass of 2,000 ft. to be negotiated. The heat also was great. During the night our camp was fired into, but the shots did no harm. We patrolled about for a long time, but

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found no trace of an enemy, though the Military Police with me assured me that we were surrounded by dacoits. Next morning I received an order to return at once to Tigynien, embark again, and proceed up to Kutha, to join the Northern Column. So we had to retrace our steps, and on the 6th March we went on board the s.s. *Patrick*. I now got orders from Burma Headquarters telling me that, on joining the Northern Column, I would find myself Senior Officer, and was to take command of the column.

On the 7th March we landed at Kutha, when I received a letter from General Wolseley asking me to join him, as he did not wish to deprive Colonel Macgregor (then commanding the Northern Column) of his command. I replied that I had no wish to supersede Colonel Macgregor, and, if the General wished, was willing to serve under him, as I only wanted to go somewhere where there would be a chance for the men of my own Regiment.

After a good deal of trouble about transport, we started for a place called Baumaah, which we reached on the 10th March; General Wolseley arriving there the same afternoon. Crum had to march in canvas shoes, as he had hurt his foot; and Powys stuck to his work like a man, though he was bad with fever every day. The General now decided that I should take 120 of my own men, and use them as a flying column, to work round the north-west of Wunthoo, and then, turning south, march to Wunthoo. He gave me fifteen days' rations, and allowed me to turn twelve of my men into mounted infantry. In three or four days we made them fairly efficient. Dempsey[1] (afterwards Sergeant-Major) was one of the best of them, but they all worked splendidly, and there was great competition to be in the mounted infantry.

[1] Sergt.-Major H. Dempsey died of wounds received in the Khyber Pass, March 1898. See CHRONICLE, 1898, p. 281.—ED.

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Odell and Powys went off with General Wolseley to Wunthoo, there to await our arrival, and on the 17th March, after receiving our rations from Cobbold (King's Royal Rifles), we commenced our march. We made one or two little attempts to get hold of dacoits, but without success. The march to Wunthoo was very trying, with long stages and unreliable information as to the track. We came across Owen, on an expedition, which, however, did not do much. The following extract, taken haphazard from my diary, will give an idea of a day's work :—

25*th March*.—Marched at 5.30 a.m. Arrived at 1 p.m. Distance, 20 miles. Ascents bad, steep, and long. The track crosses the Ma Choung River thirty or forty times, and frequently goes for stretches of a mile along the bed of the river. At this time of year the water is about 2 ft. deep, and, as the sand and water is heavy going, the march is very trying. Men march splendidly. Not a man fell out.

Most of our marches were of a similar nature, so that plenty of hard work was done can be realized. We reached Wunthoo on the 3rd April, and found Odell and Powys there, as well as the 20th Madras Infantry. No sooner had I got in than I received a telegram, ordering me to take my detachment at once to Mandalay, and go by steamer to Tamma, on the Manipur border, where the Chief Commissioner (Mr. Quinton), Colonel Skene, and several other Officers had been made prisoners, and 450 Gurkhas dispersed. So it was a case of off again, and I set to work to arrange for stores and fresh outfit to be ready for me at Mandalay, where we arrived on the 9th April. Here fifty fresh men, under Darell-Brown, joined me from Toungoo; and forty-six men, with Powys, who was very bad with fever, were left behind to be sent to Toungoo, to rejoin the Headquarters of the Regiment. Fever had now begun to get a strong hold on the detachment.

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On the 12th April we arrived at Pokoko, the base of operations of the Manipur Field Force, which was under the command of Brigadier-General T. Graham, C.B. The following troops composed the Force :—

Four guns No. 2 Mountain Battery; Headquarters and half battalion, King's Royal Rifles (Lieut.-Colonel Chalmers); 200 men, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry (Lieut.-Colonel W. Clark); 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas (Lieut.-Colonel Sir C. Leslie); 12th Burma Regiment (Major A. Howlett); 32nd Burma Regiment (Captain Hastings, D.S.O.).

Owen was head signalling officer; and Moberly [1] did excellent work as a transport officer.

Of this Force only the 4th Gurkhas and the 12th Burma saw any fighting, as there was little or no resistance; but the 60th Rifles lost a lot of men from cholera, on the return march.

For our part, we never got further than Pokoko, and were doomed to bitter disappointment in not being sent up. Had I been allowed to march across country from Wunthoo, instead of coming round by steamer, we should have been in front instead of behind. At first they said that we were to have the medal and clasp, but afterwards it was decided that the medal was to be given only to such troops as went up the Chindwin river to Tammu—rather an invidious distinction.

While at Pokoko Crum was invalided with fever, and Pearson took his place. Here we lost two men from cholera in one day (Privates Skuse and Haskith), but fortunately the disease did not spread, and on the 5th May we embarked for Mandalay, *en route* to Toungoo, the Manipur Expedition being at an end.

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[1] Now Major F. J. Moberly, D.S.O., 25th Punjabis. He served in the 52nd, 1888–91, and in the latter year was transferred to the Indian Staff Corps.—ED.

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EGYPTIAN MEDAL ROLL.

THE following Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and men of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry were granted the Egyptian Medal and the Khedive's Bronze Star:—

OFFICERS.

Rank.	Name.	Remarks.
Lieutenant -	Hanbury-Williams, J. -	1882. Staff. Medjidie, 5th Class.
Lieutenant -	Gough, W. A. - -	1882. Staff. Bt.-Major.
Major - -	Johnstone, J. - - -	1888. Staff. Medjidie, 4th Class.
Lieutenant -	Thruston, A. B. - -	1892, 1897. Osmanieh, 4th Class.
Captain - -	Stanton, E. A. - -	1896, 1897. Sudan Medal. 1898, 1899. Medjidie, 3rd Class. Bt.-Major.
Lieutenant -	Scott, F. W. M. D. - -	1885–6. Mounted Infantry.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

No.	Rank.	Name.
	Suakin, 1885.	
52/1777	Corporal	Cusack, Jos.
52/1525	Sergeant	McVittie, Elliot, J.[1]
42/1986	,,	Parker, Henry.
42/1978	,,	Taylor, James.[2]
42/1900	,,	Yeoman, Thomas.
350	,,	Francke, W. A.
	Mounted Infantry, 1885–6.	
2148	Sergeant	Abbott, F.
306	Private	Ball, N.
772	,,	Bateman, W.
2259	,,	Braddy, R.
449	,,	Bullock, J.[3]
973	,,	Ferres, F.
715	,,	Hawkins, G.
1121	,,	Hussey, J.[4]
1053	,,	Jackson, A.
1598	,,	Jarrett, J.
1009	,,	Johnson, J. H.
981	Lce-Cor.	Kelley, J.
1549	Private	Kelley, W.
724	,,	Knight, T.
892	,,	Lines, H.
969	,,	Locke, J.
631	,,	Longford, T.
778	,,	Moore, G.
928	,,	Mortmore, H.
947	,,	Munday, A.
959	,,	Orpin, T.
1104	,,	Palmer, S.
1142	,,	Pampling, G.
767	,,	Parker, A.
241	Sergeant	Pawley, W.
399	Private	Smith, H.
1124	Corporal	Skinner, J.
165	Bugler	Smith, T.
2233	Private	Toobey, J.
1241	,,	Wakelin, T.
1115	,,	Winspur, S.
1061	,,	Wilson, A.

[1] Died May 11, 1885.
[2] Died November 26, 1885.
[3] Died September 13, 1887.
[4] Transferred East Surrey Regiment.

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OBITUARY, 1908.

CAPTAIN WALTER JAMES STOPFORD, C.B., died on the 14th June, 1908, at the age of 75.

He entered the 52nd Light Infantry as Ensign in 1851; promoted Lieutenant, 11th March, 1853; Adjutant, 18th May, 1854; Captain, 8th April, 1858.

As Adjutant of the Regiment he served in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, and was present at the engagements at Trimmoo Ghât, and the Ravee River, and at the siege and assault of Delhi (Medal and Clasp).

Captain Stopford commanded the detachment of the 52nd on board the *Eastern Monarch*, which was totally destroyed by fire while bringing home invalided troops from India in 1859. A full account of the burning of the ship, and of the gallant behaviour of the officers and men, is given in the Appendix to the Historical Record of the 52nd.

A Gentleman Usher to Queen Victoria from 1871 to 1901, and to the King subsequently, Captain Stopford was Inspector-General of Military Prisons and a Prison Commissioner from 1877 to 1898.

He was created a Companion of the Bath (Civil Division) in 1897.

MR. HAWTREY COLLINSSPLATT died at Brixton House, near Plymouth, on the 7th October, 1908, in his 65th year.

He joined the 14th Foot as Ensign, 22nd September, 1862; transferred to the 43rd Light Infantry, 30th April,

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1864; Lieutenant, 21st August, 1867; retired, 4th July, 1871.

He served with the Regiment in the New Zealand War, and was present at the action of Koheroa (Medal and Clasp).

On his retirement from the Army to enter business, Mr. Collinssplatt joined the Devon Volunteers, and was instrumental in raising a mounted company. As one of the principal landowners of Brixton, he took much interest in local affairs, as well as in many philanthropic movements; but he found time also to hunt regularly with the Dartmoor Hounds.

[His name was originally Hawtrey Collins Splatt.]

LIEUT.-COLONEL SPENCER PERCEVAL TALBOT NICHOLL died, at Sherborne, Dorset, on the 30th December, 1908, aged 67.

He was the sixth son of the late Right Hon. John Nicholl, of Merthyr Mawr, Glamorgan, and entered the 43rd Light Infantry as Ensign, 16th August, 1861; promoted Lieutenant, 30th April, 1864; Captain 4th January, 1871; Major, 1st July, 1881; retired with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, 30th November, 1881.

He served with the 43rd in the New Zealand War, 1864–5 (Medal), and was thanked by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, on account of good service in the action of the Gate Pa, where he was wounded in the head.

BREVET-COLONEL FOLLIOTT CHURCHILL, commanding the 81st Pioneers, Indian Army, died in India, on the 28th December, 1908, aged 47.

He was gazetted Lieutenant, Northamptonshire Regi-

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ment, from the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, 22nd October, 1881; transferred as Lieutenant to the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 28th January, 1882; transferred to the Indian Staff Corps (4th Madras Pioneers), 11th June, 1883; promoted Captain, 22nd October, 1892; Major, 10th July, 1901; Lieut.-Colonel, 29th March, 1905; Brevet-Colonel, 29th March, 1908.

He served in the Burmese Expedition, 1886–7 (Medal and Clasp); also in Burma, 1890–2, when he took part in the Operations in the Chin Hills, with the Tashon Column.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM HALL MACKINTOSH STEWART died, in London, on the 24th August, 1908, aged 51.

He was the son of Lieut.-Colonel John Stewart, and was educated at Cheltenham College. In May 1878, he was gazetted to the 35th Foot, but was transferred to the 43rd Light Infantry, as 2nd Lieutenant, 29th June, 1878; Lieutenant, 12th March, 1881; transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps, 21st May, 1881, and joined the Punjab Cavalry. He was promoted Captain, Indian Staff Corps, 25th May, 1889; Major, Indian Army, 25th May, 1898; Lieutenant-Colonel, 25th May, 1904.

Colonel Stewart was appointed Consul at Kerman, Persia, in February 1906, and at the time of his death was home on leave from that appointment.

He served in the *Hunza-Nagar Expedition*, 1891, as Orderly Officer, and was present at the capture of Nilt Fort. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 21st June, 1892. Medal with Clasp.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR HUGH NICKLIN died, in London, on the 20th December, 1908, at the age of 36.

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He served in the ranks for 8 years and 233 days, and, as a Sergeant (North Staffordshire Regiment), attached to the Egyptian Army, greatly distinguished himself in the Sudan Campaigns. For his services he was promoted 2nd Lieutenant, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 26th April, 1899; Lieutenant, 11th December, 1900.

He was seconded for service with the Egyptian Army from 26th April, 1899 until the 4th March, 1902, when he proceeded to South Africa, and joined the 1st Battalion on the 7th April. On the 19th of the same month he was appointed to the Transport Staff at Pretoria, and was seconded for service under the Colonial Office until the 29th March, 1904, on which date he was absorbed into the 2nd Battalion. On the 29th October, 1904, he was placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health, and on the 5th December, 1906, retired on retired pay, being subsequently appointed (29th October, 1908) a Captain of Invalids at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

Captain Nicklin's war services were as follows:—

Nile Expedition, 1898. Capture and subsequent defence of Gedaref. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 9th December, 1898. Egyptian Medal with Clasp; Medal for Distinguished Conduct on the Field; British Medal; promoted 2nd Lieutenant.

Nile Expedition, 1899. Operations resulting in final defeat of the Khalifa. Despatches, *London Gazette*, 30th January, 1900. Two Clasps to Egyptian Medal; 5th Class Medjidie.

South African War, 1902. Attached to Army Service Corps. Operations in the Transvaal, April to 31st May, 1902. Queen's Medal with 4 Clasps.

[In early *Gazettes* he was erroneously described as *Alfred* Nicklin.]

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Mr. Joseph Sangwell, late Bandmaster 43rd Light Infantry, died at Saltash, near Plymouth, on the 29th January, 1908, aged 64.

He enlisted, at the age of 14½ years, with the 2nd Regiment of Foot, on the 29th January, 1858; promoted Corporal, 1872; Sergeant, 1875. Transferred to the 43rd Light Infantry, and promoted Bandmaster, 1st March, 1879. Retired, on a pension of 4*s.* 6*d.* per diem, 26th May, 1890.

Mr. Sangwell was a most zealous and painstaking bandmaster, and brought the band of the Regiment to a high state of perfection.

Corporal John Walsh, who served with the 43rd in the Indian Mutiny Campaign and in the New Zealand War, died at Aberdeen, on the 23rd May, 1908.

On discharge to pension after 21 years' service, he settled at Aberdeen, where he obtained constant employment, and for the last ten years of his life was hall-keeper in the theatre. At the time of his discharge he was in possession of two war medals, the medal for long service and good conduct, and four good conduct badges.

We regret to announce the deaths of the following N.C.O.'s and men of the Regiment:—

Private Albert Mitchell, 1st Battalion, 23rd December, 1907.

Private Frank Wilson, Depôt, 2nd February, 1908.

Private Bernard Quin, 1st Battalion, 14th April, 1908.

Private Arthur Hobbs, 1st Battalion, 23rd April, 1908.

Lance-Corporal William Huckle, 1st Battalion, 18th June, 1908.

Private Melbourne Boult, 1st Battalion, 25th June, 1908.

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Private EDWARD C. AUSTIN, 1st Battalion, 22nd July, 1908.

Lance-Corporal HARRY PEARSON, 2nd Battalion, 27th September, 1908.

Private WILLIAM SMITH, 1st Battalion, 20th September, 1908.

Private THOMAS GRAYLING, 1st Battalion, 6th October, 1908.

Sergeant EDWARD TURTLE, Depôt, 10th December, 1908.

Private CHARLES SKINNER, 1st Battalion, 29th December, 1908.

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NOTICE.

THE Editor will gratefully welcome any hints or suggestions which readers of THE CHRONICLE may feel inclined to offer, and he desires to express a hope that anyone who possesses pictures, sketches, diaries, etc., of Regimental interest will communicate with him.

To old Officers he would point out that incidents of their service, however trifling they may appear to be, cannot fail to be of interest to the present generation of Regimental soldiers.

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